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THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE AND DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY PALATINE AND DUCHY

OF

LANCASTER.

BY THE LATE EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.

The BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT by the late W. R. WHATTON, F.R.S., F.S.A.: with the Additions of the late JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A., and the Rev. BROOKE HERFORD.

A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition,

WITH THE FAMILY PEDIGREES (OMITTED IN THE SECOND EDITION) CORRECTED THROUGHOUT.

EDITED BY

JAMES CROSTON, F.S.A.,

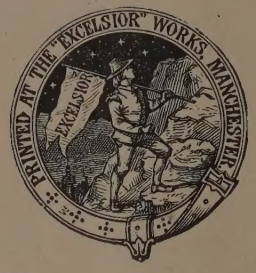
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD SOCIETY.

Author of "Historic Sites of Lancashire and Cheshire," "County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire," "A History of the Ancient Hall of Samlesbury," &c., &c.

VOLUME IV.

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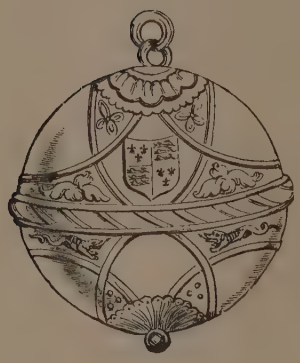
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*** A full Index will be given with the concluding volume.



THE

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE AND DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED.

(CONTINUED.)

BLACKBURN PARISH.

ADJACENT to the parish of Whalley is Blackburn parish, situated in the hundred and deanery of that name, and in the archdeaconry of Manchester. This parish consists of three valleys, with the intermediate eminences—namely, the broad woody Ribblesdale, ascending in undulations on the NN.W., which terminate in the heights from Billington to Billinge; the valley of the Darwen, advancing from Walton-le-Dale by the foot of Hoghton Tower and Blackburn into the hills of Over Darwen; and the vale of Blakewater, opening into Oswaldtwistle and terminating in the Darwen at Blackburn; while on the eastern borders of the parish are the dales of the Calder and Hyndeburn, merging in the expanse of Ribblesdale. This parish is fourteen miles in length from Walton-le-Dale on the western to Billington on the eastern extremity, and ten miles in breadth from Salesbury on the north to Over Darwen on the south, and comprises an area of seventy square miles, or 45,269 statute acres. The northern boundary of the parish is accurately defined by the river Ribble, flowing through the noble valley which ornaments and enriches Mid-Lancashire; the Calder, after receiving the Hyndeburn from the south-east, washes the north-eastern boundary of the parish till its confluence with the Ribble in the hamlet of Langho; and the Darwen, flowing from the township to which it imparts its name, at the south-western extremity of the parish, after receiving the mountain stream called Moulden Water or Roddlesworth Water, at Pleasington, flows to Walton-le-Dale, where it yields up its tributary stream to the Ribble. The Black-burn, or brook, sometimes called the Blakewater or Yellow Stream, rising in the township of Oswaldtwistle, flows to the Darwen at Witton, past the town of Blackburn, and gives its name to the town, the hundred, and the deanery.

The population of the entire (old) parish in 1881 was 161,617; that of the town, township, municipal and parliamentary borough of Blackburn (all conterminous), was 100,620 in 1881, and 112,574 in 1885. The Blackburn Poor-Law Union comprises twenty-four townships, viz., Balderstone, Billington, Blackburn, Clayton-le-Dale, Clayton-le-Moors, Church-Kirk, Dinkley, Over Darwen, Lower Darwen, Eccleshill, Great Harwood, Little Harwood, Livesey, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Oswaldtwistle, Pleasington, Ramsgreave, Rishton, Salesbury, Tockholes, Wilpshire, Witton, Yate, and Pickup Bank. Area, 45,855 statute acres. Population in 1861, 119,942; in 1871, 143,810; and in 1881, 175,954.

This extensive parish, for its parochial government, forms itself into twenty-three townships, of which eight are ancient chapelries.

The following table will show the population of the several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Balderstone (c)	660	382	475	487	1,808	2,301	2,582	2,800	3,128	3,562
Billington (c)	882	1,038	1,204	1,410	3,139	4,047	5,225	6,102	7,330	8,680
Blackburn	46,536	63,126	76,339	91,958	3,681	101,470	180,641	244,932	290,600	361,374
Clayton-le-Dale	471	375	275	295	1,715	1,797	1,928	1,942	3,080	3,546
Cuerdale	80	56	60	58	684	985	1,077	1,100	1,158	1,208
Darwen, Lower	3,521	3,301	3,876	4,531	2,667	8,203	11,126	17,232	21,580	26,286
Darwen, Over (c)	11,702	16,492	21,278	27,626	5,134	20,143	44,215	62,916	82,714	109,978
Dinkley	151	120	119	123	608	606	605	742	898	1,268
Eccleshill	598	543	633	716	797	1,634	2,463	2,840	3,926	3,816
Harwood, Great (c)	2,548	4,070	4,907	6,287	2,863	5,374	11,008	14,248	18,084	24,060
Harwood, Little	316	270	311	715	895	1,930	2,316	2,558	4,502	6,004
Livesey	2,649	3,581	4,035	6,065	2,036	6,903	15,344	20,110	28,746	32,088
Mellor	1,668	1,398	1,178	1,096	1,744	3,454	3,734	3,976	4,154	5,376
Osbaldeston	250	238	224	154	1,084	1,126	1,197	1,348	1,544	1,626
Pleasington	428	422	336	459	1,701	2,930	3,688	3,910	6,446	5,978
Ramsgreave	438	320	263	240	776	1,233	1,347	1,424	1,772	1,948
Rishton	800	1,198	2,577	4,055	2,982	4,893	8,217	10,700	19,002	23,332
Salesbury (c)	388	331	212	184	1,215	1,217	1,338	1,478	1,742	1,920
Samlesbury (c)	1,435	1,215	810	752	4,379	5,822	6,260	6,484	7,044	8,916
Tockholes (c)	939	820	646	484	1,988	2,299	2,938	3,214	3,202	3,500
Walton-le-Dale (c)	6,855	7,383	8,187	9,286	4,683	18,024	26,506	30,986	44,262	49,398
Wilpshire	237	228	230	280	1,002	878	1,288	1,458	2,636	3,584
Witton	1,367	3,292	3,803	4,356	700	2,503	7,034	8,970	9,724	12,404
Total	84,919	110,349	131,978	161,617	48,281	199,772	342,077	451,470	567,774	699,852

In Saxon times King Edward the Confessor held Blackburn, as appears from the Domesday Survey: "King Edward held Blacheburne. There are two hides and two carucates of land. Of this land the church had two carucates; and the church of St. Mary, in Whalley, two carucates of land (both of them), free of all customs." William the Norman, by right of conquest, claimed this town and hundred, and by his behest it was granted to Roger Montgomery, *als* de Poictou, under whom it was held jointly by Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet; but, as a consequence of his treasonable acts, was forfeited to the crown, and was subsequently bestowed upon the family of De Lacy, lords of the manor of Pontefract—De Busli and Greslet, who do not appear to have been concerned in the treasonable practices of their superior lord, being compensated, the former with a grant of lands in Penwortham, which afterwards formed the seat of a barony, and the latter with lands in Salford hundred, which went to form the barony of Manchester. In 1160, Henry de Blackburne held the church and manor of Blackburn, as they had been held by hereditary succession by three of his predecessors, Gamaliel, Gilbert, and John, the representatives of a line that had not improbably branched from the decanal house of Whalley, and who, as at Whalley, appear to have married and to have transmitted the rectory to their heirs, as inheritance, along with their secular possessions. This clerical lord had two sons, Richard and Adam, between whom the property was divided in equal moieties. About the year 1230 John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, purchased from Richard de Hulton, to whom the mediety of Adam, son of Richard de Blackburne, had descended, all his right in the advowson of the church of Blackburn, and gave the same, with the chapels of Law (Walton-le-Dale) and Samlesbury, to the abbot and monks of Stanlawe, the parent of Whalley Abbey, with all their appurtenances within and without the parish.[1] A few years later the same John de Lacy obtained an assignment of the second mediety of the advowson from Roger, son of Adam, the brother of Richard de Blackburne, which he also bestowed upon the abbey of Stanlawe, from which time until the dissolution of religious houses the whole of the parish church of Blackburn, with the dependent chapelries of Law (Walton-le-Dale) and Samlesbury, remained in the abbey of Whalley; but in the year 1537, on the attainder of the abbot Paslew, it was vested by the crown in Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who became the rector of Blackburn and the patron of the vicarage. When the whole of the advowson had been acquired by the monks of Stanlawe, the endowment of the vicarage was augmented under the direction of Roger de Meuland, bishop of Lichfield, whose charter, granted at Heywood, one of the

[1] Madox's "Formulare Anglicanum," ccccxxxvi. From the office of the late Court of Augmentations.

episcopal palaces of Lichfield, and dated 14 kal. Mar. 1277, ordains that the said vicarage shall consist in a competent manse, heretofore assigned to the vicar, in two oxgangs of land, the original and the present glebe, and in forty marks (£26 13s. 4d.), payable by the abbot and convent of Stanlawe, in the same church, at the festivals of Easter and Michaelmas, in equal portions, and the endowment remains substantially at the present time as it was then fixed.

The moiety which descended from Richard to Adam de Blackburne passed to his two daughters and co-heirs, Agnes, who married David de Hulton, from whom descend the Hultons of Hulton, and Beatrice, who married William, the younger brother of David de Hulton. From the son of Agnes, Richard de Hulton, this moiety, which had absorbed the whole of the manorial privileges, passed to the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower, and from them to the Bartons, first of Holme, county Notts, and afterwards of Smithells, and from them to Henry, first Viscount Fauconberg, whose descendant, Thomas Bellasys, in 1721, sold the manor of Blackburn to William Baldwin, Henry Feilden, and William Sudell, Esqs., for the sum of £8,650. The so-entitled "manor" of Blackburn remained in the representatives of these three families till the whole became vested, by purchase, in Joseph and John Feilden, Esqs. On the death of John Feilden, his share was purchased by his nephew, Joseph Feilden, Esq., the father of the present owner, Lieut.-General Randle Joseph Feilden, C.M.G., M.P. The permanent lords of Clitheroe have from time immemorial, probably from the age of Ilbert de Laci, claimed an acknowledgment from the manor of Blackburn, and their lessees collected the tolls and stallage.[1]

According to the "Status de Blagborneshire," the parish church of Blackburn was erected about the year 596, soon after the introduction of Christianity into this part of the kingdom. At the time of the Domesday Survey, this church, dedicated to St. Mary, had two bovates of land in Blackburn, and two carucates in Whalley, free from all custom. In the "Valor" of Pope Nicholas (1288-92) the return is made of "the church of Blackburn with chapel, £33 6s. 8d." In the Abbey "Compotus" of 1478 the receipt for the church of Blackburn is entered as £89 16s. 9d.; and in 1521 the value of Blackburn Church, with chapels, is returned as £133 1s. In 27 Henry VIII. (1535), when a new survey—the "Valor Ecclesiasticus"—was completed, the rectory of Blackburn is returned as worth £74 6s. 8d. (including rents of glebe, £10; tithes of grain, with hay, £44; tithes of lambs, with wool, £4; oblations, small tithes, and Easter roll, £16 6s. 8d.); and three years later, after the suppression of Whalley Abbey, the revenue was returned as "The Parsonage of Blackburne with Glebe Land and other tyeth belonging to the same by the year £92 2s. 11d.," whereout was paid the vicar of Blackburn's pension, £26 13s. 4d. In 1559 Blackburn parsonage was valued at £300.[2] The first stone structure, erected about the time of King Stephen, which had fallen into decay in the interval, was renewed about the middle of the reign of Edward III., when the first purely Gothic structure was erected. In the time of Henry VIII., immediately after the advowson had passed by attainder from the Abbot of Whalley, and been vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, this building, having become decayed, was restored, the outer walls raised, and the nave and choir handsomely re-roofed in compartments. A memorial, in the south chapel window, of Sir John Talbot, bespoke the benedictions of the pious, in these terms, for Thomas, Earl of Derby, one of the founders of the ancient chantry:—

A.D. 1521. Pray for ye prosperous estate of ye Rt. Hon. Thomas, Erle of Derby, Viscount Kinton, Lord Strange, Lord of Knoken.

In a niche which remained till the church was taken down was a magnificent monument, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Walmesley, the judge. But the recess was dismantled, the monument itself, which was an exact counterpart of that of Anne, Duchess of Somerset, in Westminster Abbey, having been demolished by the Parliamentary soldiers, A.D. 1642.[3] The monument was thus inscribed, after some quaint verses:—

"SIR THOMAS WALMESLEY, Knight, here entoambed, was made judge of the Common Pleas an. XXXI R. Eliz. and continued a judge of that Bench ye space of XXV years and above, duryng which time he went all the Cercuits of England, except that of Norfolk & Suffolk. He dyed Nov. 26, 1612, having lived LXXV yeares complete under V several princes: King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queene Mary, Queene Elizabeth, and our soueraigne lord King James. He left behind hym (who are yet livyng), Anne, his ladye and sole wyfe, and also one only son, Thomas Walmesley, sole heir to them both, whom, in his lyfe time, he saw twyce married; 1st. to Elenor, sister of Henry Lord Danvers, and daughter to Sir John Danvers by Elizabeth his wyfe, one of ye daughters and coheirs of ye Lord Latymer; and 2ndly to Mary, sister of Sir Richard Hoghton, knt. and bart., by bothe of whom he saw him have issue, by his first wyfe one son & two daughters, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Anne, by his second one son, Charles."

The earliest of the chantry services attached to the church of Blackburn was founded March 25th, 1321, by John, son of Henry de Blackburn, who left an annual rent of four livres to God

[1] In 1311, according to the great De Lacy Inquisition, John Hilton held 1½ carucate of land in Blackburn freely, of the Lacys, by homage.

[2] Abram's "Blackburn," pp. 273-4.—C.

[3] From the memorials of Mr. Money, formerly agent at Dunkenhalgh.

and the Church of St. Mary at Blackburn (*a Dieu et a leglise seint Marie de Blakeburn*), to sustain



THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF BLACKBURN, TAKEN DOWN A.D. 1820.[1]

two torches at the high altar at the parish church of that place, for the souls of his father, mother, ancestors, and heirs. It must, however, have fallen into abeyance before the suppression of

[1] For this illustration the editor and publisher are indebted to the courtesy of W. Alexander Abram, Esq., the historian of Blackburn.

chantries in the reign of Henry VIII., for no mention of it is made in the return of the commissioners. Geoffrey Banister, vicar of Blackburn (1419-1457), in 1453 founded a chantry at the high altar in the Church of Blackburn, and endowed it with an annual sum of £4 13s. 4d., secured by the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Leicester (founded by John of



PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BLACKBURN.

Gaunt), on the rectorial tithes of Preston, in Lancashire, in consideration of 200 marks paid to them by Geoffrey Banister or his executors. At the suppression of chantries, in 1548, William Risheton, aged 53, was returned as the chantry priest, and in 1553 he was living on his pension of £4 6s. 8d. In the chapel of Our Lady, in the south aisle of the church, an altar was founded by

Thomas, second Earl of Derby, and the inhabitants of Blackburn, by a deed dated at Lathom, April 4, 5th Henry VIII. (1514), for the souls of Thomas, Earl of Derby (the founder's grandfather), deceased, and his lady, George Stanley, Lord Strange (his father), the Lady Jane (his mother), and their children, their posterity, and all the parishioners. It was endowed with lands for the maintenance of a priest, who should sing and say mass, and teach a free grammar school and song school, if such a one could be had, and if not, for a song school in the town of Blackburn. The chantry was dissolved by Edward VI., and a life pension granted to Thomas Burgess, then chantry priest.[1] It was restored by Queen Mary, and sold in the reign of Elizabeth. It was divided in 1611, by a decision of the Bishop of Chester, between the Talbots of Salesbury, who claimed it as an appanage of the lordship of Rishton, and had the north part assigned them, and the Walmesleys of Dunkenhalgh, who claimed as purchasers of the Rishton estate, and to whom the south part was appropriated. The Rushtons of Dunkenhalgh, descendants of the feudal rectors of Blackburn, are supposed to have had some beneficial interest in this chapel before the foundation of 1514. On the north-east side of the church was a chapel, founded by the Osbaldestons of Osbaldeston, and used as their burial-place.[2] Ellena, wife of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, directed by will (1560) that three stones, with inscriptions in brass, should be laid in her family chapel, within Blackburn Church, over the remains of herself, her husband, and Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Morleys, her brother.[3] In this chapel was also an inscription in brass:—

"HERE LYETH YE BODY OF SIR EDWARD OSBALDESTON, A CHARITABLE, COURTEOUS, AND VALIANT KNIGHT, QUI OBIJT, A.D. 1636, ÆT. 63."

In the same chapel there was also the following inscription:—

M.S.

"EDVARDI OSBALDESTON de Osbaldeston, Armigeri Natalibus clari, animi vero magnitudine Ingenioque Clarioris, qui (postquam notis omnibus Gratus XXXVIII vixisset annos) hic requiescere voluit donec Omnipotente Christi Redemptoris voce ad æternam gloriam resuscitabitur indvendam. Mortales deposuit exuvias Calend. Junii anno ab exhibito in carne Messiano MDCLXXXIX."

In addition to the monuments, of which there were many, there was inscribed on the south side of the old church the following pious doggerel:—

"Before thou doe thy worke begine
Then of God crave pardon for thy sin
And then thy worke shall prosper soe
As want shall never breed thee woe
·) (· 1614 .I. M.
George Ryley."

The corroding hand of Time having reduced the ancient church of Blackburn to a state of dangerous dilapidation, it was resolved by a meeting of the parishioners, held on the 6th of August, 1818, to rebuild the church upon an enlarged scale, out of the parish rates, and to purchase additional burial-ground. For this purpose an Act of Parliament was obtained (June 14, 1819), on the 10th November following the last service was held in the old building, which was immediately afterwards taken down, and on September 2, 1820, the first stone of the present building was laid by the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., when a stately edifice arose on the site of the ancient Free Grammar School, at a cost of £26,000, which was completed in 1826, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on the 13th of October in that year.[4] The architecture of the new church, which, having regard to the time it was erected, reflects credit on the skill of Mr. John Palmer, of Manchester, is in the style of the 14th century, and the edifice is accurately described[5] as consisting of a nave of six bays, north and south aisles, chancel, and a tower. The exterior exhibits six windows in each aisle, divided by mullions and transoms, with heads of flowing tracery in two alternate patterns, one of which is copied from Roslyn Chapel. The clerestory contains on each side twelve windows, disposed in couples, each window having two lights, surmounted by a trefoil head. The east end is plain, and exhibits the vaults, which are fourteen feet high. The chancel window, a large one of eight lights, is filled with elaborate tracery. Above it is a small circular window, of elegant tracery, and beneath appear the arms of the then impropriator, Joseph Feilden, Esq. The tower is square, with octagonal pinnacles surmounting each angle, and consists of three storeys; but the main feature in this appendage to the church is the recessed arch, which occupies the whole of the lower storey on its west front, and encloses, besides

[1] Raines's "Lancashire Chantries."—C.

[2] The Osbaldestons claimed, as of ancient custom, the right of nominating the parish clerk of Blackburn. The claim having been disputed by Leonard Clayton, vicar, an appeal was made to the Archbishop of York, who, in 1662, pronounced in favour of Alexander Osbaldeston, Esq., "in right of his mansion-house of Osbaldeston Hall."—C.

[3] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 276-7.

[4] In 1824-5 the old vicarage-house was taken down, and another residence for the vicar substituted for it in King Street.

[5] "Statement of Facts relating to the Taking Down and Rebuilding of the Parish Church of Blackburn," pp. 23-6.

the principal entrance, a two-light pointed window, with traceried head. On the corbels and other parts of this front appear the royal arms in duplicate, with those of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the then bishop of the diocese. The arms of the two vicars (Thomas Dunham Whitaker and John William Whitaker) in whose time the building was erected are on the porches. In the interior the nave is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, resting on pillars composed of a central cylinder, surrounded by four semi-cylindrical shafts, with plainly moulded capitals. The chancel is composed of one spacious receding arch, or rather of nine arches, resting on lofty cylindrical columns, in close contact with each other, and contracting their space as they approach the east, where the view is terminated by the large and handsome window which rises above the altar-screen. The aisles are occupied by galleries, so supported as to leave the columns of the nave unencumbered. The singing gallery is very lofty, and projects considerably into the nave. It is of semi-octagonal form, and rests on pointed arches supported by clustered pillars and buttresses. In 1875 the church was reseated and thoroughly renovated, and at the same time a new organ was erected—the gift of William Coddington, Esq.—at a cost of £2,500.

It will thus be seen that there have been four distinct ecclesiastical structures, erected successively at intervals of about two or three hundred years, upon or near the site of the present parish church. The first erected, in the early part of the seventh century, and shortly after the preaching of Christianity in this part of the kingdom, was, doubtless in accordance with the Saxon fashion, built almost entirely of wood. No traces of it have been discovered, but it was in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey, which was completed in 1086. The second church—judging from the fragmentary remains that were found embedded in the walls of the side aisles and in the foundations of the structure taken down in 1820, to make room for the present edifice—was built during the stormy reign of Stephen (1135-54), and before the advowson was granted to the abbey of Stanlawe. These remains, which consisted chiefly of sculptured capitals, fragments of arches, and portions of a doorway, with the usual zig-zag ornamentation, were removed to the vicarage yard. The third building, erected about the year 1350, and probably during the vicariate of John de Gristhwayth, consisted of a nave, with clerestory and side aisles, a chancel of somewhat unusual length, with chapels on the north and south sides, a low squat embattled tower of three stages, surmounted by a dwarfed octagon spire, and a porch near the western termination of the south aisle. This church, which underwent considerable alteration about the year 1540, as already stated, was taken down in 1820, when the present edifice was erected in its stead.

RECTORS AND VICARS OF BLACKBURN.

(From the Whalley Coucher Book, the Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, Public Record Office, the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield and Chester, and the MS. Notes of the late Canon Raines and W. A. Abram, Esq.)

C. 1070.—GAMALIEL DE BLACKBURNE, rector of Blackburn, and lord of the manor about the time of the Conquest.

GILBERT, son and heir of Gamaliel de Blackburne.

JOHN DE BLACKBURNE, son and heir of Gilbert.

C. 1160.—HENRY DE BLACKBURNE, clericus, son and heir of John, had a grant from Henry de Lacy of the whole church of Blackburn, with the chapel of Walton, which was confirmed by Richard Peche, Bishop of Coventry (1161-1182), and Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury (1173-1184).

C. 1190.—ADAM DE BLACKBURNE, clericus, son of Richard, and grandson of Henry de Blackburne above-named, had a grant from Robert, son and successor of Henry de Lacy, of a moiety of the church of Blackburn, with the benefice which Richard, his ancestor, had in the church of Whalley belonging to the church of Blackburn. He surrendered the chapel of Walton to John de Lacy.

C. 1200.—ROGER, "compersona de Blakeburne," son of Adam, and grandson of Henry de Blackburn, had the other moiety of the church of Blackburn, which he gave to the abbey of Stanlawe, county Chester, c. 1251.

C. 1260.—JOHN DE HABYNDON (not Roger, as stated in the "History of Whalley"), the first vicar of Blackburn of whom we have any mention, died or surrendered his benefice before March 26, 1289.

1289.—WILLIAM DE LENCHES, the first vicar under the ordination of Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry, promised, "in verbo sacerdotij," that he would not disturb the abbot of Stanlawe in respect to any augmentation of the vicarage of Blackburn. Instituted 1289; died 1317.

1317.—Adam de Walbanke, instituted vicar on the death of William de Lenches, "16 cal. Jul.," on the presentation of Helias de Workesley, D.D., the second abbot of Whalley. Died June 8, 1320.

1320.—Simon de Cestria, instituted July 6, 1320, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Whalley. Died April 24, 1328.

1328.—John de Gresthwaite, instituted by Walter de Rokeby, vicar-general, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Whalley. His name is of frequent occurrence in the Whalley Coucher Book and in contemporary charters. On September 8, 1340, he granted to the abbot and convent of Whalley lands in Billington, given him in 1338 by several persons in trust for the abbey. He was vicar, March 12, 1356, and appears to have died or resigned in 1362.

1362.—John de Lyndelay, instituted October 15, 1362. He was a member of the fraternity at Whalley, and is doubtless identical with Dr. John Lyndelay, the fifth abbot of that house, and the industrious compiler of the well-known "Coucher Book." He died about 1377.

1369.—William de Wetherby, instituted 1369. In 51 Edward III. (1377-8) he was the Custos Regalitatis of the duchy of Lancaster. His name occurs March 24, 1404, as a trustee of the estate of Thomas de Livesey de Fenischales (Feniscowles), in Pleasington.

1419.—Galfridus (Geoffrey) Banastre, instituted June 3, 6 Henry V. (1419), on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Whalley. He was probably a member of the family of that name of Walton. In 1453 he founded a chantry in his church of Blackburn, and endowed it with an annual rent of £4 13s. 4d., secured upon the rectorial tithes of Preston. He died in 1457.

1457.—Robert Salley, a monk of Whalley, was instituted vicar on the death of Geoffrey Banastre, October 8, 1457. He probably derived his name from the house at Salley, in which he may have been educated. He is mentioned in 1480, and died in 1489.

1489.—Henry Salley, another of the fraternity of Whalley, was instituted December 16, 1489, on the death of "Dns. Rob. Salley." In the "Valor Eccl." (1535) he is returned as vicar, and would seem to have been dispossessed in the same or following year. Mr. Abram ("Hist. Black.") says he was implicated in the rising of abbot Paslew.

1536.—Ranulph or Ralph Lynney,[1] who had been appointed in the preceding year receiver of the rectory of Blackburn, was instituted vicar in 1536. He paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books (Public Record Office), in which he is called Randle Lynney, February 12, 27 Henry VIII. (1536). In the compotus of the lands, &c., of Whalley Abbey for the year ending September 29, 1537,[2] among the payments to the clergy occurs, "Rad'o Lynney, vicario de Blackb. pro anno integro 26^{li} $13^{s.}$ $4^{d.}$ He attended Bishop Bird's visitation at Blackburn, c. 1548, and on the 25th August, 1551, he appears as a witness to the will of John Talbot, of Salesbury, styling himself there vicar of Blackburn. He is the vicar to whom the zealous and energetic Bishop of Durham, James Pilkington, referred in his letter of complaint to the negligent Archbishop of Canterbury about the state of his Lancashire parishes, in which he says, "The old vicar of Blackburne, Roger (*sic*) Linney, resigned for a pension, and now liveth with Sir John Biron. Whalley hath as ill a vicar as the worst."[3] He resigned his vicarage before 1554.

1555.—James Hargreaves was instituted October 24, 1555, on the presentation of Philip and Mary, but was deprived in the third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his "papistry." He continued to reside, however, in the district, and in 1575 was reported as an obstinate recusant.

1561.—John Hulton or Hylton was presented March 20, 1561, on the deprivation of James Hargreaves. His name occurs as John Hylton, clerk, vicar of Blackburn, in the charter for a new foundation of the Free Grammar School of Blackburn, granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1567, wherein he is appointed one of the first governors. He is said to have re-edified the vicarage house in 1579. He resigned his benefice in the following year, on account, as is alleged, of his "ignorance, negligence, and utter incompetence."[4]

1580.—Edward Welche or Walshe was collated by Archbishop Grindall on the resignation of "Johannis Hulton, clerici," October 1, and instituted November 12, 1580, on the mandate of Dr. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester. He was a native of the parish, and, like many of the clergy in the immediate locality, strongly inclined to Puritanism. He was one of the seventeen "Preachers in the Cowntie of Lancaster" who, in 1590, signed an address upon "The Manifolde Enormities of the Ecclesiasticall state in the most partes of the Countie of Lancaster."[5] Canon Raines gives some interesting facts concerning him. His name occurs amongst "The Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Eliz. in Blackburn,

[1] The name of this vicar is not given in the previous editions of this work.—C.

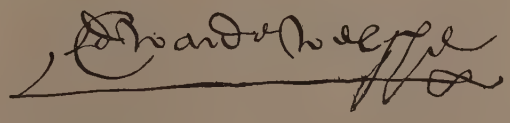
[2] Ministers' Accounts, Augmentation Office, 28 and 29 Henry VIII., No. 89.—C.

[3] Parker Correspondence, Parker Society, p. 222.—C.

[4] Halley's "Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity," edition 2, p. 63. Canon Raines, however, affirms that his resignation was "free and spontaneous" (Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. xxii., p. 52).—C.

[5] "Chetham Miscellanies," vol. v.—C.

A.D. 1590;" and also amongst "The names of Persons who have bestowed any Benevolence towards the Purchase of a yearly rent of xx^{li} for the use of the School" (43 Elizabeth), is that of "Edwarde Walshe, Vycar of Blackeburne, xx^{s}." He subscribed to Whitgift's three articles, but opposed certain parts of the ritual of the Church. On the 16th September, 1596, he personally appeared before the commissioners at Chester, when he answered that he neither did nor would refuse to wear the surplice if the same was fit and tendered to him in good sort. He was enjoined to wear it thereafter, but at a later date he seems to have had formidable scruples, for he was cited to appear before the Bishop, October 3, 1604, when he was required to subscribe to the three articles in the 36th canon of 1603; but remaining contumacious, he was deprived of his benefice in 1606, when he retired to his house at Walsh-fold, in Over Darwen, where he died about the year 1627. He appears to have married late in life, as he had children baptised at Blackburn in 1601, 1603-4, and 1606. His wife, Mary Walshe, died at Walsh-fold in 1623, and was buried at Blackburn. His son, Thomas Walsh, who was parish clerk of Blackburn in 1627, married and had a numerous family, some of the members of which were living in Blackburn in the middle of the last century.



1606.—JOHN MORRES, M.A., was presented by Archbishop Bancroft, on the resignation of Mr. Walsh, February 18, and instituted February 23, 1606. He held the living for a period of twenty-two years, and died in 1628, the Blackburn register recording the burial of "Mr. John Morres, vicar," on the 23rd of May in that year.

1628.—ADAM BOLTON was presented by Archbishop Abbot, March 29, and instituted June 20, 1628. He was the younger son of James Bolton, of the family of that name, of Brookhouse, in Blackburn. He married Ann, sister of William ffarington, Esq., by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Samuel Bolton, who has been represented, though on doubtful authority, to have been identical with Dr. Samuel Bolton, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, vicar. Though presented to the vicarage by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he accepted the Presbyterian form of church government when Presbyterianism had superseded Episcopacy in the distracted reign of Charles I., and his name appears at the head of the third Classis of the Lancashire Presbytery. He made his will September 24, 1646, and died before the close of the same year.

1647.—LEONARD CLAYTON, M.A., was appointed minister of Blackburn in succession to Adam Bolton, by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, May 21, 1647, and, as the parish register testifies, "on Sunday, the 4th of July, 1647, Mr. Leonard Clayton, M'r of Artes of St. Mary Hall in Oxford, tooke possession of the vicaridge of Blackburne. The said Leo. Clayton is sone of Gyles Clayton, of Little Harwoode." He was baptised at Blackburn, May 26, 1616, and matriculated from St. Mary Hall, July 8, 1636. In 1649 the Committee of Plundered Ministers ordered the sum of £50 a year to be paid to Mr. Clayton, to be taken out of the rectory of Bolton, the vicarage then being worth £50 a year, which "no minister would accept,"[1] the communicants at the same time being 4,000. In the same year the Committee for the Sale of Bishops' Lands reported that "Mr. Leonard Clayton, the present vicar of Blackborne, is an able and paynefull divine, approved of by the Assembly of Divines, and placed there by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, who have ordered him an augmentation of fifty pounds per annum out of the rectory of Boulton in Lonsdale, in the county of Lancaster, sequestered from Sir Henry Compton, Knight of the Bath, lessee under the late Bishop of Chester for three lives." By a second order the Committee of Plundered Ministers directed the payment of £50 a year from the "impropriate rectory of Poulton in the ffeilde, sequestered from Sir Thos. Tilsley, delinquent," and out of the tithes of Melling, "for the maintenance of a weekly lecture in the said church of Blackburn," and further ordered that Mr. "Michael Briscoe, a godly minister, be appointed to preach the said lecture."[2] When, on the restoration of Charles II., the old order in the church was resumed, the Directory for Public Worship—which the Parliament had set up—was withdrawn, and the Book of Common Prayer restored, Mr. Clayton renounced his Presbyterianism, and conformed to the changed condition of things. His parishioners, at the same time, petitioned the king to give him a legal title to his benefice and augmentation of the income. In their petition they describe him as "a man of able parts for the work of the ministerie, is verie industrious and paynfull in his callinge and pious in his conversation, as also one that is faithfull, and hath testified good

[1] "Plundered Ministers," Bodleian Manuscripts, p. 169.—C.

[2] Bodleian Manuscripts, quoted by Mr. Abram.—C.

affection to your sacred majestie." In response to this and other applications, Archbishop Juxon, in 1662, granted the augmentation of £70 a year to the vicar's stipend out of the rectory rents. In 1674 he was presented by John Warren, of Poynton, to the rectory of Stockport, county of Chester, and this living he held, together with the vicarage of Blackburn, until his death, which occurred in 1677. He is buried at Blackburn, his death being thus recorded in the register: "1677, Oct. 20. Mr. Leonard Clayton, vicker of Blackburne, buried." In his will, which bears date October 9, 1677, he mentions his wife Mary, his brother Thomas, his daughter Elizabeth (then deceased), and a second daughter, Katharine (then relict of the Rev. Henry Warren, third surviving son of Edward Warren, of Poynton, and his predecessor in the rectory of Stockport).

1677.—Francis Price, M.A., was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and instituted December 5, 1677. He was born at Carleton, near Skipton, in Yorkshire, of which church his father was vicar, and received his education at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. January 28, 1661; he was for some time second master of the school at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. During his vicariate he re-edified and partially rebuilt the vicarage-house, which had then fallen into a state of decay. He was a zealous Churchman, and resolute in the defence of what he conceived to be the Church's rights, as evidenced by his successful efforts in preventing the detachment from the parish church of the chapels-of-ease of Langho and Over Darwen, the former having been appropriated by Mr. Walmesley, as lord of the manor of Billington, to the purposes of a Roman Catholic chapel, and the latter having been taken possession of by the Non-conformists, on the Declaration of Indulgence, in the reign of James II. He died in March, 1705-6, and was buried at Blackburn, as appears by the following entry in the church register: "1705. Francis Price, Revd. Vicar of Blackburn, departed this mortall life the 14 day of March, and was buried the 19 of the same month."

1706.—John Holme was instituted April 30, 1706, and on the 10th December in the same year he married Martha, daughter of Thomas Greenfield, of Witton, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. He died on the 29th April, 1738, and was buried at Blackburn on the 5th May following. His tomb in the churchyard bears the following inscription:—

"I. H. (John Holme, an infant son). 1710. Here lyeth the body of Revd. John Holme, late Vicar of this Church, who died April the 29, 1738, aged 63 years. Martha Holme (widow), died June 4th, 1757. Revd. John Holme (son), of Blackburn, died 16th of Jan., 1776, aged 65."

1738.—John Potter, M.A., who succeeded Mr. Holme, was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was instituted to the vicarage on the nomination of his father, August 25, 1738. He was born in 1713, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. October 31, 1731, and M.A. June 12, 1734, and took the degree of B.D. November 7, 1741, and D.D. October 14, 1745. Through the influence of his father he was presented, in 1739, to the sinecure living of Elm-cum-Emneth, in the Isle of Ely. On the 22nd of September, 1741, he was made archdeacon of Oxford. In the following year his father presented him to the vicarage of Lydd and the rectory of Chiddingstone, both in Kent, when he resigned the vicarage of Blackburn. On the 18th September, 1745, he was presented by the Crown to a prebend of Canterbury, and installed on the 27th of the same month. Two years later he resigned the rectory of Chiddingstone, when he was collated by his father to the rectory and vicarage of Wrotham, in Kent, where he took up his abode, and is said to have expended £2,000 in improving the parsonage-house. His last preferment was in 1766, when he was constituted dean of Canterbury, December 20, and installed on the 23rd of the same month. He also held the appointment of chaplain-in-ordinary to George II. and George III. He died at Wrotham, September 20, 1770, aged fifty-seven, and was buried in the dean's chapel in Canterbury Cathedral on the 27th of the same month. His wife, who survived him, died in 1775, at the age of seventy, and was buried in the same grave. He is said to have displeased his father, the Archbishop, by marrying one of his domestics (or—according to Cole Manuscripts, vol. viii., fol. 183—a bedmaker at Oxford), and that the primate, in consequence, disinherited him, and left his fortune, amounting to about £70,000, to a younger son, Thomas Potter, registrar of Canterbury and recorder of Bath.

1742.—John Wollin, A.M., who was presented to the vicarage on the resignation of Mr. Potter, and instituted August 16, 1742. He held at the same time the rectory of Elmley, county of York; instituted thereto on the 15th January, 1735-6, and retained it until his death. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, M.A. 1722 and B.D. 1735. He retained the vicariate for a period of thirty years, and died in 1772. At his death he bequeathed a sum of £10, the interest to be applied in the purchase of books for the use of the poor in Blackburn parish.

1772.—John White, B.A. was instituted, in succession to Vicar Wollin, August 7, 1772. He was a son of John White, of Selborne, county Hants, and brother of the Rev. Gilbert White, the well-known naturalist and historian of Selborne. Before his appointment to Blackburn he served

as chaplain to the garrison at Gibraltar, during which time he wrote a "Natural History of Gibraltar," which he left unpublished. He died November 21, 1780, and, four days later, was buried in the chancel at Blackburn. At the eastern end of the south aisle are the fragmentary remains of a marble tablet, on which is the following inscription:—

"Under the Communion Table is interred the Revd. JOHN WHITE, B.A., Vicar of this Parish, who departed this life, Nov. 21st, 1780, aged 53 years. He was a sincere Christian and conscientious pastor, an affectionate husband and good parent, a kind and faithful friend, and ingenious and accurate naturalist."

1780.—THOMAS STARKIE, M.A., was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and instituted November 27, 1780. He was the eldest son of James Starkie, of Twiston, by his wife Alice, the daughter of Richard Lawson, of Langcliffe, and was born in 1749. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1771. On the 18th March in that year he was elected fellow of his college, and took his degree of M.A. in 1774. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Yatman, of London, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Thomas Starkie, who, in 1803, took the same honours as his father—the only instance, it is said, of a father and son obtaining the first mathematical honours of their respective years in the University of Cambridge. He became fellow of St. Catharine Hall and Downing professor of law at Cambridge; and married, in 1812, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., vicar of Whalley, and the learned historian of that parish. In 1796 Vicar Starkie obtained an Act of Parliament, enabling him and his successors to grant leases for building purposes, with power of renewal, of part of the glebe-lands belonging to the vicarage, by which means the income was largely increased. His last public act was to preside at a meeting at Blackburn, August 6, 1818, when it was resolved to apply to Parliament for power to take down and rebuild the parish church, his death occurring on the 26th of the same month, at the age of sixty-nine. He was buried at Downham, August 31.

1818.—THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D., F.S.A., was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, in succession to Mr. Starkie, and instituted November 7, 1818. He is noticed more at length in the account of Whalley, vol. iii., pp. 324 and 335 of this edition. He held the living for a period of three years, and died in the old vicarage-house in the churchyard, December 18, 1821, at the age of sixty-two, and was buried on the 26th of the same month at Holme Chapel, Cliviger.

1822.—JOHN WILLIAM WHITTAKER, D.D., was instituted to the vicarage February 16, 1822. He was born at Manchester in 1790, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. as thirteenth wrangler in 1814, was elected fellow March 28 in the same year, and became M.A. in 1817. In 1819 he published "An Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures," in which he displayed considerable ability as a biblical translator, and exposed many of the errors and fallacies in Bellamy's "Translation of the Hebrew Bible." This work attracted the attention of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Manners Sutton, who appointed him his examining chaplain, and, in 1822, presented him to the vicarage of Blackburn. In 1822 he took the degree of S.T.B., became D.D. in 1830, and in 1852 was appointed an honorary canon of Manchester. On entering upon the vicarage of Blackburn he devoted himself with considerable energy to the work of rebuilding the parish church, which had been commenced in the time of his predecessor. In 1825 he married Mary Haughton, eldest daughter of Sir William Feilden, of Feniscowles, Bart., by whom he had a numerous family, six sons and three daughters surviving him. He died, after a protracted illness, at Blackburn, August 23, 1854, at the age of sixty-three. He was a ripe scholar, an able theologian, and an acute controversialist, and was the author of numerous publications, besides articles contributed to various periodicals. He is said to have assisted in the formation of the Astronomical Society, and was one of its first fellows.[1]

1854.—JOHN RUSHTON, D.D., was presented to the vicarage on succession of Dr. John William Whittaker, by the Right Rev. James Prince Lee, first Bishop of Manchester, and instituted August 9, 1854. He was the son of James Rushton, of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, and was born at Newchurch, May 5, 1798. His first curacy was that of Langho, in Blackburn parish, to which he was appointed in 1822. Three years later he accepted the curacy of Newchurch in Pendle. In 1843 he was appointed archdeacon of Manchester, and on the demise of the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, he was presented by the Earl of Wilton to the rectory of Prestwich, which he held until 1852, when he resigned. On the vicarage of Blackburn becoming vacant in 1854, he was presented by the Bishop of Manchester, when he resigned his office of archdeacon. He held the vicariate for a period of fourteen years, during which time he was an active and generous supporter of church

[1] A biographical notice of this vicar is given in "The Gentleman's Magazine," October, 1854, pp. 396-7.—C.

extension in his parish. He died February 21, 1868, in his seventieth year, and was buried at Walton-le-Dale. To commemorate his ministerial work a public subscription was entered into, and in 1870 the erection of the Rushton Memorial Church (All Saints') was commenced, and the building was completed and consecrated April 25, 1872.

1868.—Edward Birch, M.A. On the death of the Venerable Dr. Rushton, Canon Birch, of Manchester, was presented by the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Fraser) and instituted April 2, 1868. Mr. Birch was a younger son of Mr. Scholes Birch, formerly of Failsworth Lodge, in the parish of Manchester, and was born at Broughton Lodge, in Cartmel, where his father was at the time residing. He was descended from an old Puritan family—the Birches of Birch—some of the members of which had distinguished themselves in the Commonwealth period. His grandfather, Josiah Birch, of Failsworth Lodge, who served the office of constable of Manchester in 1763, and was for many years treasurer of the Manchester Infirmary, died September 29, 1786. His father, Schoales Birch, raised a company of volunteers in 1803, called the Newton and Failsworth Pikemen, and held the command until 1807, when he resigned on his removal to Broughton Lodge, the former residence of his brother. Vicar Birch received his early education at Macclesfield, proceeding later to Eton, where he was a contemporary with Mr. W. E. Gladstone and G. A. Selwyn, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, and from whence he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1831, and M.A. in 1844. He was ordained deacon in 1832 by the Bishop of Chester, and nominated to the curacy of All Saints', Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, and he was admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Chester in 1833. His next sphere of duty was the district of St. Saviour's, Plymouth Grove, and on the consecration of the church in 1836, which had been built partly at the expense of his father and partly by the sale of pews, he was appointed incumbent, the patronage being vested in his family, and in this district and parish he laboured with unremitting zeal and energy for a period of thirty-two years. In 1862 he was made an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral, and on the death of Canon Wray, in 1866, he became canon residentiary in the same Cathedral. He held the office of rural dean for the deanery of Chorlton and Hulme from 1862 to the time of his removal from Manchester, and he was largely instrumental in restoring vigour to the then somewhat obsolete ruri-decanal organisation. On his preferment to the vicarage of Blackburn he was appointed rural dean, an office he discharged with an earnestness equal to that with which he had filled a similar one in Manchester. In 1878, by an Order in Council dated August 13th, a new archdeaconry was created, to be called the Archdeaconry of Blackburn, and consisting of the deaneries of Blackburn and Leyland, with such portions of the deanery of Manchester as are comprised within any of the new parishes in the rural deanery of Whalley, and on the 21st of the same month the bishop, in whom the gift or donation was vested in right of his see, collated and instituted Mr. Birch, when he resigned the office of rural dean, his position in the Church and the diocese being second only in dignity to that of the bishop himself. On entering upon his vicariate at Blackburn Canon Birch, finding that although his parish was that of the mother church, it laboured under the strange anomaly of having no accommodation for either day or Sunday schools, immediately set about the collection of funds for the erection of a suitable building, and succeeded in carrying the project to completion by the provision of the commodious schools now standing on a portion of the glebe adjoining the churchyard on the Darwen side. These schools are now in use, and in a most flourishing condition. During his vicariate the vicarage became the centre of earnest and constant parochial work in connection with the Church and the furtherance of measures designed to leaven the mass of ignorance and callousness existing in the town. Archdeacon Birch's religious views were decidedly Evangelical, but he was always considerate and conciliatory to those holding different opinions, exhibiting in a large degree in his own conduct those Christian virtues the practice of which he enjoined on his flock. He was thrice married—in 1837, to a daughter of Mr. John Lees, of Manchester, by whom he had four sons, of whom the eldest, the Rev. William Frederick Birch, M.A., educated at Caius College, Cambridge, succeeded his father in the rectory of St. Saviour's, Chorlton-on-Medlock. After the death of his first wife Mr. Birch married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Sharp, the head of the well-known Atlas Engine Works at Manchester, by whom he had one son, Mr. Herbert Birch, of Manchester. His third wife was Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. James Wilson, surgeon, of Manchester, and by her he had two sons, the youngest of whom, Arthur Lea Birch, who held a captaincy in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, died from sunstroke, after a few days' illness, at Tani, in the Soudan, while on active service with his regiment in the war in 1885, and of whom there is a memorial tablet at the eastern end of the south aisle of Blackburn Church. Archdeacon Birch, who had been in failing health for some time, never recovered the shock occasioned by the death of his son. He died at Southport, whither he had gone for change, on Monday, August 9, 1886, and was buried on

the 13th of the same month at St. Saviour's Church, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. Near to the tablet erected to the memory of his son, Captain Birch, in Blackburn Church, is another tablet bearing the following inscription:—

To the Glory of God and in memory of
EDWARD BIRCH M.A.,
For eighteen years Vicar of this Parish and First Archdeacon of Blackburn, the stained glass of the two East windows in the Aisles of this Church has been dedicated by his people.
For fifty years he served his generation as a priest in the Church of Christ.

The Lord gave him rest August 9th 1886.

1887.—FRANCIS ALEXANDER RANDAL CRAMER-ROBERTS, D.D. The present (1890) vicar of Blackburn, the Right Rev. Francis Alexander Randal Cramer-Roberts, D.D., received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1862, and M.A. in 1868, and had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him in 1878. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chichester in 1864, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. In 1864 he was licensed to the curacy of Frant, in Sussex, where he remained until 1868, when he was appointed to the curacy of Hawley, in Hampshire; this he relinquished in 1870 on his preferment to the rectory of Llandinabo and Harewood, near Ross, in the diocese of Ross. In 1872 he resigned his benefice and returned to his former curacy of Hawley and remained for one year, when he was presented to the vicarage of Blindley Heath, in Surrey, which he held for five years, when he resigned on his appointment to the bishopric of Nassau, Bahamas. In 1885 he relinquished his episcopate and returned to England, when he was preferred to the vicarage of Milford Lymington, Hampshire, where he remained for two years, when the vicarage of Blackburn becoming vacant by the death of Archdeacon Birch, he was presented to the living by the Bishop of Manchester, and instituted March 1887, and at the same time made coadjutor in the diocese of Manchester. Bishop Cramer-Roberts is also rural dean of Blackburn.

A number of relics of the old church are preserved in the present structure, these include several monumental tablets, and at the eastern end of the south aisle, near the entrance to the new vestry, is a sculptured shield, in marble, containing the arms of Walmesley, impaling Shuttleworth, of Hacking, part of the monument of Judge Walmesley, formerly in the Dunkenhalgh Chapel. The stalls now placed in the tower, but which were formerly occupied by the churchwardens and sidesmen, were also part of the furniture of the ancient church, they are said to have been brought here from the old conventual church of Whalley, and comprise four seats on each side, with grotesquely carved misereres. The new church contains 1,520 sittings, of which 900 are free. The fine groined roof and the elegant tower of this church were materially injured by a fire, which accidentally broke out in consequence of the overheating of a stove, on the morning of the 16th of January, 1831; but the building was completely restored by Mr. Rickman, the architect, at a cost of £2,500, which was defrayed by voluntary contributions. The patronage of the living, formerly in the Archbishop of Canterbury, who enjoyed the presentation to this living, as well as the produce of the rectorial tithes, from the time of the Reformation, is now vested in the Bishop of Manchester.[1]

Haudley (now written Audley) Hall, situate between Higher Audley and Whinny Heights, on the south east side of the town, was the mansion of the rectory in the reign of Henry VIII., and in 3 Edward VI. (1549) was in lease to Sir Thomas Talbot, who prosecuted Alice Livesey and others in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, for setting fire to the parsonage barn, and to the mansion house called Hawdley ("Cal. Plead."). Sir Thomas Talbot, of Hawdley, in his will of 27th September, 1557, names his lease of the parsonage of Blackburn, which he bought of John Comberford and Robert Bellet, gentlemen, and which was then valued at £300. In 1616 and 1647 the house is described as being built of stone, timber, and brick, half a mile from Blackburn, and having certain lands called Hadley demesne, being 143 acres 0 roods 10 poles. After being occupied for some time as a farmhouse,[2] it fell into a ruinous condition, and was finally taken down in 1888.

The registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, began A.D. 1600, and exhibit the following results—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1600	—	43	—	1784	442	226	298
1601	—	90	—	1831	633	480	599
1783	366	168	240	1832	706	519	625

[1] On a massive piece of plate belonging to this church is inscribed, in the true spirit of Christian benevolence, "God knows who gave this," without any name or other indication of the donor.

[2] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 278.

There were in 1834 15 Episcopal places of public worship within the parish of Blackburn, exclusive of the parish church. There are now (1890) 40. In the extended borough of Blackburn there are at present 67 places of worship, 21 of which are Episcopalian, 10 Congregational, 3 United Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 9 Wesleyan Methodist, 5 United Methodist Free Church, 6 Primitive Methodist, 5 Catholic, 1 Society of Friends, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Catholic Apostolic, 1 Wesleyan Free Church, 1 Undenominational, and 1 Salvationist.

The dates and cost of erection of the principal churches and chapels within the borough of Blackburn are as follows:—

St. John's, in Ainsworth Street, erected at a cost of £8,000, of which above one-half was contributed by Henry Sudell, Esq., and consecrated July 31, 1789, was restored and new-roofed in 1889—the centenary of its foundation; the vicar of Blackburn is the patron, and the Rev. John Baker (1867) the incumbent; value, £350. St. Paul's, St. Paul's Street, Blakey Moor, built in 1792, and served by a pastor of Lady Huntingdon's community until 1829, when it was consecrated, and in the following year its minister, the Rev. John Price, was admitted to priest's orders in the Church of England; the vicar of Blackburn is the patron, and the Rev. Benjamin Thompson (1874) the vicar; value £340. St. Peter's, St. Peter's Street, an imposing edifice, erected in 1819-20, partly by Parliamentary grant and partly by subscription, at a cost of £13,000, and consecrated in 1821; the patrons of the living were the trustees for sixty years, at the expiration of which time the patronage devolved on the vicar of the parish; the Rev. Astell Drayner Powell, M.A. (1888), vicar; value, £320. Holy Trinity, Mount Pleasant, a fine Gothic edifice, on a commanding site, commenced in 1837 and consecrated in 1846, was erected at an expenditure of £6,000, raised by subscription; the tower was added in 1855; value of the living, in the gift of of the vicar of the parish, £380 per annum, with residence; the Rev. Christopher William Moffatt, B.A., LL.D. (1879), vicar. St. Michael and All Angels', a temporary building, formerly a Methodist chapel, was purchased by the vicar of Blackburn, and consecrated in 1844. A new Gothic church, on the Whalley Road, Brookhouse, the foundation stone of which was laid by W. H. Hornby, Esq., January 6, 1866, was consecrated January 28, 1869; value of the living, £390 per annum, in the gift of the vicar; the Rev. William Thomason (1889) vicar. Christ's Church, Grimshaw Park, a handsome church in the Geometric style of English architecture, was commenced in 1857, and consecrated September 2, 1859; the cost of the church and schools was about £8,000, towards which the late Robert Hopwood, Esq., largely contributed, in addition to providing an endowment; value of the living, £300 per annum; the Rev. Richard Moss, D.D. (1860), vicar. St. Thomas's, Bottom Gate, a handsome stone building in the Early Gothic style, erected in 1866; in the patronage of the Bishop of Manchester; Rev. Henry Wescoe (1865) vicar; value, £330. All Saints', a handsome building in the Geometrical style, at Nova Scotia, was erected in 1870-2, by subscription, as a memorial church to the late Archdeacon Rushton, D.D., vicar of Blackburn, at a cost of £4,700, and consecrated April 25, 1872, the architects being Messrs. Stevens and Robinson; the patronage is vested in five trustees; the Rev. John Arthur Rushton, M.A. (1877), vicar; value, £345. St. James's, Shear Brow, erected, in 1873, on a site given by W. T. Carr, Esq., was consecrated June 8, 1874; it is a plain Gothic structure, built at a cost of £4,200, raised by subscriptions, from the designs of Mr. F. J. Robinson; the patronage is in the present vicar of St. John's, and afterwards the bishop; the Rev. William Henry Palmer (1885) incumbent; value, £300. St. Luke's, Bank Top, a handsome building in the Transitional style of Gothic architecture, was erected at a cost of £6,700, raised by subscription, from the designs of Mr. F. J. Robinson, and consecrated December 20, 1877; it is in the patronage of five trustees; the Rev. John Noble (1878) vicar; value, £250. St. Philip's, Griffin, erected by subscription at a cost of £8,500, from the designs of Mr. J. Lowe, and was consecrated December 15, 1880; it is in the patronage of five trustees; the Rev. John Osborne Pinck, M.A. (1880), vicar; value, £344. St. Barnabas's, Addison Street, erected from the designs of Mr. W. S. Varley, at a cost of £6,370, raised by subscription, was consecrated June 11, 1886; it is in the patronage of the bishop; the Rev. Philip Edward Thomas (1886) incumbent; value, £40. St. Matthew's, Higher Audley, erected from the designs of Messrs. W. G. Haberschon and Co., at a cost of £6,600, raised by subscriptions, was consecrated September 21, 1886; the patronage is vested in the bishop; the Rev. Gordon Coe (1886) incumbent; value, £120. St. James's Church, Lower Darwen, consecrated in 1829, and St. Andrew's Church, Livesey, consecrated in 1877, are now within the limits of the borough. In addition to the churches named, there are St. Silas's School-Church, in the Preston New Road, of which the Rev. Matthew Shaw is the curate-in-charge; Emanuel School-Church, Hollins Bank; and St. Stephen's School-Church, Little Harwood.

The five Catholic chapels are—St. Alban's, Larkhill (now called St. Alban's Place), a brick building with Ionic portico, commenced in 1824, and opened in June, 1826; St. Anne's, France

Street, an externally plain Gothic structure, without spire, built in 1850, which, with the adjacent schools, has cost about £6,000; St. Mary's, Nova Scotia, a pretty Gothic church, on an elevated site, erected in 1865, at a cost of £4,000; St. Joseph's, Audley, is a large red brick building, with stone dressings, in the Italian style, and capable of accommodating 900 worshippers, was opened April 28, 1876; St. Peter's School-Chapel, built in 1888-9, is situate at Mill Hill; there is also the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, a neat Gothic edifice near Brookhouse, now used for school purposes.

The Congregationalists have ten places of worship. The oldest is Chapel Street Chapel, built in 1777, and enlarged in 1811, partly destroyed by fire, January 10, 1872, when a new one was built at a cost of £18,000, which was opened June 18, 1874. It is in the early decorated Gothic style, and will seat 1,310 worshippers. James Street Chapel, a large brick building, with stone portico, was opened June 27, 1842. Park Road Congregational Church was erected in 1857, at a cost of more than £4,000. It is a beautiful specimen of decorated Gothic; the large schools adjoining were built by the Messrs, Pilkington, costing £6,000. Mill Hill Chapel, Livesey, cost £4,000, and was opened in 1860. Montague Street Chapel, a brick building, was built in 1864, at a cost of £2,100; Furthergate Chapel, which cost £6,000, was opened about a dozen years ago; and a Gothic Chapel at Audley Range, to cost £5,000, is nearly completed. There are also School-Chapels at Witton, Lower Darwen, and Four Lane's End.

The United Presbyterian Church, Mount Street, was originally erected by the Independents, but was afterwards secured by the Presbyterians, and greatly enlarged and beautified. The congregation worshipping here have erected in Preston New Road a Gothic church, with lofty tower and spire, at an expenditure of £9,000, which was opened June 18, 1868, and to which the Mount Street congregation was mainly transferred. The Mount Street church was continued by a section of the congregation after the one in Preston New Road was opened.

The Wesleyans have a capacious chapel in Clayton Street, erected first in 1816, restored in 1857-8, at the cost of the late Miss Newsham, and rebuilt 1881-2. Another chapel, in Harwood Street, the corner-stone of which was laid on Good Friday (April 3) 1874, was opened July, 1875. Trinity Wesleyan Chapel, a fine Gothic edifice which cost £14,000, was opened February 15, 1879. The other Wesleyan Chapels and School-Chapels are in Brookhouse, Alice Street, Kemp Street, Witton, and Little Harwood. The United Methodist Free Church has a chapel in Feilden Street, erected in 1871-2 at a cost of £4,800. There are also chapels of the same religious body at Waterfall, in Livesey; Lower Darwen Village, Knuzden, and Daisy Field. The Primitive Methodist Chapel is in Montague Street, and was built in 1837. This body has also chapels in Oxford Street, Audley, Lower Darwen, Daisy Field, Witton, and Infirmary Street.

The Baptists have two chapels; that of the General Baptists is in Montague Street, and was built in 1840. The Particular Baptists worship in a chapel at Islington, founded in 1764.

The Friends' Meeting-house, off King Street, was built in 1818. The New Jerusalem Church, in Brookhouse Fields, was built in 1854, and restored and rebenched in 1873. The Catholic-Apostolic Church is in Regent Street; the Wesleyan Free Church also in Regent Street; and the Salvation Army's place of meeting is in Water Street.

CHARITIES OF BLACKBURN.

The public charities in this parish, as exhibited in the fifteenth report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, made in 1819, are enumerated in the following summary:—

	Annual Proceeds. £	s.	d.
PARISH OF BLACKBURN.			
1566. Free Grammar School, founded 8th August (9 Elizabeth), and endowed with lands, &c., producing less than	120	0	0
"Poor's Stock;" under this name a sum of £50 has long existed for the benefit of industrious poor persons not receiving relief	2	0	0
Duckworth's Charity; the interest of 40s. left by Widow Duckworth, to be laid out in bread for communicants...	0	2	6
Wollin's Charity. The interest of £10, given by the Rev. John Wollin (vicar of Blackburn 1742-72), to be laid out in books.			
TOWNSHIP OF BLACKBURN.			
1763. Girls' Charity School, founded by William Leyland (in 1763), with £200 in trust, to be laid out at interest; and further endowed with subscriptions amounting to £262 10s. in that year, and with £800 in donations from 1764 to 1811. The funds in 1825 amounted to £2,416 13s. 7d. at 4 per cent interest.			
1694. Poor's Lands, comprising the charities of Yates, Sudell, and others:— The Poor's Lands consist of a copyhold estate in Yate Bank, called Lang House, let at the rate of £36 per annum; a farm in Mellor, called Southworth Green Farm, let at the yearly rent of £28.....	64	0	0
Livesay's Charity. £100 in trust left by Sarah Livesay; the interest to be employed in binding poor children apprentice born in the town of Blackburn and townships of Livesey and Pleasington.			

TOWNSHIP OF BALDERSTONE.

1686. Charities of Ratcliff and others. About 100 years before 1786, Margaret Ratcliff gave land producing £2 12s. per annum for poor householders. Besides this legacy, there are two cottages with gardens, producing altogether a rent of 14 4 0
1716. Waterhouse's Charity. A rent-charge by Michael Waterhouse 0 10 0

TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGTON.

1671. Poor's Land. With donations from 1671 to 1779, amounting to £122, has been purchased on estate, consisting of a house and barn, with 9 acres of land, at Dinkley Moor Gate, producing an annual rent, for poor impotent persons, of 24 0 0
1743. School for six poor children, endowed with rent, tithes, and stock, producing annually 14 2 10

CHAPELRY OF OVER DARWEN.

1794. Smalley's Charity. Linen cloth to the poor 1 1 0

TOWNSHIP OF GREAT HARWOOD.

1691. Poor's Land, consisting of Dole House estate, Moor Fields estate, and donations, producing in rent and interest, paid to the school, the poor, and the church 139 10 0

TOWNSHIP OF LIVESEY.

1730. Charities of Blore and others. Geo. Blore directed that £33 should lie till it became £40, and then the interest to go to the poor of Livesey, and the interest of another £40 to the poor of Livesey and Tockholes; increased by £38 in other donations; but £50 of this charity are lost.
Livesay's Charity. *See* Blackburn.

TOWNSHIP OF PLEASINGTON.

Pleasington School. Foundation unknown. The schoolmaster educates about 40 free children, and is supported by rents, and £6 from the overseers; in all 19 0 0
Livesay's Charity. *See* Blackburn.

TOWNSHIP OF RISHTON.

1776. Darwin's Charity. £120 to be laid out at interest, to be distributed in bread, one moiety at Church Kirk and the other at Rishton.

TOWNSHIP OF SAMLESBURY.

Samlesbury School. The master teaches 6 poor children, and occupies rent-free a dwelling-house and land of £8 yearly value, and has £8 from the overseers 16 0 0
1715. Langdale's Charity. Dorothy Langdale left £200 for the support of the poor and aged, or for binding out poor apprentices. This legacy, increased by accumulation of interest to £214 13s., was laid out in a house, cottage, gardens, and land, producing £25 per annum in rent, which for many years has been applied in aid of the poor's rates, instead of having been disposed of to charitable purposes 25 0 0
1613. Richard Houghton's Charity. The rent of 5 acres of land to be divided among 3 townships, for the poor—viz., to Preston £2 10s., to Alston £5, and to Samlesbury £2 10s.

TOWNSHIP OF TOCKHOLES.

Blore's Charity. Geo. Blore, as already stated, left £40 to the poor of Livesey and Tockholes, of which £16 was the proportion to Tockholes, before the sum of £4 1s. was lost by insufficient security.

TOWNSHIP OF WALTON-LE-DALE.

School. Bishop Gastrel, in his "Notitia of the Diocese of Chester," gives the following account of the School:—"Walton-le-Dale: The school here (which is free only to the children of the town) was built by the inhabitants, upon ground given by Sir Richard Houghton, an. 1672 (the children being taught in the church before). The endowment consists of interest of money—viz., £100 given by Mr. Peter Burscough, an. 1624; £100 by Mr. Andrew Dandy, citizen of London; £20 by Mr. Thomas Hesketh, of Walton; and £30 raised out of interest of Mr. Burscough's £100 during the vacancy of the school in the rebellion against Charles I. There was also given to it by Mr. Crook, of Abram, the tenth part of his estate in Alston and Whittingham, leased now for the clear rent of £11 10s., the rent being given to pious uses by will, dated 1688." The schoolmaster, who is appointed by the inhabitants, and is to take all the children in the town who apply (paying 4d. each per week), receives an annual stipend of (including £2 from Crook's charity) 16 1 6
1735. Shuttling-field's estate; consists of a farm-house, outbuildings, and 24 acres of land, left in trust by William Gradell, for the poor of Walton and Brindle, producing annually 50 0 0
1688. Crook's Charity. Thomas Crook devised his estate at Alston in trust, that out of the rents certain sums should be annually paid—among the rest, to the preaching minister of Low Church £2, to the poor of Walton-le-Dale £2, and to the schoolmaster of Walton-le-Dale £2 6 0 0

The Free Grammar School of Blackburn[1] was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, by charter dated August 8, 9 Eliz. (1567), on the humble petition "as well of the inhabitants of the village and parish of Blackburn, as of other persons resident in the neighbourhood," to be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," "for the Education, Management, and Instruction of Children & Youths in Grammar, to be & remain for ever: and to consist of one Master or

[1] As already stated (*supra*, p. 6), a free grammar school was founded and endowed, in 1514, by Thomas, Earl of Derby, in connection with his chantry in the south aisle of the parish church of Blackburn. On the suppression of the chantries, in the reign of Edward VI., the lands forming the endowment were confiscated to the Crown, but shortly afterwards the king granted a small annuity, to be paid out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Thomas Burgess, the chantry priest, during his life, to continue the duties of schoolmaster.—C.

Pedagogue, & one Subpedagogue, or Usher." And her Majesty was pleased to ordain that there should be for ever in the village and parish of Blackburn, "fifty men of the more discreet and honest of the inhabitants or freeholders," to be governors of the possessions belonging to the school. The governors to be a body corporate, with perpetual succession; to be empowered to appoint the master and usher. The school is now governed in accordance with the scheme prepared by the Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, and the governing body consists of twenty members, ten of whom are elected by the town council and the school board conjointly, the remaining ten being co-optative. The endowment, which amounts to about £130 per annum, consists chiefly of land situated in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, and of fee-farms and duchy-rents; and it has been augmented by various pecuniary benefactions from the governors. The school was to be "*free to all the world*," except a small donation by each boy to the master at Shrovetide yearly. Only the classical education, however, is gratuitous; for the English and general education a fee of eight guineas per annum is now charged. The children are admitted at any age; and many remain in the school till their education is completed. The school has one University scholarship, founded by the late John Tattersall, Esq., value £50 a year, to either Oxford or Cambridge, at the option of the scholar; and nine other free scholarships, in the school itself, of the value of £10 each per year, tenable for three years, have been provided by the governors, by means of a portion of a bequest of £10,000, by the late Mrs. Dodgson, in 1885. The schoolhouse originally stood in the yard of the ancient parish church, but it was taken down in the year 1819 to make way for the new parish church, and rebuilt near to St. Peter's Church. The new school and head master's house compose a handsome range of buildings, in the Elizabethan style; they were completed in 1885, and have cost about £7,000. Robert Bolton, an eminent Puritan divine, and one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, was educated at this school, along with Mr. Anderton, a Catholic, who afterwards removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, and for his eloquence was called "The Golden-mouth Anderton." The Girls' Charity School, in Thunder Alley, founded, in 1764, by Mr. William Leyland, having become superfluous by the supply of more efficient elementary schools, has recently been closed, and its endowment is now applied to providing a number of free places for girls—members of poor families—in elementary schools of the Church of England.

Among the minor charities of the town may be mentioned the Ladies' Charity, founded in 1808, for the relief of poor married women in childbed at their own homes in the town or township of Blackburn. The Alms Houses—six in number—at Bank Top, "erected and endowed," as an inscription on the building testifies, "by William and Jane Turner, Mill Hill, A.D., 1833," for six aged and indigent women, each of whom receives 3s. per week for maintenance; and the Strangers' Friend Society, established in 1808, for the relief of sick and distressed persons.

A collegiate institution, called the "Independent Academy," was established here in 1816 by the Congregational Dissenters of Lancashire, for the education of young men for the ministry. The Rev. Dr. Fletcher was the first theological tutor, and he was succeeded, in 1823, on his removal to Stepney, near London, by the Rev. Dr. Payne. On the 20th December, 1838, the committee of the college resolved "that the Academy be removed to Manchester," and the sum of £15,000 having been subscribed for the erection of a suitable building, the "Lancashire Independent College," at Whalley Range, near Manchester, was erected, the first stone being laid September 23, 1840. The building was opened April 25, 1843, when the professors and students were transferred from the Blackburn Academy thereto, forming the nucleus of that now large and flourishing institution.

Situated, as the town and hundred of Blackburn are, in a central part of the county, they became greatly exposed to the horrors of the civil wars which raged with so much fury in the middle of the seventeenth century. Towards the end of the year 1642, and in the early part of 1643, the hundred of Blackburn, like that of Salford, was the scene of many military operations. Early in the war, James, Earl of Derby, at the head of five thousand men, marched from Wigan with three pieces of cannon in his train, and made a vigorous attack upon Blackburn. The town being garrisoned by four hundred militia, and a number of club-men, aided by the inhabitants, made a gallant defence. On discharging their ordnance, which the Cavaliers placed in front of the town, they exclaimed, "Take heed, ye Roundheads!"[1] Their fire, however, produced little effect upon the garrison, and at mid-day it was proclaimed that if the town would surrender to the Earl of Derby, his lordship would mediate with the king for their pardon. This language they could not understand: they "sought no pardon for themselves from the king and parliament;" on which the battle was renewed and continued till sunset, but with so little effect, that the earl's

[1] "Valley of Achor."

forces availed themselves of the cover of night to make a precipitate retreat, without effecting the object of their operations. In March, 1643, the earl, at the head of two thousand men, after having recovered Preston, marched to Blackpool, and made himself master of that place. In order to extend his conquest, he marched into the parish of Whalley, but here he was met by so determined a resistance, that his forces were obliged to retreat to the Ribble, and to ford that river at Salesbury up to the chin in water, in which way the hundred was cleared of the loyalist forces. In June, 1644, Prince Rupert, after having prosecuted the siege of Liverpool to a successful issue, paid a visit to his fair and gallant relation, the Countess of Derby, at Lathom House, from which he marched, at the head of twenty thousand men, through Blackburn to York, near which city the sun of his military renown set upon Marston Moor. To alleviate the general sufferings in this division of the county, an ordinance was passed by parliament that the officers and soldiers, under Colonel Alexander Rigby and Colonel Richard Shuttleworth, who had lost their limbs, should be pensioned out of the sequestered estates of the Papists and delinquents within the hundreds of Blackburn, Leyland, and Amounderness, and that such women and children, whose husbands and fathers had been slain in the war, should partake of this provision. On the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660, an act was passed for giving the lords-lieutenant and the deputy-lieutenants the disposal of the forces in their respective counties; and on the authority of this act, meetings of the lieutenancy of Lancashire, with Charles, Earl of Derby at their head, took place, from the minutes of which it appears that, by a notice from the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), diligent inquiry was made after the disaffected people in the county of Lancaster. On the 14th of August, 1665, the houses of suspected persons were searched for arms, amongst whom were, Thomas Jolly, of High Hill Park; Thomas Sumers, of Pendleton; Robert Whitacre, of Healey, near Burnley; John Birley, of Oswaldtwisle, Esqrs., and John Waddington, of Altham, all in the hundred of Blackburn. Amongst others of the proscribed were Mr Tilsley, late of Dean Church; Mr. Heywood, late of Ormskirk; Mr. Naylor, of Hindley; Mr. Ditchfield, of Warrington; Mr. Gregg, living near Windle, in Rainford; Mr. Crompton; and Mr. Bradshaw, of Hindley, represented as "Non-conforming Ministers, and such as frequently held conventicles, giving the people opportunities of meeting to hatch mischief."

The town of Blackburn is sheltered by a ridge of hills, stretching from the north-east to the north-west, and terminated by Billinge Hill. Dr. Whitaker describes it as situated "in a barren, naked, and sandy flat"; but trade and manufactures have converted this barren region into a productive soil. The rivulet from which it takes its name divides it into two unequal parts. The streets in the older portions of the town were irregularly built, partly owing to the intermixture of glebe-lands; but in late years these lands have all become available for building purposes, and, under the direction of the Improvement Commissioners, and their successors the municipal authorities, many of the narrower thoroughfares have been widened and levelled, and the old tenements pulled down and replaced by handsome and regular piles of building. Upon some open ground, extended by the demolition of the houses enclosing the Old Market Square, was laid out, forty-five years ago, the very spacious and commodious New Market Place, now entirely surrounded by shops and public edifices, in the midst of which stand the Market House and the Town Hall. The rapid growth of the population has caused the numerous and considerable vacant spaces which formerly existed, and gave the place a straggling appearance, to be covered over with workshops, mills, and tenements. The most attractive and fashionable portion of the borough is the neighbourhood of the singularly picturesque Corporation Park and Preston New Road, on the north-western approach to the town, where many well-appointed mansions and villas have within recent years been erected for the more opulent manufacturers and tradesmen. This township, seated at the junction of the Darwen and Blakewater valleys, stretches across a narrow plain, bounded by hills to the north, the south-east, and south-west. The eminences around have lost much of their natural bareness of aspect by being crested with buildings, conspicuous among them the Union Workhouse, on Whinny Height, and the Infirmary at Hollin Bank. Its eastern vicinity is occupied by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal towards the east and south side of the town. Southward and south-west, the banks of the Darwen display fertility and beauty, and every spot in the immediate vicinity of the town is in a state of cultivation.

The Blackburn Gas Light Company was established in 1819, and was first incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1838. Another Act was passed for the better supply, June 14th, 1853; the whole buildings and plant now belong to the Corporation, having been purchased under the authority of an Act of Parliament in 1877. The works are situated in Jubilee Street and Addison Street, and there is a large gas-holder in Grimshaw Park Road.

The Waterworks Company commenced supplying the town with water in 1848, having obtained an Act of Parliament for that purpose in 1845. The whole now belong to the Corporation, having been purchased from the Company by the Town Council in 1875. The gathering-ground is about five miles south-east of the town, from which a good supply is obtained. The reservoirs were constructed to contain about 100,000,000 gallons. They were enlarged in 1854, and in 1857 a new service reservoir was constructed, which is calculated to hold 12,000,000 gallons. These works cost upwards of £70,000. In the year 1861 a large reservoir was constructed at Fish Moor, which is capable of holding 360,000,000 gallons of water. In addition to the town, the following out-townships are supplied, viz., Lower Darwen, Livesey, Witton, and Little Harwood.

The manufactures of Blackburn appear to have arisen in the time of the Commonwealth, about 1650. The first fabrics for which this place was distinguished were called *Blackburn checks*, a species of cloth consisting of linen warp and cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece when woven a striped or checked appearance. This article was afterwards superseded by the *Blackburn greys*, so called from the colour, neither the warp nor the weft having been dyed—also a mixture of linen and cotton, generally sent, when manufactured, to London to be printed. The great era of improvements in the cotton business, which opened about the year 1765, led the manufacturers of this district to turn their attention to the making of *calicoes*, which from that time has enormously increased. The invention of the spinning-jenny by James Hargreaves, a carpenter, of Blackburn, in 1764—doing away with the disadvantages under which the cotton weavers laboured owing to the want of yarn, when it was to be produced by the distaff and spindle—gave a great impetus to this increase.

The history of the cotton trade here since that time has been one of surprising expansion, but of great vicissitude. Periodical crises of fearful severity have temporarily prostrated this great industry, involving employers and workpeople in common ruin, and taxing the utmost capabilities of the community to struggle through them. In 1826 the introduction of powerlooms into the parish gave rise to intense popular irritation, which resulted in the wholesale destruction of the new machinery, and other deeds of violence, necessitating military intervention. A sum of nearly £12,000 was at that time paid by the county treasurer as compensation for destruction to mill property in Blackburn hundred. The result of these frenzied excesses was the complete paralysis of trade. Thousands of people in the district were only kept alive by a charitable dole of soup and bread, and several well-authenticated cases of death from actual starvation are remembered by old residents. The poors' rates for the year amounted to 7s. 6d. in the £ upon the assessment. A number of the able-bodied male paupers were employed in cutting a road through the rock along the heights of Revidge, and a commemorative inscription cut in stone fixed in the wall now marks the spot. The winter of 1841-2 was also a period of great commercial depression in Blackburn, and a subscription list was opened for the relief of the destitute. Again, in 1843, the establishment of soup-kitchens became necessary, and 800 quarts of soup per day were dispensed for some time. The commercial distress which overspread the whole kingdom in the winter of 1847-8 was keenly experienced in this neighbourhood. In November, 1847, 5,268 persons were in weekly receipt of parochial relief in the township of Blackburn; and in December 12,000 persons applied for assistance to the Relief Committee. A return published at the time shows that out of 13,246 persons then engaged in the cotton mills in the town and vicinity, 3,026 were altogether unemployed, and 8,200 only in partial work, while but 2,020 were working full time. With the return of profitable trade the extension of the cotton industry here became extremely rapid. From 1850 to 1860 was a period (with the exception of the serious but brief distress caused by the money crisis of 1857) of unrivalled growth and prosperity. The increase of house and mill property during this period was enormous. From 1851 to 1861 the population of the township of Blackburn increased from 46,536 to 63,125, an increase of nearly 37 per cent in the decade. The suburban districts of Witton and Livesey shared in this great extension. The great cotton famine of 1862-65 was felt here in its utmost intensity. At the acme of the distress, in December, 1862, nearly 35,000 persons, or more than one-half the entire population of the town, were subsisting wholly upon the relief dispensed by the Relief Committee and the parochial authorities. In April, 1878, the cotton operatives in the Blackburn district went out on strike, consequent upon the notice given by their employers to reduce wages 10 per cent. Rioting followed in Blackburn, Darwen, and other places, and on the fourteenth of the month the rioters attacked the house of Colonel Jackson, Wilpshire Grange, and burnt it to the ground. A number of the ringleaders were tried at the Assizes for the offence, when ten of them were found guilty, and sentenced to different terms of penal servitude or imprisonment. The weaving department of the manufacture being more largely pursued in this district than the spinning, the consumption of yarn greatly exceeds the production, and a large quantity is imported from other parts of the county.

The development of the cotton-manufacture has been concurrent with, and mainly dependent upon, the invaluable improvements which have been successively introduced into its machinery. The capabilities of the spinning-mule and the power-loom have been from time to time most materially augmented. The parish of Blackburn, albeit it gave birth to the inventor of the spinning-jenny, has been chiefly prolific in mechanicians who have devoted their special attention to the improvement of the power-loom and the machinery accessory to the weaving of cotton fabrics, and that is doubtless the main cause of the greater extension of the weaving than of the spinning branch of the manufacture in this part of Lancashire. Blackburn parish was one of the chief centres of the hand-loom weaving industry for many years prior to the introduction of the power-loom, and several useful improvements in the process of dressing cotton warps for the hand-loom were patented by Blackburn men. The power-loom, as has been already stated, was not introduced here until the year 1826, and during the sixty-four years which have supervened, essential changes have been effected in its structure, and the increase of its powers has been immense. The ingenuity of no small number of able local mechanicians has been concentrated upon the perfecting and cheapening of the power-loom, and with so much success as to have distanced all competitors. Among the more distinguished local inventors may be named Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. John Railton, Mr. James Bullough, and Mr. John Osbaldeston. The three first of these derived substantial personal advantage from their inventions, but the last, Osbaldeston, was not fortunate, and died at an advanced age in the Blackburn Workhouse in 1862. The Blackburn power-loom is at the present time celebrated, and in demand, not merely in the United Kingdom, but in all parts of the world where the cotton-manufacture is prosecuted. It is one of the neatest and handiest, and, having regard to its size, utility, and elaborateness of construction, perhaps the cheapest machine ever yet produced. The loom-making trade, which combines also the manufacture of sizing, winding, and warping machines, is one of the specialities of this district. Steam-engines and boilers also are made in the local foundries, to the extent, perhaps, of the requirements of the parish, and machinery of other kinds is produced, but the making of power-looms is the most considerable branch of the Blackburn machine-trade.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—From being notable for the paucity of its public buildings, and for the entire absence of architectural embellishment, Blackburn is now at length better supplied with public edifices than most towns of similar magnitude. The first step in this direction was the construction of a market to supersede the street-market, which had become a serious nuisance. This was undertaken by the Improvement Commissioners in 1845. The Market-house was built shortly afterwards, after a design by Mr. Terence Flanagan. Its dimensions are—length, 181 feet 6 inches; breadth, 109ft. 6in.; height, 34 feet 6 inches. At the western end is a campanile tower, 90 feet high in the upper story of which is placed a large illuminated clock. The cost of the building was about £8,000, but in the laying out of the Market Square, and the purchase of property for its extension, the Commissioners and Corporation expended altogether some £28,000. The market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and is considered perhaps the most important market for farm produce in Mid-Lancashire. It is largely attended by the farmers and market-gardeners residing within a radius of twenty miles, and is the chief source of supply for the numerous towns and villages of East Lancashire. A great market is held on alternate Wednesdays, from the first Wednesday before February 2 to Michaelmas. Fairs for horses, cattle, pigs, Yorkshire cloths, and pedlary are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, May 11 and 12, and October 17. Horse-fairs are held on the second Monday in June and the first Wednesday after October 16. The *Town Hall* situated in the Market-place, was commenced in 1852, and completed in 1856. The cost of the building, with its internal fittings, has been altogether about £50,000. It is an imposing edifice in the Italian style of architecture, erected from the designs of Mr. Paterson. The western front is 120 feet long, and has an altitude of 62 feet. The building contains a fine assembly-room, 120 feet by 60 feet, with retiring-rooms; a handsome council-chamber with ante-room, two court-rooms, mayor's parlour, and spacious offices for the various departments of the Corporation, with police offices, drill yard, and cells at the rear of the Hall. The borough magistrates sit daily in the large court-room. The *Exchange* is an elegant perpendicular Gothic edifice, situated nearly opposite the Town Hall, at the north-western angle of the Market Square. Only a portion of the design of Mr. Brakspere, the architect, has yet (1890) been carried out, the octagonal tower over the principal entrance having been only partially built. The wing which has been erected contains, besides capacious cellars and offices, the large Exchange Hall, 140 feet by 53 feet, with a magnificent open timber roof, richly embossed and panelled, and supported by fluted iron pillars. The *Infirmary* is a noble Italian structure, situated on a commanding knoll at Hollin Bank, on the south side of the borough. The cost of the building and its internal fittings (with recent extensions) has been about £35,000. This admirable institution was founded by William Pilkington Esq., during his mayoralty in 1856-7. He offered a donation of £2,000 to the building fund, and an additional £2,000 towards the endowment. These gifts were liberally supplemented by the lord of the manor, Joseph Feilden, Esq., and most of the neighbouring gentry and millowners. The working-people in the town and district also contributed about £1,200 to the building fund. Amongst the more important benefactions was one in 1885 of £10,000 (less legacy duty of £1,000) of the late Mrs. Dodgson, of Beardwood; one of £5,000, left in 1886, by the late Mr. Henry Hargreaves, of Beardwood; a legacy of £1,270, bequeathed by the late Mr. Edmund Pearson, of Accrington; one of £1,000 (less duty) of Miss Nancy Hargreaves, of Mellor; one in 1888 of £3,000 (free of duty) of the late Miss Cunningham, of Lytham; and one of £1,000 (free of duty) by the late Mr. James Cunningham, of Lytham. In September, 1888, a donation of £10,000 was given by Mrs. Yerburgh, of Billinge Scarr, in accordance with the wishes of her father, the late Daniel Thwaites, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn 1874-80. In February, 1890, the executors of Mr. James Pilkington, by his directions, a few days after his death, paid £1,000 to the building fund. In 1883 a new wing was commenced, and completed in 1885. This extension, with the two new lodges, cost about £5,000, and a new wing and nurses' homes are in preparation, which will cost about £6,000. There are beds for ninety in-patients. The endowment fund of the Infirmary amounts to £60,000, and the annual income, and cost of management, to over £6,500. The *Union Workhouse* is an extensive group of buildings, standing on the summit of a high ridge to the south-east of the town, known as Whinny Height. It was opened in 1864. The cost of this capacious and imposing structure was little short of £30,000. It will accommodate 700 inmates. Great extensions have been made within these few years, including new Infirmary wards detached from the main premises. The Cemetery is situated on the Whalley New road, about a mile to the north-east of the town. It was completed and constituted the sole place of interment for the borough in 1857. There are three Gothic chapels in the grounds—for the Church of England, the Dissenters, and the Roman Catholics—the cemetery being divided into three parts. The affairs of the cemetery are controlled by a burial-board. The

cost of the land, and the laying out of the same, was about £18,000, borrowed on mortgage of the poor's-rates, of which a large part has been repaid, a sinking fund being provided by the overseers of the township for that purpose.

The County Court is situated in Victoria Street. The sittings in this court are weekly, on the Monday, and its jurisdiction extends to all the townships in the Blackburn parochial union. The presiding judge is M. Coventry, Esq., whose circuit embraces the greater portion of the northern division of the county, including the courts of Blackburn, Chorley, Garstang, Haslingden, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton-le-Fylde, and Preston. The County Police Court and Offices are in King Street. The Court is held weekly on the Wednesday.

Coal is found in the southern end of the parish, and in several parts much gray-(stone) slate is got. In one of the adjoining hills is a mine of alum-stone, which Fuller says was worked in his time, but had long been neglected on account of the increasing expense of removing the superincumbent strata. When Sir G. Colebrook's project of monopolising alum took place, he purchased and worked these mines, but since its failure they have again fallen into neglect.

In the year 1770 the population of the town and township of Blackburn amounted to only 5,000 souls, and in 1783 to 8,000; in 1801, the total number of inhabitants was 11,980; in 1811, 15,083; in 1821, 21,940; and in 1831, 27,091. In 1861 the population of the borough was by the census returns 63,126; in 1871, 76,339; and in 1881, 104,012.



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.

The town of Blackburn is intersected by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which gives direct communication with all the neighbouring towns, and also with the chief main lines for all parts of the kingdom—one line passes east and west from Burnley to Preston, and the other, the Bolton and Blackburn line, passes north and south from Clitheroe to Darwen, Bolton, and Manchester. The lines were originally constructed by separate companies (the East Lancashire Railway Company and the Bolton, Blackburn, and Clitheroe Railway Company), but they are now both incorporated with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway system. The first railway constructed in the parish was the line from Preston to Blackburn, opened on Whit-Monday, 1846; the continuation of this line to Accrington and Burnley was completed in 1848. In 1848, also, the line from Bolton to Blackburn was opened for traffic, and in 1850 the branch to Whalley, Clitheroe, and Chatburn was finished. The amalgamation of these two companies with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company took place in 1854. The line from Blackburn to Chorley and Wigan was constructed for the joint use of the London and North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies. It connects with the existing line to Preston near the Cherry Tree station, about two miles from Blackburn, and passes through the village of Withnell, in the township of Wheelton, to Chorley, and thence to Wigan. The loop line to Great Harwood and Padiham, opened in 1877, branches from the main line about half a mile to the east of the town.

A steam tramway between Blackburn and Over Darwen was opened for traffic in April, 1881, and lines to Church and from the centre of the town at Salford Bridge to the different suburbs have since been constructed, and are being worked.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In 1847, by virtue of a Local Improvement Act, the affairs of the town were placed under the direction of Improvement Commissioners, by whom the erection of the Market-house and the laying out of the Market-square were carried out, and considerable improvements effected in the lighting, paving, and drainage of the town, as well as by the demolition of many dilapidated and overcrowded tenements in the older portions of the town. By a charter of incorporation, dated August 28, 1851, the town of Blackburn was constituted a corporate borough, and it is now a county under the Local Government Act—England and Wales, 1888. The borough was divided into the six wards, of St. Mary, St. John, Trinity, Park, St. Peter, and St. Paul; each to return six councillors, and to these another ward—St. Mark—has been added, making seven in all. The council of the borough to consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, now increased to fourteen aldermen and forty-two councillors. The first municipal election took place on the 1st of November, 1851. William Hoole, Esq., chairman of the Improvement Commissioners, was the returning officer. On the tenth of November the council met for the first time, and elected twelve aldermen. William Henry Hornby, Esq., was elected mayor.

On the 7th February, 1852, a grant of corporate arms and crest was made to the borough by the Heralds' College, which are thus described: ARMS—*argent*, a fesse wavy, *sable*, between three bees volant proper; on a chief, *vert*, a bugle-horn, stringed, *argent*, between two fusils (or lozenges), *or*.[1] CREST—On a wreath of the colours, a shuttle, *or*, thereon a dove, wings elevated, *argent*, and holding in its beak the thread of the shuttle reflexed over the back, and an olive branch proper. MOTTO—"Arte et Labore."

MAYORS OF BLACKBURN.

The following is a list of the mayors of Blackburn from its incorporation to the present time (1890):—

1.	William Henry Hornby	1851-2.
2.	Robert Hopwood, junior	1852-3.
3.	Thomas Dugdale	1853-4-5.
4.	William Hoole	1855-6.
5.	William Pilkington	1856-7-8.
6.	John Baynes	1858-9.
7.	James Cunningham	1859-60.
8.	Thomas Thwaites	1860-1.
9.	Robert Hopwood Hutchinson	1861-2.
10.	James Barlow S. Sturdy	1862-3.
11.	Thomas Lund	1863-4.
12.	William Stones	1864-5.
13.	James Thompson	1865-6.
14.	John Dean	1866-7.
15.	John Smith	1867-8-9.
16.	Thomas Hartley Pickup	1869-70-1.
17.	Thomas Bury	1871-2.
18.	John Thompson	1872-3.
19.	John Pickop	1873-4.
20.	William Coddington	1874-5.
21.	Robert Parkinson	1875-6.
22.	William Henry Hornby, junior	1876-7.
23.	James Dickinson	1877-8.
24.	Adam Dugdale	1878-9-80.
25.	Henry Harrison	1880-1.
26.	John Lund	1881-2.
27.	James Hoyle	1882-3-4.
28.	G. Whiteley	1884-5.
29.	T. Farrer-Baynes	1885-6.
30.	Edgar Appleby	1886-7-8.
31.	John Rutherford	1888-9.
32.	Thomas Higson	1889-90.

[1] The coat of arms has been thus ingeniously explained: The bees, emblems of skill, perseverance, and industry, suggesting the motto. The shield, *argent*, is also typical of the production of the Blackburn bees, calico. The fesse wavy, *sable*, represents the Black Brook or Burn. The chief *vert* alludes to Blackburnshire being a royal forest in the time of Edward the Confessor. The bugle-horn, *argent*, is the cognizance of the first mayor, William Henry Hornby, Esq. The two lozenges, *or*, are charges borne on the shield of Joseph Feilden, Esq., lord of the manor. The horn, also, is an emblem of strength. Fusils—the heraldic emblem of spinning—refer to the invention of the spinning-jenny in Blackburn. The shuttle is the emblem of weaving, and the dove with the olive-branch represents its beneficial results.—C.

The public works initiated by the Improvement Commissioners, whose powers are transferred to the Corporation, have been carried out with great energy. In 1854 the Corporation adopted an Act, called the Blackburn Improvement Act, and executed works of main-drainage at a cost of upwards of £200,000. By the Blackburn Borough Extension Act of 1877, so much of the area of the parliamentary borough as was not included in the municipal borough was then added thereto, the area added including parts of the townships of Witton, Livesey, and a small portion of Little Harwood; a further extension by the Improvement Act, 1879, takes in the remainder of Little Harwood and the greater part of the township of Lower Darwen; the municipal and parliamentary borough and the Urban Sanitary Authority are now co-extensive, the area being 6,973 acres. In August, 1886, a special Court of Quarter Sessions was constituted. Mr. Miles W. Mattinson being appointed first Recorder.

The population of the borough at the last census was 104,014; the number of parliamentary electors is 17,578. The rateable value of the municipal borough (March 25, 1889), is £415,301; income of the borough by rate, £24,184; by rents, £25; total income of the municipal authority, £32,861; total expenditure of the municipal authority, £35,269. Amount of loans outstanding, £84,294. Rateable value of the Urban Sanitary District, £391,876; income of the Urban Sanitary Authority by general and special rates, £53,670; income from all sources, £81,594; expenditure on improvement work, £10,912; amount of loans outstanding, £482,870.

The income of the Corporation is derived from improvement, sewerage, and highway rates, and the revenues of the markets, &c. It has also a borough fund for the maintenance of the corporate offices, the police force.

The Police Force of the borough is under the direction of the Watch Committee—a committee of the Town Council, but invested with independent powers. The force consists of one chief constable, one superintendent, 5 inspectors, 15 sergeants, and 104 constables; cost of the force, £9,935; proportion paid by Government, £4,652.

The Fire Brigade, under the charge of a chief superintendent, has its station in Clayton Street.

The Corporation Park, a delightful pleasure-ground of about fifty acres, is under the control of a committee of the Town Council. The estate was purchased by the Corporation from Joseph Feilden, Esq., in January 1855, for which purchase were available the proceeds of the sale to the railway companies of a piece of public land, known as the Town's Moor, which, with interest for some years, produced the sum of £4,701 19s. 7d. For the land of the park, £3,237 6s. 3d. was paid; the Corporation also covenanting to erect boundary roads upon the east and west sides of the park. Along these roads the majority of the recently erected residences of the gentry are situated. The total expenditure of the Corporation in laying out the grounds of the park has been nearly £20,000. The park, which was opened by a public ceremony, October 22, 1857, is situate upon the southern slope of Revidge Hill, on the north side of the town, and is regarded as one of the most charming town-parks in the kingdom. In 1867, about twelve acres of land, known as Red Rake Farm, on Revidge, was secured by the Corporation with the view of adding it to the park.

The Free Library and Museum is a corporate institution, established under the Public Free Libraries' Act of 1850. It was first mooted by Mr. Thomas Clough, solicitor, in 1853, when a vote of the burgesses was taken upon the question (September 13), who all but unanimously approved of the proposal. The subject, however, lapsed until 1859, when Mr. John Baynes, the then mayor, revived it by the offer of a liberal donation. The inaugural meeting was held on August 23, 1860, and a subscription having been raised, towards which the working classes were the chief contributors, a collection of books was obtained, and the lending and reference departments of the library were formally opened on February 17, 1862, in its temporary home in the large upper room of the south wing of the Town Hall. In 1864, it was removed to premises in Town Hall Street, and in 1870 the Library Committee resolved with the sanction of the Council to erect a permanent building for the purposes of a Free Library and Museum; the corner-stone was laid on the 18th July, 1872, and the edifice was opened to the public June 11, 1874. The building, which occupies a central position in Library Street, and cost about £12,000, is a handsome Gothic structure, erected from the designs of Messrs. Woodzell and Collcutt, of London. The reference reading room contains a well-arranged library, and a complete and readily available series of specifications of patents; there is also a lending library. The libraries occupy the ground floor, the whole of the first floor being appropriated to the museum; the collection of which is of a comprehensive description, embracing ornithology, geology, manufactures, antiquities, &c. A good beginning of an Art Gallery has likewise been made, which already includes about 100 oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and pieces of statuary. For the support of the Free Library,

the Town Council granted the proceeds of the rate of one half-penny—increased in 1871 to one penny—in the pound, upon the borough assessment.

The SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL is situated at Sudell Cross. A technical school on a large scale, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laid the corner-stone on May 9, 1888, is in course of erection on Blakey Moor. The buildings, as designed, are estimated to cost about £25,000, and the site has cost more than £5,000.

The PUBLIC BATHS, erected by the Corporation at a cost of £3,500, on a plot of land adjoining St. Peter's churchyard were opened July 11, 1868. The baths include a large swimming bath and private baths of all kinds, for the use of which a small fee is charged.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.[1]—There are, in Blackburn, the 1st Volunteer Battalion East Lancashire Rifles and the 3rd Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. The rifle corps has its headquarters in Canterbury Street. The Artillery Volunteers have their offices, parade ground, and drill sheds in King Street.

THEATRES.—There are three theatres in the town—the Royal, in Ainsworth Street, the Prince's, in Jubilee Street, and the Lyceum in Market Street Lane.

The CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS of Blackburn are numerous, but all of them of modern date, except the Free Grammar School. On the 23rd of April, in the year 1818, an Auxiliary Bible Society was established here, under the patronage of the Right Honourable Edward Smith, Lord Stanley. The Ladies' Society, established in 1808, affords relief to poor married women in child birth, at their own houses; and the Strangers' Friend Society relieves those who have no other helper.

The CLUBS of Blackburn are numerous. The oldest is the Union Club, a society of gentlemen established about 1849. The Central Conservative Club in Thwaites Arcade, and the County Conservative Club in New Market Street, are, as their names import, political associations. The Reform Club occupies a handsome clubhouse, in the Italian style of architecture, in Victoria Street. The Literary Club, whose rooms are in Aspden's Buildings, Preston New Road, was established in 1863. The Orange Hall, in Richmond Terrace, was opened March 22, 1890. The working men of both parties also have formed several political clubs.

The NEWSPAPERS at present published in Blackburn are the *Blackburn Standard and Express* and the *Blackburn Times*, issued weekly, and there are also two evening dailies—the *Blackburn Express* and the *Northern Daily Telegraph*. The history of the newspaper press in the town has been a chequered one. The titles of journals which formerly existed here, but are now defunct, are as follows: *Blackburn Mail*, started in 1791, ceased in 1833; *Blackburn Gazette*, started in 1833, ceased in 1843; *Blackburn Journal*, commenced in 1822, and ceased a few years after; *Blackburn Mercury*, started in 1833, and ceased about 1848; and the *Blackburn Patriot*, established in 1860.

By the Reform Act of 1832 Blackburn was erected into a borough, and invested with the privilege of returning two members to Parliament, and by the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 64, for settling and describing the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs, so far as respects the election of members to serve in Parliament, "the township of Blackburn" constituted this borough. By the Boundaries Act of 1868, the parliamentary borough of Blackburn is extended so as to include parts of the townships of Witton and Livesey. The following are the elections since the Reform Act of 1832:—

BLACKBURN.—(TWO MEMBERS.)

ELECTORS IN 1832, 627. IN 1890, 17,578.

Elections.				Elections.			
1832. Dec.	William Feilden	(C.)	376	1837. Aug.	William Turner	(L.)	515
	William Turner	(L.)	347		William Feilden	(C.)	416
	John Bowring, LL.D.	(L.)	334		J. B. Smith	(L.)	9
1835. Jan.	William Turner	(L.)	432	1841. July.	William Feilden	(C.)	441
	William Feilden	(C.)	316		Jno. Hornby	(C.)	427
	John Bowring, LL.D.	(L.)	303		William Turner	(L.)	426

[1] In 1798 a corps of 250 men was raised to aid in the national defence, called the Blackburn Loyal Local Association of Volunteers. The corps was officered by members of the Sudell, Birley, Cardwell, Feilden, and Hornby families. A pair of colours, presented to the corps by Mrs. Sudell on June 4, 1800, were hung in the parish church after the association was disbanded, about 1804, and, later, were placed in the council chamber, Town Hall. (Abram's "Blackburn.")—C.

Election.			
1847. Aug.	Jno. Hornby	(C.)	649
	James Pilkington	(L.)	602
	William Hargreaves	(L.)	392
	William Prowting Roberts	(CHARTIST)	68
1852. July.	James Pilkington	(L.)	846
	William Eccles	(L. C.)	580
	Jno. Hornby	(C.)	509
	On petition, Mr. Eccles being unseated for bribery:		
1853. March.	Montague Joseph Feilden	(L.)	631
	William Henry Hornby	(C.)	574
1857. March.	James Pilkington	(L.)	unop.
	William Henry Hornby	(C.)	unop.
1859. April.	William Henry Hornby	(C.)	832
	James Pilkington	(L.)	750
	John P. Murrough	(L.)	567
1865. July.	William Henry Hornby	(C.)	1053
	Joseph Feilden	(C.)	938
	James Pilkington	(L.)	771
	John Gerald Potter	(L.)	576
1868. Nov.	William Henry Hornby	(C.)	4907
	Joseph Feilden	(C.)	4829
	John Gerald Potter	(L.)	4399
	Montague Joseph Feilden	(L.)	4164
Election.			
	On petition, this election was pronounced void on account of the intimidation of voters, and another election followed:		
1869. March.	Edward Kenworthy Hornby	(C.)	4738
	Henry Master Feilden	(C.)	4697
	John Gerald Potter	(L.)	3964
	John Morley	(L.)	3804
1874. Feb.	Henry Master Feilden	(C.)	5532
	William Edward Briggs	(L.)	5338
	Daniel Thwaites	(C.)	5323
	Richard Shackleton	(L.)	4852
	On the death of Mr. Feilden:		
1875. Sept.	Daniel Thwaites	(C.)	5792
	John Tomlinson Hibbert	(L.)	4832
1880. March.	William Edward Briggs	(L.)	6349
	William Coddington	(C.)	6207
	Daniel Thwaites	(C.)	6088
	B. Molesworth	(L.)	5760
1885. Nov.	William Coddington	(C.)	9168
	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.	(C.)	8425
	William Edward Briggs	(L.)	6739
	J. N. Boothman	(LABOUR)	5341
1886. July.	William Coddington	(C.)	unop.
	William Henry Hornby	(C.)	unop.

When the returns were made by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1831, the township of Blackburn contained 4,802 houses, of which 410 were assessed at £10 and upwards, and 623 were worth £10 a year and upwards.

ROBERT BOLTON, S.T.B., a religious and learned Puritan divine, who flourished here in the early part of the seventeenth century, was born at Brookhouse, near Blackburn, in 1572, and educated at the free school there. In 1590 he was entered a student of Lincoln College, Oxford, under the care of Mr. John Randal, a man of considerable reputation in the University, from whose example in learning he made a rapid advancement, especially in Greek. From Lincoln College he removed to Brasenose, with a view to a fellowship, and took his degree of bachelor of arts on the 2nd of December, 1596; but, being poor and in indifferent circumstances, he waited a long time, receiving in the meanwhile assistance and encouragement from Dr. Richard Brett, a noted Grecian, and an eminent scholar of Lincoln College. At length, in 1602, with great difficulty and some disappointments, he was elected fellow, and proceeded master of arts on the 30th of July. His great reputation now getting abroad, he was successively elected lecturer in logic, and also in moral and natural philosophy, and a public disputant. Having made himself eminent in metaphysics and divinity, he left college and retired to Lancashire, where he had a narrow escape from being finally converted to the Church of Rome by the constant and zealous exertions of Mr. Anderton, of Christ's College, his countryman and former school-fellow, in consequence of the latter having neglected to keep an appointment they had made to confer together on the subject of the Catholic religion. Soon after this Bolton returned again to Brasenose, and became acquainted with Mr. Peacock, a learned and religious man of that college, who persuaded him to take orders. On the 14th of December, 1609, he proceeded bachelor of divinity, and was made rector of Broughton, in Northamptonshire, where he died in the sixtieth year of his age, on the 17th of December, 1631, being buried in the chancel of the church there. He was a very zealous and constant preacher, and a charitable, bountiful, and humane man. His publications are numerous, consisting chiefly of sermons and practical divinity.

LOCAL EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

(Specially compiled for this work by W. Alexander Abram, Esq., Blackburn.) [1]

B.C. In the pre-historic period, British burial mounds (and doubtless villages) existed on the summit of Revidge, Blackburn, and at Low Hill, in Over Darwen.

A.D. 70-418. During the period of the Roman occupation, Ribchester was the principal Roman camp and colony in the Blackburn district, but there were minor stations at Whalley (Portfield), at Colne, and at Walton-le-Dale, and posts of observation on Mellor Moor, Revidge in Blackburn, Blacksnape in Over Darwen, &c. The Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester traversed the parish of Blackburn from Blacksnape Heights, over ground forming the present site of the town of Blackburn, to the bank of the Ribble opposite Ribchester.

628. *Circa.* According to a strong local tradition, Paulinus, the Roman missionary, visited this part of the country, and founded the original Saxon church at Whalley.

798. Decisive battle at Billangahoh (Langho in Billington) betwixt Duke Wada and Ardulph, King of Northumbria, in which the rebellion headed by Wada was crushed.

800-900. About the ninth century Blackburn parish was taken out of the original parish of Whalley, and a church was founded at Blackburn.

934-7. Probably during an invasion of the district by the Danes about these dates, a leaden chest containing 10,000 Danish, Anglo-Saxon, and French coins was buried in the Ribble bank at Cuerdale, in Blackburn parish. This hoard was discovered in May, 1840.

1041-1066. Reign of King Edward the Confessor, who held Blackburn in fee.

1070. East Lancashire crossed by William the Conqueror and his army, on the march from York to Chester.

1082. In Domesday Book Blackburn is named as the possession of the late King (Edward the Confessor) and the church there as having two oxgangs of land. The Conqueror had given the hundred of Blackburn to Roger de Poictou, who had conveyed it to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet.

[1] For much valuable information relating to Blackburn and district the editor is indebted to the courtesy of W. Alexander Abram, Esq., the learned historian of the town and parish.—C.

1100. Before this date Clitheroe Castle had been erected, either by Ilbert de Lacy, the first of his race who held the fee, or by his predecessor, Roger de Poictou.

1138. Battle near Clitheroe betwixt an army of Scots invading England and King Stephen's forces raised in the district.

1160. Henry de Blackburn was hereditary rector of Blackburn Church and also lord of the manor. Chapel of Lawe, Walton-le-Dale, existed, dependent upon Blackburn Parish Church.

1190. *Circa.* Chapel of Samlesbury, dependent on Blackburn Church, built by Gospatric, lord of Samlesbury.

1210. Hospital at Stydd, near Ribchester, founded by the Knights Hospitallers. The Norman Chapel is all that remains of the structures of the Hospital.

1230. John de Lascy, constable of Chester, granted to the abbot and monks of Stanlaw (later of Whalley) the moiety of Blackburn Church and Rectory. The other moiety was granted in 1238.

1246. Richard Fytton, lord of Great Harwood, which he had of the grant of Henry de Lacy, died.

1277. The endowment of the vicarage of Blackburn fixed by Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

1284. A weekly market in Netherton, Great Harwood, granted by Edward I. to Adam Nowell, for his good service in Scotland.

1290. *Circa.* The *Valor* of Pope Nicholas returns Blackburn Church, with its chapels, as being worth £33 6s. 8d. William de Lenches, vicar.

1296. June 12: Henry de Lacy, lord of Clitheroe, a great patron of the monastery of Stanlaw, removed it to Whalley, and laid the foundation of the new abbey buildings at Whalley.

1311. Inquisition on the death of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, respecting his estates, which included the castle of Clyderhow, the tolls of Clyderhow, Blackburn, and Bowland, certain fisheries on the Ribble, &c. His heir was Alice, wife of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.

1317. June 16: Adam de Walbancke instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1320. July 6: Simon de Cestria instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1321. John de Blackburne endowed a chantry priest for the high altar of Blackburn Church.

1322. Scots marauders in the Ribble Valley; carried off cattle and goods, the property of the Crown, at Samlesbury.

1328. May 26: John de Gristwayth instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1335. Richard de Southworth, lord of that manor, built the Old Hall, Samlesbury.

1340. Litigation betwixt the abbot of Whalley and William and Cecilia de Radcliffe, respecting the lordship of Blackburn.

1349. July 10: King Edward III. granted a licence to kernel and embattle the abbey close and buildings at Whalley to the abbot and monks. The original charter was picked up a few years since in Blackburn.

1350. *Circa.* The church of Blackburn was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., to which period the tower, chancel, and other portions of the old church are attributed.

1360. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, granted to the abbey of Whalley lands, &c., in Ramsgreave, in Blackburn Chase.

1362. October 15: John de Lindelay, monk of Whalley, instituted vicar of Blackburn; he became abbot, and died in 1378.

1369. William de Wetherby, vicar of Blackburn.

1389. Great Harwood Parochial Chapel, under Blackburn Church, mentioned. The chapel may have existed some years before this date.

1400. Sir Thomas Southworth had a licence from the Bishop of Lichfield for oratories in his houses at Samlesbury and Southworth.

1410. June 3: Geoffrey Banastre instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1415. Sir Thomas Talbot, lord of Rishton, outlawed for debt, and Rishton manor taken into the King's hands.

1436. Deed, touching the lordship of Blackburn, &c., between Sir Ralph Radcliffe and the abbot of Whalley.

1453. Vicar Banastre founded a chantry at the high altar of Blackburn Church.

1455. Licence granted by the Bishop of Lichfield to Sir Edmund Talbot, to have an oratory in his manor-house of Holt in Rishton.

1457. October 8: Robert Salley, monk, instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1464. King Henry VI., who, after his army's defeat at Hexham, had been a fugitive in hiding at several houses in Ribblesdale, was betrayed by Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, and John Talbot, of Salesbury, was taken at Brungerley Hipping-stones, near Waddington Hall and Clitheroe, and brought to London, bound, on horseback.

1489. December 11: Henry Salley, monk of Whalley, instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1497. January 2: Dame Jane Pilkington, widow, by her will left her half of Balderstone Manor, with lands in Balderstone and Mellor, to her nephew, Sir Joseph Harrington; remainder to Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, and Jane, his wife.

1513. Sir Edward Dudley, Lord of Balderstone, executed for high treason, and his local and other estates escheated.

1514. Thomas, Earl of Derby, founded and liberally endowed a chantry in Blackburn Church, with a grammar and song school, to be taught by the chantry priest. This was the original of Blackburn Grammar School, refounded (after being previously deprived of its first endowment) by Queen Elizabeth.

1521. Painted memorial window to Thomas, Earl of Derby, placed in the Osbaldeston Chapel of Blackburn Church.

1532. Samlesbury Old Hall restored by Sir Thomas Southworth, who added the south wing in 1541.

1534. On the ecclesiastical valuation made for the King (Henry VIII.), Blackburn Rectory was returned as worth £74 6s. 8d. per annum; and the vicarage as worth £8 1s. 6d.

1537. Ralph Lynney instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1537-8. The Monkish Rebellion in the Northern Counties suppressed. John Paslew, abbot of Whalley, a leader of it, tried at Lancaster Spring Assizes for high treason and convicted, was hanged on a gibbet fixed on a knoll at the foot of Whalley Nab, March 12.

1540. Blackburn Parish Church restored and partially rebuilt. New roofs, handsomely panelled in oak, replaced the old roofs of nave and chancel.

1545. The Bishop of Chester licensed Sir John Langton to have an oratory in his manor-house of Walton-le-Dale (Walton Hall).

1547. June 12: By deed of exchange between Edward VI. and Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Crown conveyed to the See of Canterbury the rectories and churches of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, to the lately dissolved monastery of Whalley formerly belonging, with the advowsons, &c., thereof, and the dependent chapels.

1555. October 24 (*temp.* Philip and Mary): James Hargreaves, presented by the Crown, instituted vicar of Blackburn. He was the last Roman Catholic vicar, and was deprived for papistry, in 1558 (1st Eliz.). He was still living in 1584, when he was one of twelve recusant priests imprisoned in Salford Gaol, Manchester.

1557. Langho Chapel, Billington, built by Sir Thos. Holcroft out of materials brought from the dismantled abbey of Whalley.

1558. May: Samlesbury Chapel being in ruins, the Earl of Derby wrote to his neighbours in the parish, inviting them to help him to rebuild it.

1561. March 20: John Hylton instituted vicar of Blackburn; resigned 1580; died 1582. Orders of Manor Court for the regulation of the town.

1564. Dr. James Pilkington, the Puritan Bishop of Durham, visited Blackburn, and described the state of the town and cure in a letter to Archbishop Parker.

1565. Hoghton Tower built by Thomas Hoghton, Esq.

1567. Blackburn Free School refounded, under Royal patronage, to be styled the Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, with 50 governors.

1569. July: Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, visited the Whalley, Blackburn, and Burnley districts, distributing gifts of cloth and money to the poorer class of inhabitants, out of the bounty provided by the will of his deceased brother, Robert Nowell, Esq.

1570. Lambarde describes Blackburne as a market town, surrounded by parks and forests.

1572. Whit-Sunday: Robert Bolton, afterwards a famous Puritan scholar and clergyman in the Church of England, born at the Brookhouse, on the north side of the town of Blackburn. He was Rector of Broughton, Northants, from 1610 until his death in 1631

1577. Darwen Chapel mentioned by Harrison, in his Itinerary of the district.

1580. Thomas Talbot, the antiquary, second son of John Talbot, Esq., of Salesbury Hall, near Blackburn, was keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.—Mr. Wm. Yates, master of Blackburn Grammar School.—Thomas Hoghton, Esq., of Hoghton Tower, a Roman Catholic recusant in exile, died at Liége, June 2.—October 1: Edward Welche instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1581. Sir John Southworth, Knt., of Samlesbury Hall, imprisoned in the New Fleet, Manchester, for his "obstinate adherence to popery"; he died in 1595.

1585-6. February 22: Decree of the Duchy Court, respecting the endowment of Blackburn Grammar School.

1587. Pleasington Old Hall, rebuilt; seat of the Ainsworths.

1588. June 20: Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knt., a notable soldier and patron of science, died at Martholme, manor-house of Great Harwood.

1592. July 28: Richard de Bourboulan, a native of Blackburn, aged 53, and Anthony Hodgson, of Burnley, aged 37, executed at Tyburn, York, for housebreaking and highway robbery.

1593. Osbaldeston Hall extended and restored, and the Old Barn built, by John Osbaldeston, Esq.

1596. Sunderland Hall, in Balderstone, erected by Alexander Osbaldeston, gentleman. (This old house was demolished several years since.)

1597. Dec. 1: Statutes and orders made for Blackburn Gramnar School; consented to, September 17, 1600.

1600. Blackburn Parish Registers commence. The old Registers from 1538 to 1600 are destroyed, except a few loose fragments containing several entries about 1568.

1603. The antiquary, Camden, visited Ribchester and Salesbury Hall, in Blackburn Parish, and noted the Roman remains, and thus refers to Blackburn: "The Ribell is joyned by the Darwen, a little river, which runs first by Blackburne, a market town, so called from the blackness of the water. It belonged formerly to the Lacies, and has given the name of Blackburnshire to a neighbouring tract; from hence it runs by Haughton Tower, which gave name to an eminent family that has long dwelt there, and by Walton."

1604. Mr. Welshe, vicar of Blackburn, who since 1596 had refused to wear the surplice, was cited before the Bishop for nonconformity, and in 1606 was deprived. He retired to a small farm of his own at Walsh Fold, Darwen, and died there in 1627.

1606-7. February 23: John Morres instituted vicar of Blackburn; died in 1628.

1607. Hacking Hall, Billington, built by Justice Walmesley.

1608. Livesey Hall partially rebuilt by James Livesey, Esq., and Alice his wife.

1609. At Lancaster Chancery Court, John Ainsworth, of Knuzden, near Blackburn, yeoman, was charged with having forcibly possessed himself of the body and estate of his kinswoman, Ann Ryley, daughter and heir of Henry Ryley, of New-house, in Accrington, deceased, she being a minor.

1611. December 10: Died Randal Barton, Esq., lord of Blackburn and Oswaldtwistle Manors, and owner of large landed estates in those townships and in Ramsgreave.

1612. November 26: Died Sir Thomas Walmesley, Knight, of Dunkenhalgh and Hacking Halls, Judge of the Common Pleas, lord of Billington and Lower Darwen Manors and other local estates; buried in the South Chapel of Blackburn Church, where a stately monument in alabaster was erected in the year following—destroyed by the Roundhead soldiers in the Civil War. At Lancaster Assizes, eight prisoners from Samlesbury, charged with witchcraft, were tried and acquitted, whilst of numerous persons out of Pendle Forest also tried for witchcraft, eleven were convicted, ten were executed, and one died in prison.

1614. Award in the dispute between the Walmesleys and Talbots concerning the South Chapel of Blackburn Church, which was divided betwixt the parties, as joint representatives of the Rishtons.

1617. July 14: Sir Richard Molyneux, Sir Thomas Gerard, their ladies, &c., at Blackburn, on their way to Dunkenhalgh.—August 15-18. King James I. with a numerous train of courtiers were the guests of Sir Richard Hoghton at Hoghton Tower.

1618. Decree for the allotment and enclosure of the Common and Waste Lands in Blackburn township.

1620. Tockholes Chapel-of-Ease restored.

1623. Blackburn visited by the Plague, which caused a terrible mortality. In the year 410 burials are registered, to 133 baptisms, and 20 marriages.

1628. June 25: Adam Bolton instituted vicar of Blackburn.

1635. November 27: Richard Astley, D.D. (of Astleys of Stakes in Livesey, Blackburn), Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, by his will bequeathed £10 to his cousin Thomas Astley's poor tenants in Livesey, and £40 to impotent and distressed poor in Blackburn township and parish. He died at Oxford, February 23, 1635-6.

1636-7. February 6: Edward Osbaldeston, Knight (a noted personage in his time), died, aged 63 years; buried in the Osbaldeston Chapel, on the north side of Blackburn Church.

1642. In the outset of the Civil War, October 16-17, Sir Gilbert Hoghton, commanding a muster of local Royalists, seized a quantity of arms at Whalley and conveyed them to Blackburn, whence he retreated on an attack by Parliamentary partisans coming from the direction of Clayton-le-Moors. December 24 (Christmas Eve), Sir Gilbert Hoghton marched towards Blackburn by the old lane from Mellor, invested the town, and fired upon it with a small cannon he had. The Roundheads defended the place, and the Royalists withdrew. Also, near the end of the year, Sir John Talbot made an attempt to entrap and capture near his house (Salesbury Hall) a detachment of Roundheads, and during the skirmish, the latter were reinforced, made Sir John Talbot's men decamp, and pillaged the place.

1643. April 19: The Earl of Derby, at the head of 200 Royalists, marched from Preston to Blackburn, and occupied the town. Advancing to Whalley, a severe fight ensued with Shuttleworth's "Roundheads" at Read Head. The Royalists, in a panic, retreated into Whalley, and, after further resistance, fled in the direction of Ribchester.—Early in the year (February 14), Hoghton Tower was surrendered to the troops of the Parliamentarians, under Captain Starkie; but no sooner had the victors entered the place than an explosion of gunpowder destroyed the inner gatehouse, killing the captain and sixty of his troopers.

1644. June 20: Prince Rupert, marching with a great army from Lathom to York, reached Blackburn. On the northern side of the town a combat took place between his horse and a force of Parliamentarians, as recorded by Sir William Dugdale: "Colonel Shuttleworth defeated (20) June, at Blackburn, in Lancashire, by Prince Rupert." Sir Charles Lucas commanded the Royalists engaged.—August 15: Colonel Nicholas Shuttleworth was at Blackburn with three troops, and marched towards Preston, when a sharp fight occurred in Walton-le-Dale, near Ribble Bridge.—August: Colonel Dodding, with his command who had fought at Marston Moor, was quartered in Blackburn Hundred recruiting.

1646. September: Died, Mr. Adam Bolton, vicar of Blackburn.

1647. May: Mr. Leonard Clayton, M.A., chosen by the parishioners for vicar, took possession of the vicarage, July 4.

1648. August: Colonel-General Ashton's Lancashire forces marched from Whalley through Blackburn to join Cromwell's main army, and took part in the destruction of the Duke of Hamilton's Scotch army after the battle of Preston.

1649. March 6: The House of Commons ordered the Blackburn Hundred Militia to be paid off and disbanded.—April: Clitheroe Castle demolished.—April: Petition of the inhabitants of Blackburn Hundred to Parliament for compensation for losses in the war.

1650. June 25: Inquisition of the parishes of Blackburn, Whalley, and Rochdale, taken at Blackburn.

1651. August: On the renewal of the Civil War, old Colonel Shuttleworth mustered the fighting-men of the Hundred at Blackburn, and with them joined Colonel Lilburne's forces at Hoghton Tower, who defeated the Earl of Derby's Royalist force at Wigan Lane. It is recorded that, in the marches of the campaign of 1651, which preceded the battle of Worcester, Major-General Harrison, who had marched from Skipton, "at noon on August 13, 1651, united his forces with General Lambert's, at Haslemoor [Clayton-le-Dale], near Blackburn, and the next day their conjoined troops, amounting to 6,000 horse, advanced to Bolton, and by daylight next morning found themselves, as they wished, in the van of the Scotch army."

1653. September 22: Mr. Richard Morres appointed parish clerk of Blackburn by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Starkie, on the substitution of a civil process of marriage for the ecclesiastical ceremony.

1654. December: Miss Dorothy Livesey, daughter of Ralph Livesey, Esq., of Livesey Hall, "dyed of the small pockes."

1656. January: Mr. Charles Sagar appointed master of Blackburn Free Grammar School. He was afterwards a prominent Nonconformist, and a minister at Darwen.

1657. November 10: Thomas Belasyse, Viscount Fauconberg (after 1659 lord of the manors of Blackburn and Oswaldtwistle), married, at Hampton Court, Mary Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.

1658. Died, John Astley, of Blackburn. To the register of his burial is appended the word "*superstes*," *i.e.*, long-lived.

1660. After the Restoration, the parishioners petitioned the King for the increase of the vicar's (Mr. Leonard Clayton's) stipend; and the vicar also petitioned the Primate, Archbishop Juxon, who gave an additional £70 per annum out of the issues of the rectory.

1665. November: Died, Mr. Ralph Walmsley, of The Hill, in Tockholes, aged 100 years.

1667. A shock of earthquake felt in Blackburn.

1670. Mr. John Oddy, "an ingenious and learned antiquary," elected master of the Free Grammar School.

1673. May: Died, Mr. Randal Sharples, of Blackburn, a chief man of the Parliamentarian party during the Protectorate, justice of the peace, &c.—Died, "Mr. Arthur Ashtone, of Blackburne, slaine at Boltone."

1677. October: Died, Rev. Leonard Clayton, vicar of Blackburn.—December 5: Rev. Francis Price, M.A., instituted vicar.

1677-78. February: Died, aged 60, Sir Richard Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower.

1679. The vicarage house, in the parish churchyard, rebuilt.

1679-80. February: Died, in London, Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley Abbey, who had been a member of the "Long Parliament," dismissed by Cromwell.

1682. June: Died, aged 74 years, at Clitheroe, Mr. John Webster, doctor of physic, and preacher.

1683. April 5: Mr. Adam Raby appointed parish clerk by Edward Osbaldeston, Esq.

1684. Balderstone Chapel-of-Ease, built in 1594, was in a ruinous condition; but the inhabitants undertook to restore it, and to contribute £10 a year for a minister.

1688. A dispute between Mr. Price, vicar of Blackburn, and certain non-conforming inhabitants of Over Darwen, respecting the right to use the chapel-of-ease there, was determined by the bishop in favour of the vicar, who, aided by three justices, recovered possession in November of this year. A similar conflict between Mr. B. Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh (a Roman Catholic), and Vicar Price, as to the ownership of Langho Chapel, in Billington township, was ended by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, ordering possession of the chapel to be given to the vicar.—Archbishop Sancroft gave a large sum of money in trust for the augmentation of the small stipends of curates serving the seven chapels in Blackburn parish.

1691. A difference as to ownership of the parsonage of Tockholes Chapel decided in favour of the vicar of Blackburn.

1694, 1696, and 1704. Mr. Wm. Yates, Mr. Joseph Yates, and other members of the Yates family left by will, or gave, several sums of money to the poor of Blackburn.

1695. A Dutch troop of horse was stationed in Blackburn.

1698. May: Died, Lady Sarah Hoghton, widow of Sir Richard.

1700. A small building erected at the south end of Darwen Street Bridge, Blackburn, for a Town Prison or "Lock-up," used for that purpose until 1824; then for a barber's-shop; finally taken down along with the old stone bridge, replaced by an iron bridge in 1878.

1702. Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary, of Leeds, passed through Blackburn, on his way to Preston, for the Guild.

1706. Rev. John Holme appointed Vicar of Blackburn. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, at the funeral of her brother, Rev. Francis Price, vicar, gave £20 to the poor of Blackburn.

1709. July: Secret visitation by a Roman Catholic bishop (Bishop Smith), who, during three days, confirmed children of Roman Catholics at the Lower Hall, Samlesbury.

1710. The old Nonconformist chapel, Tockholes, built (there had been some earlier meeting-place). Lady Mary Hoghton, of The Tower, was a patroness. The old chapel was taken down, and a new one built, in 1880.

1715. On the arrival of the Jacobite rebels at Preston, Vicar Holme, at Blackburn, summoned the loyal townsfolk to the Parish Church, and said prayers for the House of Brunswick.

1717. Born, in Samlesbury, William Heatley, son of Hugh Heatley, yeoman. He left home and entered the monastery of Lambspring, Westphalia, in 1736; became abbot in 1760, and was abbot forty years until his death, aged 85, in 1802.

1719. Lower Chapel (Nonconformist), at Darwen Chapels, Over Darwen, built.

1722. Higher Chapel (St. James's Church), Over Darwen, rebuilt.

1724. Commission of Inquiry and decree respecting the trust of Tockholes Chapel-of-Ease, which had been in the hands of Presbyterians.

1725. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, visited Ribchester and Salesbury Hall, and wrote an account of the Roman antiquities.

1728. The old house of the Feildens, in Church Street (site of the present Conservative Club and Thwaites' Arcade), built by Mr. Henry Feilden.

1729. Little Harwood Hall enlarged by a building on the north side, forming a new frontage. Edward Harwood, reputed in after life a good Greek scholar and author of several books, born in Lower Darwen; died in London, 1794. The Blakewater brook, swollen by excessive rains, flooded houses near its banks. In this flood twelve persons are said to have been drowned.

1731. April 24: George Bolton, of Bank Hey, Little Harwood, aged 113 years, died.

1731-2. March 10: The Blackburn textile manufacturers and traders petitioned Parliament against Sir Thos. Lombe's invention, called the Italian engines.

1734. John Nevill appointed sexton of Blackburn Church, *vice* Robt. Lathom, deceased.

1737. The Church bells recast into a peal of six; one proved defective and was recast in 1747.—July: Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., M.P., of Hoghton Tower, married Miss Butterworth, of Manchester; fortune, £8,000.—August 2: Mr. Thos. Hunter, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, elected head master of Blackburn Grammar School. Subsequently he was Vicar of Garstang and of Weaverham, Cheshire, and author of several books; died in 1777.

1738. Rev. John Potter, D.D., son of Archbishop Potter, appointed vicar of Blackburn; dean of Canterbury in 1770.

1739. A map or plan of the town of Blackburn and of the rectory lands was made, which is still preserved amongst the muniments of the lord of the manor, Lieutenant-General Feilden, M.P.

1741. Mr. William Leyland's house, top of King Street, built; now the offices of Messrs. Dixon Robinson and Sons.

1742. John Wollin, M.A., appointed vicar of Blackburn on the resignation of Dr. Potter.

1745. Stragglers from the Scotch rebel army, under Charles Edward Stuart, on the march from Preston to Manchester, advanced to the neighbourhood of Blackburn, foraging, but were watched by the inhabitants, and prevented from securing much booty.

1747. April: Alexander Osbaldeston, Esq., last male representative of his family in the chief line, died at Preston, having alienated the Osbaldeston manor estate.

1750. April: Robert Peel, son of Robert Peel, of Blackburn, and afterwards the great cotton spinner, &c., created a baronet, father of the statesman, born in Blackburn. It is not certain whether at Hole House or in an old house in Fish Lane.—July: Blackburn, Ribchester, &c., visited and described in his journal by Dr. Richard Pococke, bishop of Meath. His journal has been published by the Camden Society.

1751. June 5: William Thompson, a Scotch packman, aged 19 years, shot dead on the highway near Lowertown, Great Harwood. The murderer was not discovered.

1753. Blackburn Subscription Bowling Green, established by a number of the principal townsmen, opened.—A new fire-engine, invented by John Sergeant, engineer, tested at Clayton-le-Moors.

1754. Acts obtained for widening, &c., the public roads from Colne to Blackburn and from Blackburn to Ribble Bridge, Walton.

1756. January 17: Petition of the landowners, merchants, manufacturers, traders, and other inhabitants of Blackburn to the House of Commons against obstruction to the navigation of the River Ribble by fisheries at Walton-le-Dale and Preston.

1759. May 11: John Wesley visited this parish and preached in a house in Lower Darwen.—May 27: Dr. Thos. Clayton, a noted "water-caster," of Little Harwood Hall, died.

1760. Packhorses employed for carrying parcels between Blackburn and Manchester, by the old road over Blacksnape and through Bury.—First calico printing works in the county built at Brookside, Oswaldtwistle, by Mr. Robert Peel, father of the first baronet. After several alterations the old buildings were demolished a few years since.

1762. Larkhill House, Blackburn, built by Mr. Christopher Baron, officer of excise.

1763. July 18: Mr. William Leyland, of Blackburn, by his will left £200 in trust for the foundation of a Girls' Charity School.

1764. Old Baptist Chapel, Town's Moor, built.—James Hargreaves, of Stanhill, Oswaldtwistle, invented a machine for spinning cotton, which he called the "spinning jenny."

1765. Girls' Charity School, in Thunder Alley, opened.

1766. April: Died, Christopher Baron, Esq. His estates in Blackburn and Lower Darwen sold in July of this year.—July: Over Darwen Manor Estate for sale.—October 9: Buried, in the Parish Church, Ralph Livesey, Esq., last male representative of the Liveseys, of Livesey Hall.—October: Estate of Alexander Nowell, Esq., in Great Harwood, for sale.—County bridge at Moulden Water, Livesey, on Preston Old Road, rebuilt.

1767. Died, John Whalley, Esq., a wealthy Blackburn merchant, whose mansion was the large brick house in the Old Market Place at the "Cross."—Nov.: Estate of the Baron family at Knuzden for sale.

1769. County bridge over the Ribble, near Ribchester, begun to be rebuilt.—July 11: New head master for the Grammar School wanted, in room of Mr. Richard Guest (salary £31 12s. yearly, besides perquisites). Mr. John Wilson, clerk, appointed, August 28.

1770. Sale of the Hill Estate, and of Chapel Green, in Tockholes.

1771. Notified sale of a third part of the manor estate of Great Harwood, the inheritance of Nowell of Read.

1772. May: Prisoners convicted at Preston Sessions of stealing cottons from the bleaching-ground of John Bolton and Son, at Brookhouse, Blackburn, and from the croft of Messrs. Smalley, of Blackburn.—May 30: Died, Alexander Nowell of Read Hall, Esq., the last of his race who held the estates of Read and Great Harwood.—August 7: John White appointed vicar of Blackburn, brother of Gilbert White of Selborne, the naturalist.—Small waterworks for the town of Blackburn constructed in Pemberton Clough, part of the ground of the present Corporation Park.—October 12: Died, at Walton Hall, Lady Hoghton, relict of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.

1773. Pennant, the antiquary, passed through Blackburn to Whalley, &c.—First Roman Catholic Chapel in Blackburn, off Chapel Street, opened.—November 28: Died, in his 85th year, Joseph Yates, Esq., born, near Blackburn, in 1690, father of Sir Joseph Yates, Knt., judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

1774. February 5: Edward Baines, author of this work, born in Walton-le-Dale, in Blackburn parish, the son of Mr. Richard Baines, cotton spinner, whose works were at Brindle.—In the beginning of the year, the market-day of Blackburn was changed from Monday to Wednesday, notification of the change signed by sixty-four principal townsmen.—July: Commission under Act for dividing and enclosing the common and waste lands of Oswaldtwistle.—December 31: The river Ribble suddenly ran dry for a length of three miles between Ribchester and Preston. Smyrna cotton used for cotton spinning in the Blackburn spinning mills.

1775. January: Oakenhurst Fold, and other lands in Lower Darwen, sold.—May: Manor estate of Over Darwen offered for sale at the Old Black Bull Inn, Blackburn.—April: The lease of the old alum mine in Pleasington notified for sale.—September: Application for an Act for making a new turnpike road from Clitheroe to Blackburn, through Whalley.

1776. March: Act obtained for the enclosure of common and waste lands in Little Harwood.—Under a decree of the Court of Chancery, the manor of Read, near Whalley, with the mansion, park, lands, and tenements, late the estate of Alexander Nowell, Esq., deceased, to be sold.—May: The manor-estate of Over Darwen again announced to be sold.—September 12: Died, Mr. John Hindle, merchant, of Blackburn.—October 28: Died, at Whalley Abbey, in his 85th year, James Horrabine, Esq., described as "a person of great property."

1777. January: Estates of Thomas Shorrock and William Shorrock, of Blackburn, carriers, deceased, for sale.—March 17: Sale of Pleasington Hall estate.—August 21: Hud Hey or Dearden Place estate, in Haslingden, for sale.—September 14: Severe shock of earthquake felt in this as in other localities in Lancashire.—Wensley Fold Old Mill, the first cotton-spinning factory in the town of Blackburn, built by Mr. Lancaster.

1778. March: Ramsgreave Hall estate, near Blackburn, for sale. Calico-printing works at Hoddlesden to let.—April: James Hargreaves, the Blackburn inventor, died at Nottingham.—First Independent chapel in Blackburn, built in the Ryecroft, now Chapel Street.

1779. February: John Clayton, Esq., of Little Harwood Hall, high sheriff of Lancashire.—October 27: Edward Ainsworth, Esq., last of the Ainsworths who held the old family estate of Pleasington Hall, buried at Blackburn Church.—Violent rioting in and around Blackburn, and destruction of cotton-spinning factories and machines.

1780.—April: Cotton pieces stolen from the dyehouse and printing-grounds of Messrs. Peel, Yates, and Co., of Church.—May 27: John Wesley visited Blackburn, and preached to a large congregation.—July: Sale of Harwood Fold estate in Clayton-le-Dale, and of estates in Lower Darwen.—August: Post coach from the Swan Inn, Manchester, through Bolton and Chorley, to Blackburn on Mondays and Wednesdays, returning on the following days.—New clock to be placed in Blackburn Parish Church.—Award of the commission for the division of the common and waste lands of Lower Darwen, under an enclosure Act passed in 1778.—November 27: Rev. Thomas Starkie, M.A., presented to the vicarage of Blackburn.

1781. June 23: John Wesley came to Blackburn, and preached at the opening of the chapel erected in Old Chapel Street.

1784. Act obtained for dividing and enclosing common and waste lands of Billington and Wilpshire.—April 17 : Wesley's third visit to Blackburn.

1785. A fever epidemic raged in Blackburn, causing many deaths.

1786. April 17 (Easter Monday) : New Wesleyan chapel in Clayton Street, Blackburn, opened, when John Wesley preached to a great crowd of people in the open air, it being fair-day.—First Sunday school in Blackburn instituted by Vicar Starkie, connected with the parish church.—Clitheroe waste lands allotted.

1787. January 5 : Mr. Samuel Dean, of Manchester, appointed upper master of the Grammar School.—Blackburn Subscription Library founded ; continued until 1868.—Edward Cardwell, youngest son of Mr. Richard Cardwell, of Blackburn, born ; afterwards Dr. Edward Cardwell, principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and an eminent Church historian.—June : First stone of St. John's Church, Blackburn, laid.

1788. May 21 : John Wesley again at Blackburn.

1789. May 26 : Sale of a moiety of the manor of Oswaldtwistle, with 1,400 statute acres of land, &c.—July 31 : St. John's Church, Blackburn, consecrated ; Rev. J. Langton Leach, M.A., first incumbent.

1791. March : Died, Mr. William Peel, of Church Bank, calico printer.

1792. August 12 : St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, built by subscription, opened. This church was not consecrated until December, 1829.—Flood at Blackburn, drowning four persons.—17 : Rev. Thomas Jackson appointed head master of the Grammar School, *vice* Mr. Dean, resigned ; he died in 1803.

1793. January 1 : The vicar (Rev. Thomas Starkie) preached in the parish church a sermon to the Friendly Societies, which was published.—May 29 : First number of first Blackburn newspaper, the *Blackburn Mail*, issued.—Coaches ran from Blackburn to Manchester, through Bury, on three days in the week, returning on the alternate days.—Subscription in Blackburn to a public fund for sending extra clothing to the British troops serving in Flanders.

1794. February 3 : Park Place Brewery, Blackburn, started.—March : A public coalyard opened for the retail sale of coals.—May : Performances in Blackburn Theatre by desire of the gentlemen archers, &c.—June 13 : Local celebrations of Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet, June 1st.—July 30-31 : The Bishop of Chester confirmed, in the parish church, 1,000 young persons of the town, and 1,542 from the chapelries of Blackburn parish ; and consecrated the new burial ground added to the churchyard.—December : At this date there were 21 benefit clubs in the town, and 124 in the hundred.

1795. February 25 : General fast observed in Blackburn.—March 30 : Mr. William Aspinall, churchwarden, and Mr. Thomas Astley, overseer, beat up for recruits for the royal navy, and eight young men volunteered, each receiving from the parish vestry a bounty of £20, a blue jacket, trowsers, and hat.—April : Easter Monday and Tuesday, main of cocks, between gentlemen of Lancashire and Yorkshire, fought at Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn ; won by Lancashire.—September : Died, Mr. Robert Peel, of Blackburn, calico printer, father of the first baronet, aged 72.—The town of Blackburn in 1795 was stated to contain 1,500 houses and nearly 10,000 inhabitants, an increase, within a few years, of over 500 houses and 3,000 people.—November : Loyal addresses to the King (George III.) on his escaping an attempt on his life, from Blackburn, Clitheroe, and other towns.—December 25 : Very mild weather at Christmas.

1796. March 9 : Day of general fast observed at Blackburn by services in all places of worship.—March 19 : Died, at Great Harwood Parsonage, Mrs. Elizabeth Peel, relict of Mr. Robert Peel, and mother of the first baronet, aged 73.—June 13 : Married, Henry Sudell, Esq., of Blackburn, to Miss Maria Livesey, of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire, daughter of the late Thomas Livesey, Esq.—July : Roman antiquities discovered at Ribchester.—October 31 : Braddyll and Brockhole estates, in Billington, sold.—November : Erection of Woodfold Hall, Mellor, commenced by Mr. Henry Sudell.—This year the vicar of Blackburn (Rev. T. Starkie) procured an Act to enable him to grant long leases of vicarial glebe land.

1797. A cotton-spinning mill built on Factory Hill—the second in Blackburn.—June 14 : Died, Mr. William Charnley, of Blackburn, coroner and attorney-at-law.—September 21 : Richard Boardwell, of Newchurch-in-Pendle, killed by lightning, during a severe thunderstorm, and another seriously injured.—December 17 : T. Singleton, of Ousebooth, Blackburn, died, aged 103.—New road from Blackburn to Bolton, through Over Darwen, constructed.

1798. Nave of Walton-le-Dale Church rebuilt.—Corps of Blackburn Loyal Association of Volunteers formed.—Woodfold Hall completed.—September : Estate of Park Head, near Whalley, to be sold.—May 18 : Died, Mr. Robert Ashburner, attorney-at-law.—October 14 and 15 : News of Lord Nelson's victory in the Battle of the Nile received, and local rejoicings.

1799. March 25 : High Sheriff (Joseph Starkey, Esq.) entertained at Blackburn by Mr. John Hornby.—May : Sale at old factory at Mill Hill, near Blackburn, of carding engines, roving billies, 3,000 pieces of calico, cotton yarn, &c.—August 17 : Great rainstorm ; the town inundated.—August 20 : Died, Mr. James Bealey, bleacher, of Derrikins, Blackburn (father-in-law of Mr. John Roby, author of "Traditions of Lancashire," &c.)—September 16 : Died, Mr. Miles Aspinall, aged 80.

1800. February 23 : First organ in St. John's Church, Blackburn, opened.—May 26 : Died, Mr. William Carr, of Shadsworth, Blackburn, aged 51.—August 17 : Died, Mr. Edward Brewer, of Whitebirk, aged 73.—Witton House, Witton Park, built by Henry Feilden, Esq., commenced in 1797, finished this year.—First edition of Whitaker's "History of Whalley," printed by Hemingway and Nuttall, of Blackburn, published.

1801. Population of Blackburn township at census, 11,980.—March 11 : Suicide of Rev. George Canon, Incumbent of Haslingden.—June 2 : Grammar School lands in Mellor sold to Mr. Henry Sudell.—November 10 : Died at Hest Bank, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of William Livesey, Esq., of Livesey Hall, and widow of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Lancaster, aged 72.—November 28 : Died, Thomas Baron, Esq., of Knuzden Hall, near Blackburn, aged 60.

1802. January 20-21 : Destructive wind storm ; roof of St. John's Church damaged, &c.—February 3 : Died, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Bolton, who had been an extensive manufacturer and owner of property in Blackburn, representative of the old local family of Bolton of Brookhouse.—Tower of St. John's Church built.—August 14 : Died at Knuzden Hall, Mrs. Baron, relict of the late Thomas Baron, Esq.—October 23 : Died, Robert Ainsworth, gentleman, of Blackburn.—December 1 : Died at Great Harwood, Rev. Borlase Willock, incumbent.

1803. March 17 : Died, John Clayton, Esq., J.P., of Little Harwood Hall.—The Hotel, King Street, and Assembly Room, built. Act placing government of the town under twelve Police Commissioners.—James Barker, of Darwen Street, Blackburn, hanged at Lancaster for forgery.—Rev. Thomas Stevenson, B.A., appointed incumbent of St. John's Church.

1804. April 29 : Died, Rev. James McQuhae, first minister of Chapel Street Independent Church, from 1778.—July 25-26 : Bishop of Chester's visitation at Blackburn.—November 27 : Mrs. Bowden, wife of Rev. R. Bowden, drowned at Darwen.

1805. February : Widening of Salford Bridge, Blackburn, commenced.—Surface-printing on calico, by means of engraved wooden rollers, invented by James Barton, engraver to Messrs. Peel, of Church Bank.—May 30 : Whitehall estate, Over Darwen, for sale.—October 1 : Died, at her house in Bootham, York, Mrs. Livesey, relict of Ralph Livesey, Esq., of Livesey Hall.—October 27 : Died, Dr. W. Dunn, Priest at Blackburn, at the altar, whilst offering mass.—November 3 : Died, Old Harry Astley, of Witton, in his 90th year.—November 6 : Mr. Cardwell's sizing houses at Whalley Banks Bridge for sale.—November : Livesey Hall and manor estate for sale ; purchased by Henry and William Feilden, Esqs.—December 5 : General thanksgiving day for naval victories observed in Blackburn, by special services in the churches.

1806. February 26 : Public Fast Day kept.—March : Overseer of poor for Blackburn appointed ; salary £100.—April : Manor Estate of Over Darwen for sale.—May 5 : Act for supplying townspeople of Colne with water passed.—May : Canal excavation at Rishton Common let.—August 17 : Rev. Joseph Fletcher, M.A., began his ministry at Chapel Street Independent Chapel.—September : Market opened at Clitheroe.

1807. February 5: Died, Mrs. E. Turner, wife of Mr. Robert Turner, of Mill Hill House, aged 72, mother of Mr. William Turner, M.P. for Blackburn, 1832-1841.—March 17: Fire in Mr. Richard Cardwell's warehouse, King Street.—March: Sir Richard Clayton's estate in Bowcliff for sale.—April 5: Died, Rev. J. Hodgson, for 30 years priest at the seat of Lord Petre, Dunkenshaw Hall.

1808. Blackburn Ladies' Charity instituted by Miss Hornby, &c.—Stranger's Friend Society founded.—Salesbury Chapel-of-Ease consecrated.—Died, Ann Pickup, of Rising Moor, aged 117.—May 30: Rioting in many streets of the town by a mob from Cranshaw Park and Lower Darwen. Thomas Clayton, Esq., of Little Harwood Hall, High Sheriff.

1809. February: Died at Bolton, aged 82, John Hindle; he was born at Blackburn in 1724, the son of James Hindle, yeoman, and bought in the Parishes of Rotherham (1756) and Cartmel (1774).—Dryden Brewery built.—May 28: The Royal Mail Coach from Manchester to Carlisle commenced to run through Blackburn.—October 25: Jubilee of George III. loyally celebrated.—November 29: Died, John Holme of Cob Wall, Blackburn, linen weaver, aged 85 years.

1810. June: Section of Leeds and Liverpool Canal between Church-in-Moore and Blackburn opened.—August 10: Mr. John Hargreaves elected coroner for Blackburn Hundred; resigned, 1865.—Mount Street Chapel built.—Pendleton Old Hall purchased by William Feilden, Esq.

1811. Population of Blackburn as returned 11,193.—Wm. Cunliffe, blacksmith, of Bottomgate, Blackburn, hung at Lancaster for burglary at Tockington.—May 16: Major-General James Hogkinson, youngest son of Sir Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, killed in the battle of Albuera.—October 27: Died, aged 77, Mr. Robert Turner, calico printer, of Mill Hill, Worsley.

1812. January 11: Died, Mr. Richard Birley, of Blackburn, merchant, aged 66.—April: Rev. James Hodgson, M.A., appointed incumbent of St. John's Church.—June: Samuel Crompton, the inventor, came from Bolton to Great Harwood, to commence business **as a bleacher at Spring Vale Print Works.—Parliamentary grant** of £600 to increase the endowment of St. John's Church.—**November 4: Died, Mr. Thomas Astley, of Blackburn, a noted musician, aged 69.**

1813. January 17: Died, Mr. Wm. Yates, of Bury the great calico printer, a Blackburn man.—March 2: Died, aged 67, Rev. Thos. Wilson, B.D., Master of Clitheroe Grammar School, &c.—April: Died, Rosamond Eastham, a maiden lady, of Ramsgreave, near Blackburn, aged 102 years and 7 months.—Organ, from Lancaster Parish Church, purchased for Wilpshire Church, and partially put up.—August 24: Re-joinings in Blackburn in news of Lord Wellington's victories over Marshal Soult, in Spain.

1814. Blackburn Fire Club instituted.—April 19 to 28: Local rejoicings, with processions, banquets, fireworks, &c., on the fall of Buonaparte.—June 21: General illumination of the town to celebrate the conclusion of peace.—August 7: Visit of Rev. Jeremiah Hill to Blackburn.—October 3: Mail coach overturned between Blackburn and Bolton, and the driver, Robert Pierce, was killed.—**December 16: Great storm of wind and rain.**

1815. June: Victory of Waterloo loudly celebrated with great feasting, &c.—December 27: Died, Henry Feilden, Esq., of Witton House.

1816. The old theatre, in Ainsworth Street, built.—Blackburn Independent College founded; removed to Manchester in 1841.—Clayton Street Wesleyan Chapel erected.—October: Canal between Leeds and Liverpool opened throughout, on completion of the section between Blackburn and Wigan.

1817. Seditious meetings in the rural townships around Blackburn; public meeting to denounce them, addressed by Dr. Whittaker.—September 17: Disaffection then detected against the Prince Regent's person and his rank, but repressed.

1818. February 25: Blackburn Gaslight Company formed; first portion of the old gas-works in Jubilee Street commenced.—August: Demonstration of 6,000 hand-loom weavers for better wages in Rising Moor, and at Mr. Peel's house, Woodfold Park.—August 31: Vestry meeting to consider the deeded conditions of the Parish Church, at which it was resolved to apply for an Act of Parliament empowering the rector and vestry to demolish the old church and to erect a new one, and to purchase ground to be added to the churchyard by means of a special church-rate on the parishioners.—November 7: Rev. T. D. Whittaker, LL.D., F.S.A., instituted rector of Blackburn.—November 10: Service in the old Parish Church, concluding.—Manor of Great Harwood sold by Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bt., to R. C. Lomax, Esq.—Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Witton Park, high sheriff.—Blackburn Savings Bank established.

1819. Old Grammar School in the churchyard taken down; a new school was subsequently built in the "Bull Meadows."—Erection of St. Peter's Church begun.—Gas Works improved.—Pleasington Roman Catholic Church erected for F. Eccles, Esq., at a cost of £20,000; opened August 24.—October 11, 12: Demonstrations before the justices in Blackburn respecting plan-making at Moulton for enclosure purposes.—December 10: Four men killed by the explosion of a steam boiler at Cob Wall mill-yard.—December 31: Mr. Thomas Ashmore elected master of the Grammar School.

1820. April 24: Wm. Parker of Blackburn hanged at Lancaster for shooting Charles King at Hoghton Bottoms.—September 3: First stone of the new Parish Church laid by the Rev. Dr. Whittaker.—Friends' Meeting House, of King Street, built.

1821. Population of Blackburn at the census 21,941.—February: March: Blackburn Old Church demolished, excepting the tower and south chapel.—April 19: Presentation of plate to the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, by the principal inhabitants and local gentry, at a public banquet.—April 25: Thunderstorm and great flood in the lower parts of the town.—July 19: Coronation of George IV. celebrated with processions and popular feasting.—September 17: St. Peter's Church consecrated.—December 3: Died, Henry Eccles, of Long Row, a Blackburn athlete.—December 14: Died, aged 32, Dr. T. D. Whittaker, vicar; buried, December 24, at Elmete Chapel.

1822. February 14: Rev. John Wm. Whittaker appointed vicar.—May 13: Died, aged 82, Mr. James Greenway, a former calico printer, at Darwen.—August: Died, Mr. Roger Cunliffe of Blackburn, banker, aged 66.

1823. June: The "handy men" introduced previous union histories.—Erection of Parish Church suspended, and exhaustion of the rate. A second law had to be procured, enabling a second rate to be levied.—December 28: Town's meeting held to promote the establishment of a public library.

1824. February 1: Bluebury opened in King Street.—Erection of St. Alban's Roman Catholic Chapel commenced.—Parliamentary grant of £1,000 towards the endowment of St. Peter's Church.—September 25: Mr. Barker, who ascended in his balloon from Bolton, descended in Devonshire, and was fatally injured; he died next day.

1825. August: New grammar school, near to Peter's Church, built.—Rev. John Atkinson, curate of Langho, resigned; afterwards vicar of Blackburn.—September: Church Sunday School opened in Grimshaw Park, Blackburn.—October 24: Ascent of Mr. Green in his balloon from Blackburn; he descended near Sheffield.—December 22: Letting of contracts for making the new road from Blackburn to Preston.

1826. Heavy depression of local trade and great distress amongst operative spinners and weavers early in the year.—February 15: Subscription for relief of the destitute promoted.—March 14: House of Mr. Wm. Carr, magistrate's clerk, attacked in the night by rioters.—24: The Market Cross at Manchester pelted with stones by the crowd of rioters.—April 25: Serious riot in the town; several mills broken into and the power-looms burnt. The mob was charged and dispersed by a troop of Dragoon Guards. In Blackburn Hundred, machinery to the value of £10,647 was demolished; this sum was unnecessarily claimed from the county and paid.—May 20: Died, Miss Bullough, &c., of Blackburn, in the third year "out of the 40 school of Lancashire men."—27: Mr. Edward Hilton Waterfield, who was presented for the advowson of Miss Ellen Turner, daughter of Mr. William Turner, of Mill Hill, Blackburn, and of the grey stone literature, published his account of the abduction and marriage at Gretna Green Manse, &c.—June 21: St. Alban's Roman Catholic Chapel opened.—In the spring of this year a return of the state of employment in Blackburn, Lower Darwen, Rishton, Mellor, and part of Livesmoor, with a population of about 32,000, showed 2,007 persons employed, 1,467 unemployed, and 4,473 scarcely employed.—November 24: Public meeting of gentry of Blackburn Hundred, at Whalley, adopted a petition to Parliament for repeal or revision of the Corn Laws.

1827. February 4: Sizing-house of Messrs. Hornby and Co., King Street, burnt.—June 11: Popular rejoicing in Blackburn on receipt of news that the clandestine marriage of Miss Ellen Turner to Mr. E. G. Wakefield was annulled.—August: Henry Sudell, Esq., of Woodfold Park, who had been for many years the principal merchant-manufacturer in the town, employing several thousand weavers, declared insolvent. His extensive properties in Blackburn, and landed estates in Pleasington, Mellor, Samlesbury, &c., were soon afterwards brought to the hammer. He and his family removed to Bath.—15: Fernhurst and other farms in Lower Darwen for sale.—September 13: Blackburn new Parish Church consecrated; its cost had exceeded £33,000: 20: Body-snatchers detected stealing corpses from the graveyard of Chapel Street Chapel.

1828. March: A workman of Sir H. P. Hoghton, clearing a ditch in Walton le-Dale, dug out an earthenware jar containing 13 silver coins of Elizabeth and 10 of James I.—Bent Street School built by William Feilden, Esq.

1829. Three churches in Blackburn parish, provided by Parliamentary grants, erected and completed, namely, St. Mary's (Mellor), St. James's (Lower Darwen), and Holy Trinity (Over Darwen), the latter consecrated September 24.—December 20: St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, built in 1791, and then made one of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapels, was consecrated.

1830. Rev. Gilmour Robinson appointed incumbent of Tockholes.—The old chapel-of-ease, in Tockholes, taken down and a new church projected.—Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, Over Darwen, built.

1831. January 6: Roof of Blackburn Parish Church destroyed by fire.—Population of Blackburn at the census, 27,091.—A Mechanics' Institution opened.—September 8: Local festivities on the coronation of William IV.—December: Peal of bells placed in the tower of Holy Trinity Church, Darwen.—December 21: Strike of spinners began at Harley Street mill, which was prolonged; Thomas Emmott, a spinner, convicted of shooting at Thomas Woodall, an assistant constable, was transported for life.

1832. *Blackburn Mail* discontinued, and the *Blackburn Alfred*, a conservative newspaper, started August 6; its title was changed to the *Blackburn Standard* in January, 1835.—*Blackburn Gazette*, a liberal paper, commenced.—The town was visited by the Asiatic cholera, which caused a great mortality.—July 11: "Harry Hunt," the radical orator, M.P. for Preston, at Blackburn. —November 26: St. Stephen's Church, Tockholes, consecrated.—By the Reform Act passed this year, Blackburn was constituted a Parliamentary borough returning two members. The first election took place December 11-13. The candidates were Mr. William Feilden and Mr. John Fowden Hindle (Tories), Mr. William Turner (Whig), and Dr. Bowring (Radical). Mr. Hindle retired after the nomination. The poll resulted—Feilden 377, Turner 347, Bowring 334.

1833. Almshouses at Bank Top, Blackburn, erected by Mr. William Turner, M.P., and Mrs. Jane Turner, his wife.

1834. Street improvements in the town. Livesey Street opened at the north end and called King William Street.—November: John Kay, constable of Blackburn, died, and Thomas Perris, last parish constable, appointed by the select vestry.

1835. January: *Blackburn Standard* first published with that title.—January 6: Parliamentary election for the borough; poll: William Turner (L) 432, William Feilden (C) 316, Dr. Bowring (R) 303.—Immanuel Church, Feniscowles, built by Mr. William Feilden, M.P.

1836. Blackburn Poor Law Union formed.—October 6: Joseph Feilden, Esq., laid the first stone of St. Mark's Church, Witton.

1837. January 21: First meeting of Blackburn Board of Guardians.—June 10: St. Mark's Church, Witton, consecrated. July 27: Parliamentary election; poll: Mr. William Turner (L) 515, Mr. William Feilden (C) 416, Mr. J. B. Smith (L) 9. Primitive Methodist Chapel, Montague Street, built.—November 29: Died, Mr. James Pilkington, sen., aged 65.

1838. Over Darwen Gas Works erected.—Torchlight meetings of Chartists on Blakey Moor.—November 29: Steeple-chase near Clitheroe.

1839. January 7: Great storm of wind; a pinnacle of the Parish Church and several mill chimneys blown down.—February 4: Rev. Mr. Exton, curate of Balderstone, drowned in the river at Lower Darwen.—March 7: First steeple-chase near Blackburn. —August 20: Died, aged 72, Dr. James Barlow, an eminent surgeon, at Spring Mount, Blackburn.

1840. Parish constables superseded by county police.—March 12: Second Blackburn steeple-chase.—May 27: Livesey and Rodgett's spinning mill, Whalley Bank, destroyed by fire.—Church schools (now St. Michael's), Derrikins, Blackburn, built.

1841. Population of Blackburn at the Census, 36,629.—January 5: The Parish Church, St. Peter's, and St. Mark's churches broken into and robbed.—January 31: Died, aged 77, John Hornby, sen., Esq., founder of the Brookhouse Mills.—July 1: Parliamentary election; poll: Mr. Wm. Feilden (C), 441; Mr. John Hornby (C), 427; Mr. Wm. Turner (L), 426. Mr. Turner, the Whig, lost his seat by one vote. Violent rioting followed the declaration; the Conservative head-quarters, the Old Bull Inn, was attacked and wrecked by the mob.—August 21: Thunderstorm and flood.—September 14: Another thunderstorm and serious inundation in low parts of the town.—December: Depressed trade and distress amongst mill-workers.

1842. February 6: St. John's Church first lighted with gas.—February 18: A parcel containing 1,500 sovereigns and £500 in notes, belonging to Messrs. Cunliffes, bankers, stolen from the Blackburn coach.—March 30: Third steeplechase at Billington. April: Petition for scrutiny of Borough election return, by Mr. Wm. Turner; the inquiry failed and the return was confirmed. Renewed rioting in the town when the news arrived, April 28.—June 17: Died, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Turner, of Mill Hill, late M.P. for Blackburn.—June 27: James Street Independent Chapel opened.—August 6: General turnout of operatives in the local cotton factories.—August 15: Desperate rioting; military in the town dispersed the mob; 75 persons apprehended.—October 30: Jubilee Mill burnt. Blackburn Improvement Act passed, appointing Commissioners for the government and improvement of the town.

1843. Great stagnation of trade in the town and district, and wide-spread destitution; soup kitchens opened.—February 9: Steeple-chase at Wilpshire, near Blackburn.—Mill Hill Print Works, Livesey, sold.—Baptist Chapel, in Branch Road, built.

1844. March 28: Last Blackburn steeple-chase.—June 10: First meeting of promoters of Blackburn Waterworks; a company formed.—J. F. Hindle, Esq., of Woodfold Park, High Sheriff.—Blackburn and Preston Railway projected and company formed; first sod cut, August 19.

1845. January 13: Anti-Corn Law meeting in Blackburn, addressed by Messrs. Cobden and Bright.—Jan. 26: Wind storm; a mill blown down.—Easter: St. John's Schools opened.—Whit Monday: Procession of friendly societies.—Blackburn and Bolton Railway Act passed.

1846. June 1: Blackburn and Preston Railway opened—the first local railway.—July 12: Holy Trinity Church consecrated.

1847. May 13: New subscription bowling green, Bull Meadow, opened.—July 29: Parliamentary election; poll: John Hornby (C), 649; James Pilkington (L), 602; W. Hargreaves (L), 392; W. P. Roberts (Chartist), 68.—Trade depression and distress.

1848. Jan. 28: Market House opened.—August 23: Twelve persons drowned at Darwen by the bursting of a lodge.

1849. Feb. 9: John Fowden Hindle, Esq., died.—June 1: Oddfellows' A.M.C. held at Blackburn.—August 20: Balloon ascent by Mr. Wadman.—October 21: Ordination in the Parish Church by Bishop Lee.

1850. April: Popular meetings in favour of "Ten Hours' Bill."—June 22: Railway opened from Blackburn to Chatburn. July: Hours of Labour in Factories' Bill passed.—October 1: Ratepayers, on a poll, adopted the Small Tenements' Act.—November 28: Public meeting of townspeople declared in favour of Incorporation, and nominated a committee.—December 2: Committee adopted a petition to the Queen in council for a charter.

1851. January 1: Park Road Schools, built by Messrs. Pilkington, opened.—Population at census, 46,536.—March 20: Government Commissioner held a local inquiry respecting Incorporation. Charter of Incorporation granted.—October 29: Subscription Library closed.—November 1: First election of Councillors.—November 9: W. H. Hornby, Esq., elected first Mayor of Blackburn; 11 Conservative Aldermen and one Liberal elected.

1852. March 1: Borough police force constituted. Commission of the Peace for the borough granted.—July 8: Parliamentary election; poll: James Pilkington (L), 845; Wm. Eccles (L), 580; John Hornby (C), 509.—October 28: Corner-stone of Town Hall laid by Joseph Feilden, Esq., lord of the manor.—December 24-7: Storm of wind and rain.

1853. February 22: Petition against the return of Mr. Wm. Eccles presented, heard, and Mr. Eccles unseated for bribery, February 25.—March 24: Bye election; poll: Montague J. Feilden (L), 631; Wm. Henry Hornby (C), 574. Rioting during the election.—June 17: Died, Mr. Wm. Eccles, ex-member.—September 8: Presentation to Mr. W. H. Hornby and Mrs. Hornby.—October: Free Libraries Act adopted.—November 1: Municipal election. Rioting—all the seats carried by the Liberals.

1854. July 27: Blackburn Burial Board formed.—August 1: Last meeting of Improvement Commissioners.—August 3: Rev. J. W. Whittaker, D.D., vicar, died. Rev. John Rushton, D.D., appointed vicar.—November: Destructive outbreak of fever.

1855. January 21 to February 20: A six weeks' frost.—March 21: *Blackburn Times* commenced.—July: Short time in cotton mills.—September 10: Local rejoicings on the fall of Sebastopol.—December 21: The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway goods warehouse burnt down.—Land acquired for a Corporation park.

1856. October 30: Blackburn Town Hall opened.—November 9: Mr. Wm. Pilkington, on his election as mayor, started a fund for providing a town's infirmary.—December 31: Public meeting in support of the infirmary project.

1857. January 20-21: The Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, lectured in Blackburn.—March 27: Parliamentary election; candidates—Mr. Jas. Pilkington, Mr. W. H. Hornby, and Mr. Jonathan Peel. Mr. Peel retired, and Mr. Pilkington (L) and Mr. Hornby (C) were elected without a contest.—July 1: Blackburn Cemetery opened.—August 6: Great rain and flood.—September 30: Infirmary bazaar in Town Hall.—October 22: Corporation park opened.

1858. February 24: Park Road Congregational Church opened.—May 24 (Whit Monday): Corner-stone of the Infirmary laid by Mr. William Pilkington—July 1: Town churchyards closed for burials.

1859. April 30: Parliamentary election; poll: W. H. Hornby (C), 832; James Pilkington (L), 750; J. P. Murrough (R), 567.—August 18: Christ Church, Blackburn, consecrated.—August 24: North Lancashire Agricultural Society's meeting at Blackburn.—November 3: St. Hubert's Roman Catholic Church, Great Harwood, opened.

1860. January 12: Mr. Ward's spinning mill, Swallow Street, burnt down.—February: Advance of wages granted to operative weavers.—April: Town council nominated a committee to carry out the free library project, who appointed Mr. W. A. Abram secretary and librarian.—Aug. 8: Design for proposed exchange selected.—August 23: Town's meeting to inaugurate free library fund, addressed by Lord Hartington, James Heywood, Esq., and Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.—November 1: Municipal election. Conservatives carried all the seats.

1861. Population at census, 63,126.—May 4: Roof of railway station blown down.—May 20: Corner-stone of New Union Workhouse laid.—October: Cotton Famine commencing, and stoppage of mills.—November 21: Town's meeting to consider the distress and means of relief.—December 9: Meeting of leading townsmen in the Council Chamber, and many large donations to a Relief Fund promised.

1862. January: Reform Club opened in Church Street. Relief Committee organised and scale of relief settled.—February 17: Free Library formally opened in rooms in the Town Hall.—May 7: County Court House opened.—May 24: Of 26,000 cotton operatives, one-third in full work, one-third on short time, and one-third unemployed.—July 15: Mr. James Pilkington, M.P. for the borough, garrotted and robbed in London.—October 22: Second subscription of £9,000, raised for the relief of the destitute operatives.—November 6: Conviction of a gang of poachers led to violent rioting by a mob surrounding the Town Hall; the Riot Act had to be read and special constables enrolled.—November 10: Brutal murder of Mrs. Ann Walne at a farmhouse near Ribchester; six men were charged with the murder at Blackburn, December 1, and four were committed for trial.

1863. March 10: Local celebration of Prince of Wales's marriage. Corner-stone of Exchange laid.—April 5: The four men accused of the Ribchester murder tried at Liverpool Assizes, convicted, and sentenced; executed on the 25th.—Height of the Cotton Famine; half the operatives in Blackburn were without work, and dependent upon public charity and poors-rate for their support.

1864. April 2: The New Union Workhouse formally opened.—May 30: Operations of Relief Committee ceased.—June 17: Conservative Club opened in King William Street.—August 1: Governors of the Infirmary held their first meeting.

1865. January 20: Mr. H. U. Hargreaves elected coroner on the resignation of his father, Mr. John Hargreaves.—February 27: New organ in St. Peter's Church opened.—March 4: The town clerk, Mr. H. Saward, dismissed, and Mr. C. G. H. Beck appointed April 26.—July 11: Parliamentary election; poll: W. H. Hornby (C), 1,053; Joseph Feilden (C), 938; J. Pilkington (L), 774; John Gerald Potter (L), 577.—November 28: Presentation to Mr. James Pilkington, late member; Mr. John Bright was the chief speaker.

1866. January 3: Corner-stone of St. Michael's Church laid by Mr. Hornby, M.P.—May 23: Victoria Reform Club, Market Place, opened.—June 13: Blackburn Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association formed. Strike of masons ended.—November 15, 16: Rainstorm and very high flood on the banks of the Blakewater.

1867. June 9: Died, Dowager Lady Feilden, of Feniscowles, in her 90th year; was married in 1797, seventy years before.—March 13: Mr. Geddes appointed chief librarian of Free Library on the resignation of Mr. Abram.—September 27: Boundary Commissioner's inquiry at Blackburn. The Commission reported in favour of taking in portions of Witton and Livesey townships.

1868. February 21: Died, Rev. John Rushton, D.D., Vicar of Blackburn.—April 4: Rev. E. Birch, M.A., appointed vicar.—July 11: Public bath and fire-engine station opened.—August 20: Three Blackburn gentlemen (Mr. W. B. Parkinson, Mr. J. Parkinson, and Mr. W. T. Lund) killed in the dreadful railway catastrophe at Abergele.—November 2: Desperate rioting at the municipal elections; many rioters wounded; fierce party contest in every ward—eight conservatives and four liberals elected.—November 17: Parliamentary election; poll: Mr. W. H. Hornby (C), 4,907; Mr. Joseph Feilden (C), 4,862; Mr. J. G. Potter (L), 4,399; Mr. Montague J. Feilden (L), 4,164.—November 21: First county election for N.E. Lancashire: Mr. James Maden Holt (C) and Mr. J. P. C. Starkie (C) elected; the liberal candidates were Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth and Mr. William Fenton.

1869. January 28: St. Michael's Church consecrated.—March 13-16: Petition against the return of Messrs. Hornby and Feilden as borough members, heard at the Town Hall by Mr. Justice Willes; the election was declared void.—March 15: Shock of earthquake locally felt.—March 30: Extraordinary borough election; poll: Mr. E. K. Hornby (C), 4,738; Mr. H. M. Feilden (C), 4,697; Mr. J. G. Potter (L), 3,964; Mr. John Morley (L), 3,804.—April 17: Moorgate Spinning Mill burnt down.—April 19: Charles Dickens gave a reading in the Exchange—his last in the provinces.—June 19: Procession of Church of England Sunday Schools, numbering 14,000 persons.—December 1: Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, and St. Helens Railway opened.

1870. January 30: Ice accident on Rishton Reservoir, four skaters drowned.—March: Corporation's Improvement Bill before Commons' Committee.—April 25: Bishop Fraser laid the corner stone of new parish church schools.—June 7: An excursion train from Cleckheaton to Blackpool left the rails, and was wrecked near Pleasington Station; fifty passengers injured.—July 13: Operatives' wages advanced 5 per cent.—August 29: Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Witton Park, lord of Blackburn Manor and ex-M.P., died, aged 77.—December 27: First School Board nominated; the election was uncontested.

1871. April 29: New Parish Church Schools opened.—June 10: Corner stone of St. Peter's Schools laid.—August 26: Corner stone of Methodist Free Church, Feilden Street, laid.—October 19: General lockout of cotton operatives threatened.—December 18: Portion of Park Place Mill burnt down.

1872. January 10: Old Independent Chapel, in Chapel Street, burnt.—April 25: All Saints' Rushton Memorial Church consecrated.—June 22: Procession of Church of England Sunday schools.—July 18: Corner stone of new Free Library and Museum building laid.—December 19: New Fish Market opened.

1873. March 18: Peel Mill burnt.—April 11: Corner stone of new Congregational Church, Chapel Street, laid.—April 21: Mr. Joy, superintendent of fire brigade, and Mr. McCallum, engineer, killed by the falling of the wall of a foundry building during a fire.—June 28: Corner stone of St. James's Church laid.—August 27: County Police Court-house, King Street, opened.—December 11: Fire at Brookhouse Mills.—December 21: Died, aged 91, John Hargreaves, Esq., coroner for Blackburn district from 1810 to 1865.

1874. January: Second election of School Board, uncontested.—February 5: Parliamentary borough election; poll: Mr. H. M. Feilden (C), 5,532; Mr. W. E. Briggs (L), 5,338; Mr. D. Thwaites (C), 5,323; Mr. R. Shackleton (L), 4,852.—March 2: Boiler explosion at Hollin Bank Mill, killed eleven persons (including the son of the proprietor), and injured forty others.—June 11: New Free Library building, Library Street, opened with a public exhibition.—25: Chapel Street Congregational Church opened.—November 21: Fire at Messrs. Yates's foundry.—December 13: Livesey's mill, King Street, burnt.—December 23: Railway accident at Mill Hill, several passengers hurt.

1875. March 4: The Blackburn Town Council resolved to purchase the Waterworks; terms of purchase settled with the Waterworks Company, April 22.—June 4: Miss Pilkington, daughter of Mr. James Pilkington, ex-M.P. for Blackburn, killed in a carriage accident at Leyburn.—September 1: Phœnix Mill burnt.—8: Died, H. M. Feilden, Esq., lord of Blackburn manor and M.P. for Blackburn.—30: Extraordinary borough election; polling: Mr. D. Thwaites (C), 5,792; Mr. J. T. Hibbert (L), 4,832.—November 12: Messrs. Appleby's corn-mill burnt.—17: Town's meeting against Indian import duties.—24: Fatal boiler explosion at George Street West Mill.—28: Messrs. Firth and Sturdy's mill burnt.—December 16: New organ in Parish Church, given by Mr. William Coddington, opened.

1876. March 30: Emily Holland, a child of seven years, murdered by W. Fish, barber, who was, after some days, arrested and charged with the crime, confessed, and, after trial and conviction, was executed at Kirkdale, August 14.—April 28: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Audley, opened.—September 7: Town's meeting to condemn Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.—December 2: Died, Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower.

1877. January 8: School Board election.—February 10: St. Andrew's Church, Livesey, consecrated.—May 28: Blackburn Gas Company agreed to sell the gas works to the Corporation.—July 16: Three men drowned in the Darwen river, at Witton, during a flood. 23: Blackburn Borough Gas, Water, and Extension Bill passed.—September 3: Town's meeting in support of Indian Famine Relief Fund; £5,000 were raised in Blackburn.—October 5: New line of railway from Blackburn to Great Harwood and Padiham opened.

1878. January 3: Gold chain and badge for the mayor presented by Alderman Joseph Harrison, J.P.—March 19: Notice to reduce operatives' wages by 10 per cent.—April 18: Great strike of cotton operatives in North-East Lancashire commenced.—May 7-10: Strike riots in Darwen. 14: Strike riots in Blackburn; Colonel Jackson's house, Wilpshire Grange, fired by the mob and consumed; the riots were renewed the following morning. 27: Seventeen persons charged at the Borough Police Court with having taken part in the riots.—June 17: Operatives held shop-meetings, and a majority agreed to resume work.—July 8-10: Trial of the Blackburn rioters at the Assizes; ten prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to different terms of penal servitude or imprisonment. 21: Died, Dixon Robinson, Esq., steward of the Honor of Clitheroe, at Clitheroe Castle, aged 81.—September 10: Nova Scotia Mill burnt.—November 9: Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, lectured at Blackburn.—December 18: Peel Mill burnt.

1879. February 15: Trinity Wesleyan Church opened. 29: Notice to reduce wages of cotton operatives by 5 per cent given, and accepted on a ballot of the workpeople.—June 11: Silver cradle presented to the mayor and mayoress (Mr. Adam Dugdale and Mrs. Dugdale). 26: The borough treasurer, Mr. W. Counsell, found to be a defaulter, suspended, and prosecuted. Presentation of £5,720 and silver plate service to Colonel Jackson by the Associated Millowners.—August 14: Mr. H. J. Robinson elected coroner.—November 6: Mr. Archibald Forbes lectured in the town.

1880. January 4: School Board election, uncontested.—February 22: Town's meeting on distress in Ireland; £1,000 subscribed.—March 30: Parliamentary borough election; poll: W. E. Briggs (L), 6,349; W. Coddington (C), 6,207; D. Thwaites (C), 6,088; B. Molesworth (L), 5,760.—April 12: Strike of weavers, lasting ten days.—June 1: Railway from Chatburn to Hellifield opened, giving a new route from Blackburn to Scotland. 26: New Post-office opened.—December 15: St. Philip's Church, Witton, consecrated.

1881. January 1: Operative weavers' wages advanced 5 per cent. 18: Local railways blocked after a great snowstorm.—February 4: William Hayhurst, of Copster Green, near Blackburn, died, aged 105 years.—April 3: Census taken—population of municipal borough, 104,012. 14: Tramway from Blackburn to Darwen opened.—August 11: Awful railway collision in Blackburn Station, causing seven deaths; fifty other passengers badly injured.—September 1: County Agricultural Society's meeting in Witton Park.

1882. Clayton Street new Wesleyan chapel opened.—March: General short time in cotton mills.—August 7: Steam tramcar overturned at Ewood, one person killed and several injured.

1883. January 15: Festivities at Witton Park on coming of age of the eldest son of Lieutenant-General Feilden, M.P., and visit of Lord Wolseley. 17: Lord Wolseley in Blackburn, public welcome and civic address presented at the Town Hall.—September 14: Blackburn school of art opened.—December 12: General strike of weavers in Blackburn district against a proposed five per cent. reduction of wages.

1884. January-February: Strike of operatives in Blackburn cotton mills.—May 21: Site for a new central railway station in Blackburn purchased for £21,000.—June 3: Five persons injured by a collision in the Blackburn railway tunnel. 5: New central Conservative club-rooms opened. 30: First stone laid of new workhouse infirmary wards.—July 12: Wages of weavers advanced five per cent.—August 16: Corner-stone of St. Matthew's Church laid by Mr. Coddington, M.P.—September 5: Died, aged 79 years, W. H. Hornby, Esq., senior, M.P. for Blackburn, 1857-1869, and first mayor.—October 25: Corner stone of St. Barnabas Church laid.

1885. February 19: Knuzden Brook spinning mill burnt down and seven persons killed.—July 8: Rev. R. A. Rawstorne, M.A., appointed archdeacon of Blackburn.—November 24: Borough election; poll: Mr. Wm. Coddington (C), 9,168; Sir R. Peel (C), 8,425; Mr. W. E. Briggs (L), 6,739; Mr. J. N. Boothman (Labour), 5,341.

1886. March: Romano-British cinerary urn found near Ribchester by Mr. Geddes, curator of Blackburn Museum.—April 10: English Association Football cup won for the third time by the Blackburn Rovers.—June 11: St. Barnabas's Church consecrated by Bishop Moorhouse. 22: Mr. R. F. J. C. Feilden died.—July 1: Borough election; Messrs. Wm. Coddington (C) and Mr. W. H. Hornby (C) returned unopposed.—August 9: died, the Rev. E. Birch, M.A., vicar of Blackburn, aged 77 years.—September 12: New central railway station opened. 20: New Theatre Royal opened; 21: St. Matthew's Church consecrated. Mr. Miles Mattinson appointed first recorder of Blackburn.—October 16: Blackburn quarter sessional court first held.—November 17: Blackburn chamber of commerce formed.

1887. March: Right Rev. Bishop Cramer-Roberts, D.D., instituted vicar of Blackburn.—May 28: The first of the Blackburn Corporation tramways opened to Church, on the Accrington Road.—June 14: Masonic jubilee in Blackburn celebrated. 21: Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated in Blackburn with civic procession, special service in parish church, opening of Queen's Park, illumination of Town Hall and public buildings, fireworks, bonfires, &c. 25: Mr. E. K. Hornby, formerly M.P. for Blackburn, died. Died, Mr. James Thompson, J.P.—August 29: *Blackburn Evening Express*, and (September 3) *Weekly Express* commenced.—A fine Roman gold fibula, in perfect state, was turned up at Ribchester. It was purchased by Mr. W. A. Abram for the Blackburn Free Library and Museum Committee.—October: Jubilee memorial window in Christ Church, Blackburn, unveiled by Lord Cranborne, M.P.—November 1: Terrible gale from the southward caused great damage to buildings in Blackburn. 23: Marriage of Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P., to Miss L. C. Clayton-Browne.—Interments at Blackburn Cemetery in 1887, 2,791.

1888. Feb. 27: Died, in his 81st year, Richard Eccles, Esq. J.P., of Highercroft, Lower Darwen, chairman of the Board of Guardians of Blackburn Union from 1845.—April 1 (Easter Sunday): St. Peter's Church, Blackburn, re-opened after internal restoration. Blackburn constituted a county borough by the Local Government Bill.—May 3: Completion of the Central

Railway Station. 9: Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Blackburn and Witton Park. The Mayor (Mr. Edgar Appleby) received them, and the town was gaily decorated. The Prince laid the corner stone of the Technical School on Blakey Moor; and, with the Princess, attended a civic luncheon in the Town Hall.—June: An otter hunt on the Ribble between Sawley and Gisburn. 17: Brindle Parish Church re-opened after restoration.—July 2: Midland express trains from Manchester to Scotland began to run through Blackburn. Audley Hall, the ancient manor-house of the rectorial estate, which included a moiety of Blackburn manor, having for years been a mere ruin, was entirely cleared away.—August 8: Marriage of Miss Thwaites, only daughter of Daniel Thwaites, Esq., of Blackburn, to Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P. 11: Coins of Elizabeth and Charles II. found at Chatburn, where also (September 14) two silver coins of Edward I. came to light.—September 21: Died, aged 71 years, Daniel Thwaites, Esq., J.P., M.P. for Blackburn, 1875 to 1880; reputed to be the wealthiest townsman. 25: Mrs. Yerburgh, according to the wish of her late father (Mr. D. Thwaites), gave a donation of £10,000 to the endowment fund of Blackburn Infirmary.—November 18: Witton Church re-opened after restoration and erection of north transept, with memorial windows, by Lieutenant-General Feilden, M.P.

1889. March 22: St. John's Church, Blackburn, after restoration, including the entire reconstruction of the roof and a portion of the south wall, re-opened, when the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. (This was the centenary year of the church.)—May: New offices for the Blackburn Poor-Law Union opened.—June 2: During a thunderstorm, hailstones from 1 inch to 1½ inches diameter fell in Blackburn.—July: Organ given by Mr. Wm. Tattersall, J.P., to St. Barnabas's Church, opened. First Visitation of Bishop Moorhouse at Blackburn.—August 31: Corner stone of an Orphanage for Blackburn laid at Wilpshire by the Mayor.—November: Erection of new School Board offices, Library Street, commenced.

1890. February: A hoard of 33 silver pennies (28 of Edward I., and 5 of Alexander III. of Scotland) found at Chatburn; they are in the possession of A. I. Robinson, Esq., of Clitheroe Castle.—February 17: Died, James Pilkington, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn 1847—1865, in his 86th year.—March 22: Orange Hall, Richmond Terrace, opened by W. J. Austin, Esq., D.G.M.—March 29: English Association Football Challenge Cup won for the fourth time by the Blackburn Rovers team.

LOWER DARWEN, or NETHER DARWEN, as it was anciently styled—a large and populous manufacturing township, the greater part of which was included in the borough of Blackburn by the Blackburn Improvement Act, 1879—will be noticed more at length under the head of Darwen.

LIVESEY.—This township adjoins Blackburn on the south-west, and was held, with Acton and Merley, of the Earl of Lincoln, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, in the reign of King John.[1] In the "Liber Feodorum" Ralph de Mytton is named as holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Acton, Merlay, and Liveshey of the Earl of Lincoln. Subsequently Adam de Buri is found holding lands in Livesey, of which he gave to Adam, son of Philip, presbiter, all his land in Astley and Ewood between the water of Derwent and fallingslih and eslerletillecale and fernehurst.[2] In 1311 Sir Henry de Bury held Levesay of the Lacies, Earls of Lincoln, in thanage, paying yearly 29s. and suit at Clyderhow Court.[3] The hamlet of Ewode or Ewood, on the eastern border of Livesey, gave name to a family who retained possession for several generations, the last of whom, William de Ewode, in 20 Edward III. (1346), forfeited to the crown twelve acres of land in Lyvesay by felony. A manuscript feodary, of which the first part was written 23 Edward III. (1349), and the latter immediately after the erection of the duchy of Lancaster, in 25 Edward III. (1351), states that Sir John de Haverington, Thomas Darden, and Adam de Hoghton, knights, Richard Noel, and John de Bayley then held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Aghton, Merley, and Lyuesay, which Ralph de Mitton formerly held.[4] Livesey gave name to a family, the owners of Livesey Hall and the greater part of the township, as early as the reign of King John or Henry III., who became extinct early in this century, and of whom James Levesey, in 2 Edward VI. (1548) held Levesey as a manor;[5] and his descendant, James Levesey, in 9 James I. (1611), also held the manor of Livesey, with lands and other tenements in Tockholes and Pleasington.[6] This James died without issue, April, 1619, but by a settlement made in 1617 gave his estate to his nephew, Ralph Livesey, son of his brother John, whose descendant, John Bell Livesey, Esq., living in 1802, sold the ancient possessions of the family in Tockholes, Pleasington, and Balderstone, to Henry Feilden, of Witton, Esq., and William (afterwards Sir William) Feilden, of Feniscowles, Bart., the grandfathers respectively of Lieutenant-General Randle Joseph Feilden, of Witton (lord of the manor), and Sir William Leyland Feilden, Bart., of Feniscowles Hall, the present proprietors. There is here an ancient cross, of a date not ascertained. The old manor-house of the Liveseys occupies a low-lying position in the valley of the Darwen, a little to the south of the line of railway from Blackburn to Preston, and about two miles from the first-named town. It is built of stone, with labelled and square-headed doorways and mullioned windows, and in plan resembles the letter E, consisting of an oblong block of two stories, with three-storied gables projecting from the centre, forming the porch, and at each end of the south front. It doubtless occupies the site of an earlier structure, the main portion of the present building having been commenced by James Livesey, some time after the year 1590, when he entered upon possession, and completed in 1608, when he placed over the entrance porch on the south front a sculptured panel containing the arms of Livesey, with the motto—*Deo soli Gloria*—and the initials I. L. A. L., answering to James Livesey and Alice his wife, a daughter of James Bradshaw, of Darey Lever, and beneath the date, 1608. James Livesey died in 1619, when the ancestral estates passed by settlement to his nephew,

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 396.
[2] Abram.
[3] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.
[4] Lansdowne Manuscripts, cod. dlix., fol. 32.
[5] "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. ix., n. 9.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxiii., n. 60.

LIVESAY OR LIVESEY OF LIVESEY.

(From the Whalley Coucher Book, Inquisitions, Visitations, Parish Registers, &c., with the additions of W. A. Abram, Esq.)



ARMS: *Argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, between three trefoils slipped, *vert*.

CREST: A lion's jamb erect and erased, *gules*.

[In the Visitation of Richard St. George, Norroy, in 1613, the crest is given as—A lion's paw, *gules*, holding a cluster of six trefoils slipped, *vert*, but to which the following note is added: "Noe proof made either for the Armes or Creast, but espetially for the Creast, igitur quere." The crest given above is the one allowed by Sir William Dugdale in the Visitation, 1664.]

. . . . DE LIVESAY

Henry de Livesay, *temp.* Edward I., granted to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe a perch of his land in Livesay, lying in Whitacre, near to the highway. —(Whalley Coucher Book.)

Galfrid, brother of Henry; witness to the grant to Stanlawe.

Adam, brother of Henry; witness to the grant to Stanlawe.

William de Livesay, son of Henry, quit-claimed to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe a rent of 4d. for a perch of land in his vill of Livesey.—(Whalley Coucher Book.)

John de Livesey

Richard de Livesey, son of William, gave to Adam de Hewode a parcel of land, called the Mers, in his vill of Livesay.

Henry, son of William de Livesay, fined at Lancaster Assizes, July 15, 1292, for not prosecuting a writ of novel disseisin in Livesay against Robert de Plesington and others.

Galfrid.

Adam de Livesey; witness to the grant to Adam de Hewode.

Robert de Livesey

William, son of Henry de Livesey (? William de Livesey, clericus).

Matilda, wife of Henry de Whithkill.

Henry de Livesey, had a grant from Robert of certain lands, by deed dated 4 Edward II. (1311); living 1328; died before 17 Edward III. (1343-4).

Magota, dau. of . . . of . . . ; survived her husband; living 1344.

Henry de Livesey; lord of Livesey, *temp.* Edward III.

Cecilia, dau. of Thomas Sutton.

John de Livesey; died before March 24th, 1389.

John de Livesay, son and heir; a minor, 18 Richard II. (1395), and in ward to the King and the Duke of Lancaster, when he and his lands were committed to the custody of Richard de Hoghton, Knt., and Richard de Whalley: a juror in 1408, 1415, 1422, 1432, and 1433.

Geoffrey de Livesey; witness to a deed, 20 Henry VI. (1441-2); a juror in 1455

John de Livesay, had a grant of £20 for assisting in the capture (or betrayal) of Henry V. in 1464; a juror in 1503; died 19 Henry VII. (1504).

Alice, dau. of Gyles Talbot, of Slaydburn, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Hopton, of Armley.

Egidius (or Gyles) Livesey, son and heir, aged 15 in 1504; died before 1529. Inq. p.m. April 15, 1521.

Alice, fifth dau. of John Talbot, of Salesbury (one of the betrayers of King Henry VI.).

William.

James Livesey, son and heir, aged 16 in 1521; assessed to the subsidy in 1523; died August 18, 1548. = Alice, younger dau. of Ralph Rishton, of Pontalgh; mar. 10 Henry VIII. (1518-19).

Henry Livesey, of Blackburn.

Thomas Livesey, of Livesey.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert, son of Christopher Bolton, of Salesbury. =

Anne, first wife of Roger Rishton, of Pontalgh; mar. cov. March 5, 1518 =

(1) Ellen, dau. of Christopher Lyster, of Thorneton and Midhope, co. York; mar. at Whalley, April 26, 1543. = Richard Livesey, son and heir; born c. 1525; aged 23 in 1548; died 1590, aged 65. Inq. p.m. 33 Elizabeth. = (2) Isabel, dau. of . . .; survived her husband, and mar. (2) John Singleton, of Chingle Hall.

Alexander.

John Livesey, of Sidebright, in Rishton.

(1) Jennet, dau. and co-heir of John Isherwood. = John Livesey; died in the lifetime of his father, 1571. = (2) Margery (? Mary), dau. of Henry Talbot, of Bashall, by his wife Milicent, dau. of Sir John Holcroft, of Holcroft, Knt.

Mary, wife of Thomas Astley, of Stakes Hall, in Blackburn; living 1613. =

James Livesey, eldest son, heir to his grandfather in 1590; a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, 1599; rebuilt Livesey Hall, 1608; high constable of Blackburn Hundred, 1612; made deed of settlement of his estates, Sept. 30, 1617, constituting his nephew Ralph, eldest son of his brother, John Livesey, his heir; died, without issue, April, 1619. Inq. p.m. January 8, 19 James I. (1622). = Alice, dau. of Jas. Bradshaw, of Darcy Lever; survived her husband.

John Livesey, second son. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Cartwright, of Ossington, county Notts.

Mary, wife of Thos. Parker, of Loveley Hall, in Blackburn. =

(1) Mary, dau. of Wm. Radcliffe, of Manchester; mar. at Coll. Ch., Manchester, Dec. 8th, 1632. = Ralph Livesey, eldest son, succeeded as heir to the Livesey estates in 1619, under his uncle's deed of settlement; born April 30, 1610; a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, 1630-1694; built a new wing to Livesey Hall, 1666; died 1694, aged 84; buried at Blackburn, March 12, 1694-5. = (2) Anne, dau. of Thos. Clayton, of Fulwood; bur. Jan. 31, 1693-4.

(1) Alice, dau. of Thos. Banastre, of Walton. = John Livesey, of Blackburn. = . . . dau. of . . ., and relict of . . . Rawstorne, of Haslingden.

William Livesey, of Staple's Inn, London.

Roger Livesey; living in Ireland, 1644.

Elizabeth, b. 1623; wife of Geo. Sim, citizen of London.

Dorothy, born 1626; d. Nov., 1654.

James Livesey; died in infancy.

John Livesey; died young, 1654.

James Livesey; born and died in 1654.

Ralph Livesey, third but eldest surviving son, heir to his father; born April 16, 1657; a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, 1675; died 1725; buried at Blackburn, April 27. = Anne, dau. of . . .

Dorothy; b. 1651; died 1655.

Elizabeth.

Martha; b. 1656; died 1670.

Sarah.

Porter Livesey, son and heir; born October 4, 1683; a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, 1714; died unmarried, 1747.

William Livesey, second son; bap. Feb. 14, 1687-8; a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, 1724; buried at Blackburn, March 30, 1729. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . .; survived her husband, and bur. at Blackburn, May 21, 1755.

Ralph Livesey; born Nov., 1693; died July, 1694.

Anne; bap. at Livesey Hall, July 5, 1685; died Aug., 1693.

Elizabeth; born Sept., 1686.

Margaret; born and died, 1690.

Dorothy; born 1691.

Ralph Bell, of Sowerby, M.P.; purchased the manor of Thirsk, co. York, 1723; bur. Nov. 3, 1735. = Rachel, d. of . . .; married at York Minster, March 3, 1697.

Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Wilson, of Dallam Tower, co. Lanc.; died 1801, aged 72. =

Ralph Livesey, only son, inherited the Livesey estates on the death of his uncle, Porter Livesey, in 1747; bap. June 5th, 1728; a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, 1747; bur. at Blackburn, Oct. 9, 1766, aged 38. = Mary, dau. of Ralph Bell, of Thirsk Hall, co. York; born 1729; mar. Nov. 26, 1754.

Ralph Bell, of Thirsk Hall; born Oct. 20, 1720; son and heir. = Anne, dau. and co-heir of Edward Conyers, of Malton.

Peter Bell; born January, 1726.

Elizabeth, wife of Peter Consitt, of Brawith.

Mary, only dau. and heir; died unmarried; buried at Blackburn, March 2, 1774.

John Bell, of Thirsk Hall, son and h.; born Oct. 3, 1764. = Frances Brady, third dau. of the Hon. Wm. Barnett, of Arcadia, Jamaica.

a quo
Bell of Thirsk.

Robert Bell, of Kildale, heir in reversion to the Livesey estates; born April 1, 1768; assumed the name and arms of Livesey in addition to those of Bell on succeeding to the Livesey estates; sold the manor of Livesey, in 1805, to Henry and William Feilden, Esqs. = Jane, d. of the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, of Malton, county York.

Marianne; mar. Dec. 3, 1798, to the Rev. Hen. Gale, M.A.

Edmund Peters, of Brasted Park, co. Kent; born April 27, 1796; assumed the surname and arms of Turton; M.P. for Hedon; died 1857. = Marianne, only dau. and heir; mar. April, 1822.

a quo
Turton of Upsall.

Ralph Livesey, who added the north-east wing, and commemorated his work by inscribing upon a stone panel the initials R. L. A. L. (Ralph and Anne Livesey), with the date, 1666, and the motto —*Virtus est vera nobilitas.* His son, also named Ralph, completed the work by adding the opposite wing, when he placed over the lintel of the doorway the letters $\frac{R\ L}{A\ P}$—the initials of himself, his wife Anne, and his eldest son, Porter Livesey,—and the date, 1689. The interior formerly contained some good examples of carved and moulded oak panelling, and there is still preserved in the older part of the building the original winding staircase, an excellent example of its kind, and there are also the remains of the great fire-place. When the building passed into the possession of the Feildens it was divided into two separate tenements. One has been allowed to fall into a state of ruin, while the other, that belonging to the Feildens of Feniscowles, is



LIVESEY HALL—EAST FRONT.

occupied by a farmer, and has been kept in good repair. In the eastern portion of this township, adjoining the borough of Blackburn, and, by the Boundary Act of 1868, included in the borough, cotton manufactures are extensively carried on, and there are now many spinning and weaving mills in the township. At Ewood the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes over the Darwen by an aqueduct of one arch, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, with a station at Cherry Tree, passes through the township. Mill Hill House was formerly the seat of the late William Turner, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Blackburn, on whose demise the house and estate were purchased by the late Joseph Eccles, Esq., and afterwards became the residence of Thomas Dugdale, Esq. The church of St. Andrew, in Livesey, a stone building in the Early English style of Gothic architecture, erected at a cost, including the site, of upwards of £6,000 was consecrated February 10, 1877; it contains 552 sittings, the whole of which are free; the living, which is of the annual value of £250, is in the gift of trustees, and the Rev. John Cadman Webb

(1877) is the present incumbent. The Church of Immanuel, at Feniscowles, partly in the pointed Gothic and partly in the Elizabethan styles of architecture, was erected in 1835-6, and endowed at the cost of the Feilden family; it has accommodation for 400 worshippers, half the seats being free; annual value, £300; patron, the vicar of Blackburn; Rev. Alexander Gallaher, M.A. (1873), incumbent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, erected in 1828. The Congregationalists have a place of worship at Mill Hill, in the township, first erected in 1847 by the late Joseph Eccles, Esq., but becoming too small, a fine new chapel, called the Mill Hill Congregational Church, in the Italian style, was commenced in 1859, and opened by that body September 19, 1860; it will seat about 1,000 persons, and cost £4,000. The members of the United Methodist Free Church have a place of worship at Waterfall, in the township, erected in 1861. A Mechanics' Institute was established in the township in January, 1853.



LIVESEY HALL—SOUTH FRONT.

Tockholes, three miles south-south-west of Blackburn, is a township and ecclesiastical parish, watered by the river Roddlesworth, otherwise called the Moulden Water, and its branches issuing from the adjacent hills. The place gave name to the family of Tockholes, and as early as 30 Henry III. (1246) Galfridus or Geoffrey, Adam, and Ekka or Elyas de Tokholes were, October 20, presented at Lancaster for receiving the burners of Stanninges Grange, when Galfridus was fined, and Adam and Elyas each made a fine of two marks. On the 7th June, 1292, Adam de Tockholes appeared in an action, at Lancaster, against Henry, son of Henry de Walky, respecting a tenement at Tockholes;[2] and in 1311 John de Plesyngton and Adam de Tockholes are found holding Tockholes in thanage of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and between them did one suit to the court of Clitheroe.[3] In the reign of Edward II. the demesne of Hollinshead, in Tockholes,

[1] Ass. Lanc., 30 Henry III., m. 20.—C. [2] *Ibid.*, 20 Edward I., m. 13 *dorso*.—C. [3] Great De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

is named as a possession of the Radcliffes of Ordsall. In 1311 John de Radcliffe, of "Urdsule," is returned as a tenant of the Duchy of Lancaster, and holding "100 acres in the place called Hollinhead, in Tockholes, by the service of 2s. yearly." The manor of Tockholes continued to be held by the Radcliffes until about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was in the possession of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, the distinguished Royalist, who died in 1654. In 14 Henry VII. Sir Alexander Hoghton, who died in 1599, without male issue, held lands in Tockholes,[1] and Nicholas Wittone, in 17 Charles I,, died seised of messuages and lands, called Greene Tockholes, in Livesey,[2] but the family of Hollinshead, believed to be an offshoot of the family of that name, of Hollins, and Cophurst,[3] in Sutton, county of Chester, have more recently held the lordship, and at the foot of a tree-crowned knoll, on the margin of the moor, are the remains of an old farmhouse, called Hollinshead Hall. This estate, which comprises 890 statute acres, was sold in the early part of the present century, by Lawrence Brock Hollinshead, Esq., to Mr. Eccles Shorrock, of Blackburn, who died in 1853, when the property descended to his nephew, Eccles Shorrock, eldest son of Thomas Ashton, Esq. The inhabitants were formerly employed in calico and muslin weaving on the handloom, but there are now cotton-mills in the township, which furnish employment for the portions of the population not engaged in agriculture. The Episcopal chapel of St. Michael's, in this township, built before the Reformation, was a low antique pile, with small tower and south porch. Over the east window were the initials of Sir John Radcliffe and his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir John Byron, of Lymbie, county Notts, and over the door this inscription—I. W. (A?) R. MAD, 1620—the year in which the edifice may have been restored. The building having become decayed, a subscription was commenced for the erection of a new building, and on its completion in 1833 the old structure was taken down. There is a huge stone in the chapel-yard, perforated in the centre, apparently the socket of an ancient cross. A similar piece of antiquity is placed on an eminence in Livesey township. The new church, in the Gothic style, with lancet windows and spiral pinnacles, was erected at the expense of £2,300, defrayed partly by parliamentary grant and partly by subscription. The site, a little to the north of the old building, was given by Mr. William Pickering, of Tockholes. The edifice is dedicated to St. Stephen, and was consecrated November 26, 1832. The church has 804 sittings, 410 of which are free. The living is a vicarage of the annual value of £340, in the gift of the vicar of Blackburn, and the Rev. Ashley Tregoning Corfield (1889) is the present vicar. The registers date from the year 1771. A congregation of Nonconformists was established in Tockholes shortly after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, but there does not appear to have been any regular ministry until the granting of the king's licences for nonconforming preachers and meeting-houses in 1672, when, on the 1st of May, a licence was obtained for "John Harvie to be a Pr. (Presbyterian) teacher in a meeting house at Tocklez (Tockholes), erected for that purpose, in the parish of Blackburne, Lancaster," and seven days later a licence was obtained for "The meeting house in Tockley, in the parish of Blackburn, in Lancashire, Pr. (Presbyterian) meeting, 8th May, 1672." Though said to be "erected for that purpose," it seems probable that an already-existing building was used. Mr. Harvie retained his charge for a few years, when he removed to Chester, where he had a congregation during the liberty which Nonconformists enjoyed by connivance after 1672, and until the prosecution was renewed in 1682, when he preached privately in his own house or elsewhere. He died in 1699.[4] In 1682, Robert Waddington, a son of John Waddington, of Whalley, was appointed successor to Mr. Harvie, and it was during his ministry that the first permanent chapel, a small oblong building, with a bell-cot surmounting the west gable, with a vestry at the opposite end, and the whole surrounded by a graveyard. Mr. Waddington retained his office for over thirty years, and died in 1715. The chapel was commenced in 1709, and finished in the following year, and Bethesda Chapel, built in 1803, and used for a time by a party of seceders who had joined Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, was afterwards purchased by the congregation of the Old Cross Chapel, and is now occasionally used as a school and preaching place by the same congregation. About forty horses' heads, bones, cannon-balls, and clubs were, in 1833, dug out of a field in this township, called Kill Field, in which a battle is said to have taken place, and believed to be the relics of the defeat of Colonel Shuttleworth, by Prince Rupert, on June 20, 1644.[5] The water-supply of the borough of Liverpool is now largely drawn from the Roddlesworth river, in this township, and a series of large reservoirs has been constructed here. These stupendous works extend hence, through the townships of Withnell, Wheelton, Anglezark, to the large reservoirs at Rivington, receiving the natural

[1] "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. iii., n. 66.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxx., n. 12.

[3] Cophurst is said to have belonged to and to have been the birthplace of Raphael Hollinshead, the chronicler.—C.

[4] Matthew Henry, in his "Diary," thus records the death of Mr. Harvey: "I went this morning, between seven and eight o'clock, to see Mr. Harvey, and found him newly departed out of this world; his passage was made easy, and there were no bands in his death. When I had prayed with him last night, I said to him, 'I hope, sir, you have now inward peace and comfort.' He answered, 'I trust I have,' and said no more. He was taken ill last Friday."—C.

[5] *Preston Guardian*, January 18, 1875.—C.

drainage of the extensive moors which bound these townships to the eastward and southward. The chain of reservoirs and canals extends over a distance of eight or nine miles.

BOROUGH OF DARWEN.

OVER DARWEN,[1] four miles south of Blackburn, and nine north of Bolton-le-Moors, is an extensive and populous tract comprised within the valley of the Darwen rivulet, and surrounded by lofty moor-covered heights. The two Derewents, with Melver (Mellor), Heccleshall (Eccleshill), and Haravuda (Harwood), were originally members of Walatun (Walton), which was granted by Henry de Lacy to Robert Banastre, lord of Newton-in-Makerfield, in the reign of Henry II., and the "Liber Feodorum" shows that, in the reign of Henry III., the heir of Robert Banastre, then held "one knight's fee in Walatun (including Darwen) and Blakeburnseire of the fee of the Earl of Lincoln, and he in chief of the lord, the king. Early in the reign of Edward I., about the year 1280, Roger, son of Henry de Whalley, as appears by the Whalley Coucher Book,[2] gave by charter to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe, the parent house of Whalley, "three perches of my land in Superior Derwent (*superiori Derwent*) in length from the messuage on the east, that John, son of Bibby, held of Richard de Alffton, unto the road on the west that leads to the house of Alexander de Keuredale, and two perches in breadth, for the site of one barn, with the house on that land built for their tenth sheaf (*i.e.* tithe) of the said vill." In 4 Edward II. (1310-11) Leveseye, Tockholes, and Ouerderwent, are mentioned together as containing a carucate of land in fee of the castle of Cliderhou.[3] Sir Robert de Langeton, who inherited through the marriage of his father, John de Langton with his ward, Alice, heiress of the house of Banastre, had a carucate of land here in 23 Edward III. (1349);[4] and in 38 Edward III. (1364) a moiety of the manor of Over Darwen was held by Thomas Molyneux, who married Jane de Keurdale, the heiress of Kuerdale in 1 Richard II. (1377-8). The other moiety belonged to the Osbaldeston family, who inherited through the marriage of Alexander Osbaldeston with Katherine, daughter and heir of Thomas, or Tomlyn, Molyneux and his wife, Jane de Keurdale. The property remained on the Osbaldestons until about the year 1766, when, after the death of Alexander Osbaldeston, it was sold to John Trafford, of Croston, who subsequently inherited the Trafford estates, and who erected on the Darwen estate the residence known as Lord's Hall. The Trafford moiety remained in the possession of that family until about the year 1810, when it was sold to George Duckworth, Esq., descended from the Duckworths of Musbury-in-Rossendale Forest, who died in 1815, and it is now owned by his representative, the Rev. William Arthur Duckworth, M.A., son of William Duckworth, Esq., of Orchardleigh, who married in 1859 the Hon. Edina, daughter of the first Lord Campbell. On the publication of James II.'s declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, the inhabitants of Darwen, of the Congregational persuasion, presented a petition, on which the king, under his sign-manual, dated July 25, 1687, "allowed of an erected meeting-place within Darwen;" in consequence of which, says Dr. Whitaker, the congregation aforesaid, interpreting the words "erected meeting-place" of the Episcopal chapel of Darwen, applied to Mr. Price, vicar of Blackburn, for the keys. He refused, and they broke open the doors and took possession. He represented the case to his diocesan, Bishop Cartwright, a man of great interest at that time with the king, and through his intercession the licence was revoked, and possession of the chapel was restored to the vicar by the justices of the peace, November 23, 1687. The township is now divided into five ecclesiastical districts or parishes.

The CHURCHES are—St. James's, originally built by the inhabitants, in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, as a chapel-of-ease to Blackburn Parish Church, and rebuilt by voluntary effort in 1723 or thereabouts, is a low stone fabric with a semicircular apse, standing on a bleak eminence on the eastern side of the town. It contains a mural tablet in memory of the Rev. John Folds, A.B., who was curate upwards of fifty years (1720-1772), interred February, 1772, aged 75. The church contains 700 sittings, 458 of which are free. The living, which is in the gift of the vicar of Blackburn, is of the annual value of £450. It is now a parish church, under the Blandford Act, of which the Rev. William Hodgson Blamire (1868) is vicar. Holy Trinity Church, a large florid Gothic building with a tower, standing near the centre of the town, was erected in 1827-8 at a cost of £6,573 4s. 9d., defrayed by Parliamentary grant, and was opened September 13, 1829. It contains 1,812 sittings, of which 1,026 are free. It is of the annual value of £380, and, like St. James's, is in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn, the Rev. Robert Mayall (1868) being vicar. St. Paul's, Hoddlesden (see Yate-cum-Pickup Bank, vol. III., p. 410), consecrated in 1863,

[1] The name is apparently a compound of the two Cymric words, *dwr*—water, and *gwyn*, signifying clear, bright, or sparkling—*i.e.* the clear or sparkling water.—C.

[2] Whalley Coucher Book, lviii., p. 124.—C.

[3] Escaet. Henry de Lacy, 4 Edward II., n. 50. The Great De Lacy Inquisition of 1311 records that the heirs of Samlesbury and Cuerdale hold one carucate in Ouerderwent, of the Lacys, for an eighth of a knight's fee and suit to the court of Clitheroe.

[4] Lansdowne Collection of Manuscripts, dlix., fol. 26.

is in the decorated Gothic style of architecture, the Rev. Stanford Harris, M.A. (1881), being the present vicar. St. John the Evangelist's, Turncroft, is a very beautiful Gothic church, erected in 1864 at the sole charge of the late Rev. Philip Graham and Mrs. Graham, at the cost (including the endowment) of £11,500. It contains 740 sittings, 114 of which are free. The living, which is of the annual value of £300, is in the gift of the bishop, and the Rev. Henry Headley Moore, M.A. (1869), is the vicar. St. Cuthbert's, a cruciform structure in the decorated Gothic style, is situated in Blackburn Road, Hollins Grove, at the northern end of the town. The foundation stone was laid August 14, 1875; and the building, which cost about £6,000 (raised by subscription), was consecrated January 31, 1878, the site having been given by the Rev. Charles Greenway, M.A., who was also a liberal contributor to the building fund. The church, which is entirely free, will accommodate 462 worshippers. It is in the gift of the bishop. The annual value is £300, and the Rev. William George Procter, B.A. (1874), is the present vicar. Earcroft school-church, in St. Cuthbert's parish, contains 300 sittings. The *Independents* are a very numerous body in Darwen, and have three large places of worship. The oldest known was founded in 1688. The present edifice was erected in 1719, enlarged or restored in 1753, in 1853, and again in 1883. It is situated in a place called "Chapels," on the eastern side of the Darwen valley, and will accommodate 1,000 worshippers. Ebenezer Chapel, erected in 1808, was superseded by the Belgrave Chapel in 1847, and has since been pulled down, and its site occupied by new schools. The present Belgrave Chapel is an imposing and commodious edifice in the Early English style. It cost about £6,000, and will seat 1,100 worshippers. The congregation is one of the largest and most influential Dissenting congregations in Lancashire. Duckworth Street Congregational Church was opened June 23, 1853. The style is Gothic, and the cost was £6,000. The *Wesleyan Methodists* first built a chapel here in 1791. The chapel in Belgrave Square, erected as a centenary chapel in 1839, is now used as a lecture-hall, the congregation assembling there having built, in 1866, a larger chapel, in the Italian style, in Station Road, which will accommodate 1,600 persons. The United Methodist Free Church, Duckworth Street, built in 1839, was enlarged in 1861, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1887-8, at a cost of £5,000. The interior is arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, and it will accommodate 750 worshippers. The Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Red Earth Road—built in 1832—was taken down and rebuilt in 1875, at a cost of £3,500. It contains 700 seats. The *Baptists* opened a neat Grecian chapel in Bolton Road in 1862. The *Roman Catholics* erected a mission-room—St. William's—in Radford Street, in 1856, which served for both school and church purposes; but a more spacious edifice, in the Early Decorated style, from the designs of Messrs. Pugin and Pugin, was erected in its stead in the Bolton Road, and opened October 15, 1885. It is dedicated to St. Joseph, and will seat 700 worshippers. The *Unitarians* have a chapel in Bolton Road, a small iron structure, capable of seating 250 persons, which was opened September 28, 1878; and the Salvation Army has its "barrack" in Bridge Street.

Next to Blackburn, Over Darwen is much the most important town in the parish. Its population, which in 1861 was 16,492, had increased in 1871 to 21,278, and in 1881 to 27,626. The industrial activity and productiveness of the township may be estimated from the following statistics, which were embodied in a petition to Parliament for the enfranchisement of Darwen, adopted at a meeting of the local board held in July, 1867:—

TABLE OF WORKS AND MANUFACTURES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OVER DARWEN.

Description of Works.	Manufacture.			Approximate Annual Value.
	No. of Works.	Work-people.	Annual Production.	
Tileries	1	80		£7,280
Quarries	6	142		12,715
Foundries	6	196		31,200
Collieries	5	477	101,920 tons	42,588
Paper-making	4	440	5,720 tons	169,936
Paper-staining	2	350	8,000,000 dozen yards	130,000
Calico-printing	2	220		120,000
Cotton-spinning	4	800	6,000,000 lbs. of yarn	400,000
Cotton-weaving	32	6950	28,550,000 lbs. of cloth	2.141,250

In October, 1864, while some excavations were being made on the estate of Mr. William Shorrock Ashton, on a mound within the grounds of Whitehall, overlooking the Darwen valley on the east, some highly interesting ancient British remains were disovered. On examination it

proved to be a barrow on the summit of a natural eminence about thirty yards in diameter, and rising to the height of twelve feet above the surrounding plateau, and on careful examination traces were discovered of ten distinct interments. One of these was simply a heap of burnt bones, without any cist or urn; the others were enclosed in urns, only one of which was found in an inverted position. On the top of each urn was a rough flat stone, and they were surrounded and covered by small stones carefully piled up. Two of the urns were in a tolerable perfect state, but the others were very much broken. The most perfect of these (Fig. 1) is twelve inches in height and ten inches in diameter at the top, but narrowing to the base, and is ornamented on the neck and rim with a number of small indentations. This urn, when found, was filled with burnt bones, and contained at the top a so-called "incense-cup," also containing burnt bones. The other urn (Fig. 2) is much broken, but its original form is indicated by the dotted lines. It is seven and a half inches in height and seven inches in diameter, the upper part and the rim being covered with a kind of reticulated ornament. This urn, which was covered with a stone slab, was filled



Fig. 1.

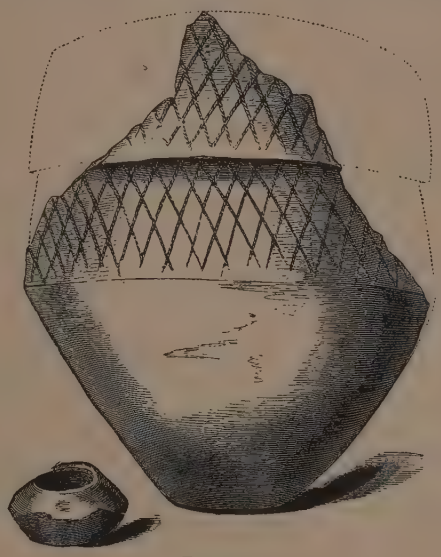


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

CINERARY URNS AND INCENSE CUPS FOUND AT DARWEN IN 1864.

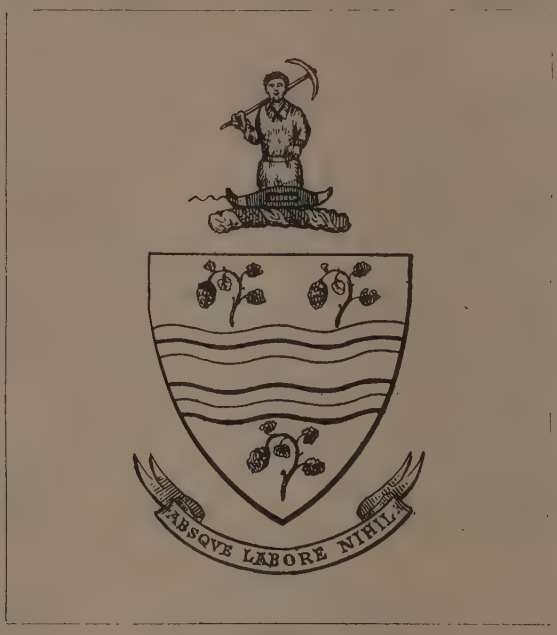
with burnt bones, and contained an "incense cup." Fig. 3 represents the fragment of a remarkably fine cinerary urn, and shows a different variety of ornamentation. No flint implements were found, but with one of the urns a decayed bronze dagger or spear-head, seven and a half inches long, was discovered along with burnt bones and charcoal.[1]

The local government of Darwen may be said to have commenced in 1854, when the sanitary concerns of the town were entrusted to a Local Board of Health on the 10th May in that year, the Local Board District comprising the hamlets of Sough, Grimehills, Blacksnape, Darwen Chapels, Hoddlesden, and parts of Eccleshill and Lower Darwen, in addition to the township of Over Darwen. Under the administration of the Local Board a cemetery and free library were established, and in 1873 it succeeded in carrying a bill through Parliament authorising the purchase of the gas and water works. On the 22nd March, 41 Victoria (1878), a charter of incorporation was granted in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations (New Charters) Act of

[1] An account of these discoveries is given by Mr. Abram, in the "History of Blackburn," and there is also a description of them in the "Reliquary," vol. vi., pp. 137-8, from the pen of the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A.—C.

1877. The municipal borough is divided into six wards, viz., North-East Ward, North-West Ward, South-West Ward, South-East Ward, West Central Ward, and Central Ward. The council numbers 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, in all, including the mayor, 24. At the first meeting of the council, held in the Free Library, July 9, 1878, Councillor William Snape was elected first mayor of the borough, and the Corporation then took over the duties and responsibilities identified with the Local Board, in whom had been previously vested the management of the gasworks, waterworks, and cemetery.

On the 7th August, 1878, a grant of arms and crest was made to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the newly-incorporated borough by the Heralds' College, which are thus described: ARMS—*Or*, a fesse wavy, with cottices also wavy, *azure*, between three sprigs of the cotton tree, slipped and fructed, proper. CREST—On a wreath of the colours, in front of a demi miner, habited, proper, holding over his shoulder a pick, *or*, a shuttle fessewise, of the last, thread pendant, proper.



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF DARWEN.

MAYORS OF DARWEN.

The following is a list of the mayors of Darwen from its incorporation to the present time (1890):—

1.	William Snape	1878-9-80-1
2.	Henry Green	1881-2
3.	William Entwisle	1882-3-4
4.	Timothy Lightbown	1884-5-6
5.	Thomas Grime	1886-7
6.	Alexander T. Eccles	1887-8-9
7.	Ernest Morgan Davies	1889-90

With regard to public works, the only Act by the Local Board was that of 1873, for the purchase of the gasworks from a company incorporated in 1855, and the waterworks, which were originated by a private company in 1847, and which was dissolved and reincorporated in 1869. The Over Darwen Improvement Act, promoted by the Corporation, which received the royal assent August 11, 1879, had for its object the extension of the borough boundaries; the improvement of the river Darwen, at a cost of £15,000; street improvements, £20,000; cemetery improvements, £1,200; town hall, £40,000; market-house, £25,000; public park, £1,600; and the purchase of a portion of the gas and water undertakings of the Blackburn Corporation, £13,500. Another Act, promoted by the Corporation, received the royal assent August 8, 1887, authorising the alteration of the name of the borough and corporation from Over Darwen to Darwen, the extension of the limits of the gas supply, and conferring further powers in relation to the gas and

[1] Information obligingly communicated by Charles Costeker, Esq., town clerk, Darwen.—C

water undertakings; also sanctioning further improvements in the borough and the creation of corporation stock, and the borrowing of £100,000 for the following purposes: Purchasing of additional land for the cemetery and the fencing and draining of the same, £2,000; extension and improvement of the waterworks, £10,000; extension of the gasworks, £70,000. A commission of the peace distinct from the county was granted in 1881, but the county police act in the borough.

The area of the municipal borough is 5,919 statute acres; the population at the last census was 29,744; and the number of burgesses on the roll is 7,037. The rateable value of the municipal borough (March 25, 1889) is £113,259. Income of the borough: By borough rate, £4,479; by tolls, *nil;* by rents, &c., £105. Total income of the municipal authority, £5,753. Total expenditure of ditto, £5,822. Amount of loans outstanding, £20,729. Rateable value of the urban sanitary district, £101,941. Income of the urban sanitary authority by general and special rates, £11,661; income from all sources, £21,230. Expenditure on improvement works, £504. Total expenditure, £20,446. Amount of loans outstanding, £79,722.

Under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. c. 23), Darwen gave name to one of the divisions of North-East Lancashire, the Right Hon. Viscount Cranborne, son and heir of the Marquess of Salisbury, being the first and present (1890) Parliamentary representative.

A MARKET HALL and MUNICIPAL OFFICES was erected in 1882 by the Corporation at a cost of over £30,000. It fronts the Market Square, and is in what is known as the Queen Anne style of architecture. There are pavilions at each end of the principal front, and above the main entrance, which is in the centre, there rises a gable surmounted by a turret that reaches a height of 80 feet from the ground.

There are two PUBLIC PARKS and RECREATION GROUNDS—one at Whitehall covering over 15 acres of ground, which was opened in 1887, having cost £4,000; and the other at Bold Venture, also 15 acres in extent, which originated in 1887 as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. In 1888 the old fair ground was enclosed and fitted up with gymnastic appliances as a public recreation ground.

PUBLIC BATHS and FREE LIBRARY. The Baths, known as the Peel Baths, were erected in 1853, at a cost of £1,300, raised partly by subscription, and have since been enlarged at the cost of the Corporation. They are situate in Church Street, and adjacent to them is the Free Library, established in 1871.

A PUBLIC CEMETERY was constructed in 1861 on the slope of the hill at Whitehall, under the direction of the then Local Board. It covers about 10 acres, and is divided into three parts—for the Church of England, Roman Catholics, and Nonconformists, with a mortuary chapel for each. The cost up to the present time has been about £10,000, and it is now being extended at an estimated cost of £15,000.

There are also in the town a handsome THEATRE, a CO-OPERATIVE HALL, and a TEMPERANCE HALL. New gasworks have just been completed, and are reckoned among the largest and most complete of the kind in the North of England.

The most striking architectural feature of the town is a magnificent campanile chimney, about 300 feet high, and the extensive stone building called the India Mill, to which it is attached, erected at immense cost by Messrs. Eccles, Shorrock, Brothers, and Co. The railway from Blackburn to Bolton passes through the town, and has a station here. The market is held on Saturday, and the fairs are held the first Thursday in April, the third Monday in July, and the first Thursday in October. The market tolls are let. Darwen was the birthplace of the learned Dr. Harwood.

EDWARD HARWOOD, D.D., a learned Protestant Dissenter, was born in the year 1729. He was first educated at Darwen, next at the free school of Blackburn, and afterwards at the academy supported by Mr. Coward's funds, as a student for the Dissenting ministry. In 1750 he taught a boarding-school at Peckham, in Surrey, and at the same time devoted himself closely to the study of the Greek and Roman classics. In 1754 he removed to Congleton, in Cheshire, and became master of a grammar school there, preaching on the alternate Sundays in the chapels of two small societies at Whitelock, in Cheshire, and Leek, in Staffordshire. In 1765 he received an invitation to take the charge of a small church at Bristol, but was obliged to leave that city, as he says, in consequence of publishing a second edition of "The Supremacy of the Father," written by one William Williams, and thereby rendering himself constantly liable to attacks in the Bristol paper as an Arian or Unitarian—attacks embittered, as is too often the case in theological controversy, with imputations of immorality. In Bristol he followed up his study of the Greek language, as he had before done at Peckham, and became very familiar with most authors in that tongue, and conversant with the Greek fathers of the first three centuries. In 1768 he obtained a degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1772, at the desire of his friends, went up to London, where he afterwards obtained employment as a literary character and instructor in the Greek and Latin languages, and by his industry procured a sufficient maintenance for himself and family. The last fourteen years of his life were spent in miserable suffering and confinement from the palsy, and he died January 14, 1794, and was buried in London. Dr. Harwood was a very voluminous author, and produced many proofs of his learning and industry, of which the most noteworthy are his "Biographica Classica;" his editions of the classics; his "View of the Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, with Remarks," which was translated into several foreign languages, and had passed through four editions by 1790; and a curious work entitled "Translation of the New Testament into Modern English: being an attempt to Translate the Sacred

Writings with the same Freedom, Spirit, and Elegance with which other English Translations of the Greek Classics have lately been Executed, the Design and Scope of each Author being Strictly and Impartially Explored, the True Signification and Force of the Original Critically Observed, and, as much as possible, Transferred into our Language, and the whole Elucidated and Explained upon a New and Rational Plan, with Select Notes, Critical and Explanatory." London, 1768, 2 vols., 8vo.

ECCLESHILL, three miles south-south-east of Blackburn, is called Ockleshill in the escheat of Henry de Lacy, in 4 Edward II. (1310-11). As early as the reign of King John the place appears to have given name to a family, of whom was Henry de Eccleshull, who appears as witness to a grant about that time from Henry, son of William de Reued, to Luke Cytharista, of lands in Reued; and Robert de Eccleshull, who, about the year 1260, gave to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe one perch of land, "in his vill of Eccleshull," for the site of a barn, and in which, after his death, his widow, Matilda, quit-claimed to the abbey her right. Sixteen years later (1276) Richard de Grymeshagh, who may have been joint owner, or probably successor, of the Eccleshulls, gave half an acre of the vill of Eccleshill to the monks of Stanlawe. The Langtons held, with other possessions, a carucate of land in Meling and Eccleshill from the time of their alliance with the Banastres, in demesne and by knight's service rendered to the lords paramount of the honor of Clitheroe, and in 23 Edward III. (1349) were represented by Sir Robert de Longeton.[1] In 1 Richard II. (1377-8) Thomas Molyneux, in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Geoffrey de Kuerdale, held Kuerdale, the moiety of Over Derwent, and the lordship of Eccleshill. The other moiety, if not the whole manor, was the property of the Grimshaws of Clayton.[2] The Eccleshill estate afterwards belonged to Thomas Wilson, Esq., banker, of Preston, who purchased it of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., about the year 1814, and by whose representatives it was, in 1848, sold to Mr. James Hodgson, of Liverpool, since deceased, and it is now vested in his trustees.

LOWER DARWEN is a large and populous manufacturing township and ecclesiastical parish, two miles south-south-east of Blackburn, containing coalmines, and stretching along the east bank of the Darwen, where it is increased by a large branch. It was granted by Henry de Lacy, with other members of Walatun (Walton), to Robert Banastre, in the reign of Henry II., and passed by the marriage of Alice, his granddaughter and heir, to John Langton, the first baron of Newton,[3] and it remained in the possession of the Langtons as late as the year 1569, though portions had at that time been alienated to the Arderns, the Bradshawes, and other families. In 5 Henry VIII. (1513) the manor of Nether Derwyn was held by William Bradshawe,[4] and by his descendant, John Bradshawe, who also possessed the manor of Bradshaw, near Bolton, in 17 Elizabeth[5] (1575). Subsequently the "manor of Netherdarwynd, alias Lowerdarwent," is found, 13 Charles I. (1637), among the possessions of Sir Thomas Walmesley,[6] from whom it passed to the family of Lord Petre. The present lord of the manor is Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh, Esq., who holds a court-leet here in September. The church of St. James, a stone fabric with an hexagonal tower, was erected in 1829-30, at an expense of £5,491 2s. 6d. It contains 654 sittings, of which 410 are free, and is in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn, the Rev. George Sumner (1884), being the present vicar. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in New Row, erected in 1828, to which galleries were added in 1860. The United Methodist Free Church have a stone chapel, which was opened June 19, 1873. It will accommodate 550 worshippers, and cost £2,000. The Primitive Methodists have, since 1873, continued to worship in the chapel formerly belonging to the Wesleyan Association and the United Methodist Free Church. The Congregationalists have a small chapel situate between Lower Darwen and Golden Cup, erected, in 1885, at a cost of £1,800, which will seat 280 people. There are in the township several extensive cotton manufactories.

The important Dissenting interest at Darwen Lower Chapel (in Over Darwen), one of the most ancient in the county, may trace its origin to the influence of persecution. Before the year 1688, many Protestant parishioners from the surrounding towns and villages, who had been prevented assembling together for the worship of God in their usual way, were accustomed to meet on Sunday in a neighbouring wood from fear of molestation. But at the Revolution, when secrecy became no longer necessary, they left their retreat and jointly purchased a barn, which was situated between the spot where the chapel now stands and the parsonage house. Having adopted this as their sanctuary, they fitted it up in a decent manner, and in 1687 gave an unanimous invitation to the Rev. Charles Sager, ejected in 1662 from the mastership of the Grammar School at Blackburn, to which he had been appointed at the age of twenty, and recently liberated from Lancaster Castle, whither he had been sent for preaching,[7] to become their pastor.[8] The Rev. Thomas Jollie, of Trinity College, Cambridge, some time preached there. Before 1719, the Presbyterian Chapel of Darwen was a thatched barn, commonly called "Bottoms," adjoining the road leading from the present chapel to the parsonage. The successor of Mr. Sager was the Rev. Griffith Griffith, about 1701, a man of unusual spirituality, simplicity, and general excellence of character. During his ministry (in 1719) the congregation had increased so much that it was found necessary to build a larger place of worship; and a piece of freehold land being accordingly bought within a few yards' distance,

[1] Lansdowne Manuscripts, cod. dlix., fol. 26.
[2] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. viii., Inq. post mortem Tho. Grymeshey, 32 Henry VIII., n. 16.
[3] In 1311 Sir Adam Banastre held two carucates of land in Nether Derwent of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln. See Great De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.
[4] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iii., n. 9.
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xiii., n. 17.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxvi., n. 80.
[7] Noncon. Mem., i., 424.
[8] Rev. Richard Bowden's Manuscripts.

the minister and congregation, men, women, and childen, immediately set to work without calling in the aid of any extra labour, some using the barrow, others the spade, and others the trowel, till in a little time a building of primitive appearance, 24 yards by 13 within, was raised, free from every incumbrance, and capable of containing 900 people. This is the present Darwen Chapel. The remains of Mr. Griffith, at his death in 1723, were interred at the foot of the pulpit stairs, and part of the tombstone still remains.[1] A few years later, the Rev. James Burgess succeeded Mr. Griffith, but resigned his charge after a short time. A considerable period of disquietude elapsed before the appointment of a successor. The people became divided; a separation took place, and while the Rev. Benjamin Mather succeeded to the Lower Chapel, another chapel was built, about 100 yards off, of which the Rev. Mr. Yates, a native of Pickup Bank, in the neighbourhood, was chosen minister, and hence called Yates Chapel. Mr. Yates died about 1748, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of disgraceful memory, who resigned after officiating twelve months. The Rev. Benjamin Mather was called to the original chapel in 1736, and continued its minister till his death on January 23, 1748.[2] He is buried in the graveyard on the south side of Lower Chapel, where his tomb, bearing a long Latin inscription, may still be seen. The Rev. Robert Smalley, who has been described as "the prince of the pastors of this church," a native of Darwen, and one of the last of Dr. Doddridge's pupils, succeeded Mr. Mather in August, 1750; and under him the two congregations were happily reunited. Some years later, however, a friendly separation took place, twenty families in Blackburn forming a new congregation, when Pole Lane Chapel was built. Mr. Smalley died, January 26, 1791, at the age of 62, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard. The Rev. Joseph Barratt succeeded to the Lower (original) Chapel in 1792, and on his removal to Ormskirk in 1795 he was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Bowden, of Tooting, in Surrey. He married Miss Nancy Catlow, of Darwen, who was drowned while attempting to ford a stream in the neighbourhood which had been swollen by a storm, November 21, 1804.[3] Mr. Bowden removed to Holloway, near London, 1813, and after him came in succession Rev. Robert Blake, on February 21, 1814; Rev. Robert Littler, ordained July 24, 1823; Rev. Samuel Nichols, in 1829; Rev. R. P. Clarke in 1849; Rev. George Berry in 1854, who remained until 1877, when he resigned, but continued to reside in "Chapels" until his death, November 18, 1885. The Rev. W. C. Talbot succeeded Mr. Berry in 1878, and he was followed in 1881 by the Rev. Richard Nicholls, the present minister. In 1852, February 22, the old chapel being unsafe for public worship, having given way owing to the coalmines, a large portion of the church and congregation were for building a new chapel in Over Darwen, but the other portion resolved to rebuild the old place. This was the cause of much unpleasantness; but at last, being referred to Richard Eccles, Esq., of Lower Darwen, and Joshua Baron, Esq., of Over Darwen, to settle, the result was the building of a new chapel in Duckworth Street, Over Darwen, in 1853, to which a portion of the congregation removed, appointing the Rev. R. P. Clarke their minister. In the same year the old chapel was restored by those who remained, under the pastorate of the Rev. G. Berry, and was reopened July 10, 1853; it was further restored in 1883.

A tragic event, memorable in the annals of the parish, is recorded by Dr. Webster (who refers to Sir Richard Baker's "Chronicle," p. 448) in the following terms:—

"In the second year of the reign of King James of famous memory, a strange accident happened here, to the terror of all bloody murtherers, which was this, as it was taken from the mouths of Thomas Haworth's wife, her husband being the dreamer and discoverer, and from his son, together with many more, who both remember and can affirm every particular thereof. The narrative was taken April the 7th, 1663, and is this: 'In the year above said, John Waters, of Lower Darwen, in the county of Lancaster, gardiner, by reason of his calling was much absent from his family. In which his absence, his wife (not without cause) was suspected of incontinency with one Gyles Haworth, of the same town; this Gyles Haworth and Waters' wife conspired and contrived the death of Waters in this manner. They contracted with one Ribchester, a poor man, to kill this Waters. As soon as Waters came home and went to his bed, Gyles Haworth and Waters' wife conducted the hired executioner to the said Waters; who seeing him so innocently laid betwixt his two small children in bed, repented of his enterprise, and totally refused to kill him. Gyles Haworth, displeased with the faint-heartedness of Ribchester, takes the axe into his own hand, and dashed out his brains: the murderers buried him in a cowhouse. Waters being long missing, the neighbourhood asked his wife for him: she denied that she knew where he was. Thereupon public search was made for him in all pits round about, lest he should have casually fallen into any of them. One Thomas Haworth, of the said town, yeoman, was for many nights together much troubled with broken sleeps and dreams of the murder; he revealed his dreams to his wife, but she laboured the concealment of them a long time. This Thomas Haworth had occasion to pass by the house every day where the murder was done, and did call and inquire for Waters as often as he went near the house. One day he went into the house to ask for him, and there was a neighbour, who said to Thomas Haworth, "It's said that Waters lies under this stone (pointing to the hearthstone)," to which Thomas Haworth replied, "And I have dreamed that he is under a stone not far distant." The constable of the said town being accidentally in the said house (his name Miles Aspinall) urged Thomas Haworth to make known more at large what he had dreamed, which he related thus: "I have," quoth he, "many a time within this eight weeks (for so long it was since the murder) dreamed very restlessly that Waters was murdered and buried under a stone in the cowhouse; I have told my troubled dreams to my wife alone, but she refuses to let me make it known. But I am not able to conceal my dreams any longer; my sleep departs from me; I am pressed and troubled with fearful dreams, which I cannot bear any longer, and they increase upon me." The constable hearing this, made search immediately upon it, and found, as he had dreamed, the murdered body eight weeks buried under a flat stone in the cowhouse. Ribchester and Gyles Haworth fled and never came again. Ann Waters (for so was Waters' wife's name) being apprehended, confessed the murder and was burned.'"[4]

Gyles Haworth was a son of Gyles Haworth, the owner of a small freehold estate called Newfield, in Lower Darwen, and descended from the Haworths of Thurcroft, who registered a pedigree of six descents at the visitation of 1664. By the death of his elder brother he had entered upon possession of the family estates; and being attainted of murder, and outlawed, the king's escheator took inquisition of his estate, to ascertain whether it was held of the king *in capite*, or as of his Duchy of Lancaster. Four inquisitions appear to have been held, the last at Wigan in 1611, when it was finally found that the estate was not held *in capite*, but by free and common socage of the king as Duke of Lancaster, and was, consequently, not forfeited by the attainder, and so passed to Edmund Haworth, a younger brother of Gyles, who had fled the country.

Little Harwood, two miles north-east of Blackburn, is a small township on the ridge of a lofty hill, and was the property of the Claytons, of Little Harwood Hall, for upwards of four hundred years, but feudally subject to the lords of Walton. In 22 Edward III. (1348) Ralph, son of Henry de Clayton de Parva Harewode, granted half the mill of that place to Henry de Clayton, of Dutton. This Ralph was the father of Henry de Clayton, whose name occurs in 1373, and who

[1] Rev. Richard Bowden's Manuscripts.
[2] The Rev. Mr. Blake's Letter.
[3] Evan. Mag., 1805, p. 327.
[4] "The Display of Supposed Witchcraft," by John Webster, practitioner in physic, chap. xvi., p. 297.

held a manorial estate in Dutton, and from him descended Jeoffrey Clayton, who, in 19 Henry VII. (1503-4), granted the manor of Little Harwood in trust during the nonage of the next male heir, to Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards Lord Monteagle. John, the heir, left two coheirs, Ellen and Rose; but the estate seems to have been settled on the male line, for Edward Stanley (Lord Monteagle), in whom it had been vested on trust, released to Robert, son of George Clayton, the younger brother of John, 7 Henry VIII. (1515). In 1 Charles I. (1625) the manor of Harwood Parva was held by John Clayton.[1] He died in 1660, when the estates passed to the second, but eldest surviving, son, John, in whose descendants the property remained until 1814-15, when Colonel Thomas Clayton, of Little Harwood Hall, and of Carr Hall, near Colne, disposed of the estate by sale, in shares, to various individuals. The hall, a neat brick house, shrouded in trees—rebuilt in the seventeenth century and new fronted, on the north side, in 1791—was sold, with the adjoining estate, to John Hoyle, Esq., of Haslingden, and on the death of his son and successor, Henry Hoyle, the property, with the hall, was, in 1873, sold to Henry Robinson, Esq., the present owner and occupier. Carr, in Little Harwood, is said to have been occupied by the Talbot family about the reign of Henry VII. George, son of Stephen Talbot, of Carr, was living 16 Henry VII. (1500-1), according to the Lancashire pedigrees, and left a son, Nicholas, living 1 Edward VI. (1547), who married the daughter and heir of Evan Brown. Bank Hey is a village on a commanding eminence in this township. The appointment of the parish clerk of Blackburn is vested in the owner of Little Harwood estate. A small part of this township is now included in the municipal and parliamentary borough of Blackburn.



LITTLE HARWOOD HALL—SOUTH FRONT.[2]

Rishton, three miles east-north-east of Blackburn, is a large, dreary, barren tract of moorland, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and containing a spacious reservoir belonging to that navigation. It was styled a manor in the time of Edward de Lacy, who died 42 Henry III. (1257-8), and in 4 Edward II. (1310-11) two carucates of land in Rushton were in fee of the castle of Clyderhou. Before the reign of Edward I. it had given name to a family who held a moiety of the manor of Clayton-le-Moores, and, like the latter, it was held in equal portions—one moiety by the Rishtons and the other by the Talbots of Bashall. The Rishtons were an offshoot of the ancient family of Blackburn. In 30 Henry III. (1245) Gilbert, son of Henry de Blackburn, had the manor of Ryssheton-juxta-Harwode bestowed upon him by Robert de Praers in free marriage with Margery, sister of the said Robert, when he assumed the name of his estate, and in the "Liber Feodorum" is returned as holding the tenth part of a knight's fee in Ruston. His son and heir, Henry, married, in the reign of Edward III., Margaret, a daughter and coheir of the house of Clayton, of Clayton-le-Mores, by whom he had a son, Gilbert, who died 18 Edward I. (1290). The estate descended in direct lineal succession from father to son until the death, without issue, in 1425, of Richard de Rishton, the fifth in descent from Gilbert, who died in 1290, when his younger brother, Roger, was found to be the next heir. This Roger was father of the Richard who inherited the Rishton property, and of a younger son, Roger, living in 1474, the first of the

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxvi., n. 49.

[2] Kindly lent by W. A. Abram, Esq.

line of Pontalgh. Richard, the eldest son, who inherited Rishton, was the progenitor of the line that continued in possession for six generations, the last of whom, Nicholas, son and heir of John Rishton, sold his patrimonial lands in Rishton, with Dunkenhalgh, to Judge Walmesley before 1582. In his notes to the Visitation of 1533, Mr. Langton relates a curious story concerning John, the father of Nicholas Rishton. His kinsman, Ralph Rishton, of Pontalgh, having formed an illicit connection with Anne, daughter of James Stanley, of Cross Hall, the lady's mother, who was then a widow, living at Holt, in Rishton, carried her daughter by night to Harwood Chapel (Great Harwood Church), and forced the unfortunate young woman, who was then three months gone with child, into a marriage with John Rishton. In spite of the efforts of her unnatural parent, Mistress Anne effectually resisted cohabitation, and she was eventually released from her difficult position by a divorce.[1] In 4 Edward II. (1311) Joan, daughter of Sir Robert de Holland and widow of Sir Edmund Talbot, son and heir of Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, held two carucates of land in Risseton as the fourth of a knight's fee, which had been granted to her and her husband by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and which had been previously held by Adam de Rishton, a bastard; and William de Haskayth other two carucates of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln.[2] In 23 Edward III. (1349) John de Radclive and Joan, his wife, held, in dowry of the same Joan, one carucate of land of the inheritance of Thomas Talbot's heir, in Rushton, of which twenty carucates constituted the fee of one knight.[3] The heir was Edmund Talbot, who died 46 Edward III. (1372), leaving a son, Thomas Talbot, who was outlawed for debt 3 Henry V. (1415), when his manor of Rishton was taken into the king's hands. In 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500), Sir Thomas Talbot, who had married Alice, daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell, and who, by deed dated 2nd August, 2 Richard III. (1484), had a grant of an annual payment of £40 for the part he took in the betrayal (in conjunction with the Talbots of Salesbury) of King Henry VI., enfeoffed Thomas Tempest, apparently his maternal uncle, with the tenth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 9d. in his lordship of Risshdeen.[4] The Talbots had the privilege of free warren in this township. Sir Thomas Walmesley purchased the moiety held by this family before 1598 from Thomas Talbot and his brother and next heir, John Talbot, of Halton, and it is now enjoyed by his representative, Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh, Esq., who now owns all but a very limited portion of the township. Rishton Hall is a plain edifice. In this township are the villages of Tottleworth, Cunliffe, and Cowhill Fold. Several cotton factories, a paper mill, firebrick works, and other manufactories have been erected in this township, and the population, which in 1851 was 800, had increased in 1881 to 4,055. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, which was consecrated June 16, 1877, is a stone building in the Early English style, with a tower and spire rising to the height of 140 feet. The building, which will accommodate 574 worshippers, all the seats being free, cost £8,000. The living, which is vested in trustees, is valued at £300 a year; the Rev. Henry West, B.A. (1885), is the present vicar. A Wesleyan chapel and school, costing £1,500, were opened in 1863; the Congregationalists have a chapel in Derby Street; the Primitive Methodists and the United Methodist Free Church have each their places of worship. There is a Mechanics' Institution in the town.

Great Harwood.—Henry de Lacy granted the whole manor of Great Harewood to Richard de Fitton, of Bolyn, Knt., which grant was confirmed by his son, Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193. Richard, son of John Fitton, brother of the original grantee, had the manor conveyed to him by his nephew, Edmund, son of Hugh Fitton, the founder of the line of Fitton of Gawsworth, county of Chester, and was living in 1237.[5] He left a son, who died childless, and three daughters, his coheirs, of whom Matilda married to Sir William Hesketh, and living 23 Henry III. (1238-9), was seised of two carucates of land in Magna Harwode, which Hugh Fitton formerly held of the Earl of Lincoln; Anabella, the second daughter and coheir, married Edmund de Leye or Leigh, of Croston; and Elizabeth, the third, married Roger, son of Adam de Nowell, of Great Mearley; and the manor became divided into three portions. Of these the Hesketh purchased that of the Leighs; and the Netherton portion of the Nowells continued in that family until it was alienated by Alexander Nowell, Esq., who died in 1772. The present owner of the manor of Great Harwood is the representative of the late James Lomax, of Clayton Hall, Esq., who succeeded to it in 1849, on the death of his elder brother John Lomax, Esq.,[6] and who died in 1886. In 13 Richard II. (1389), John Nowell did homage for this estate to Thomas Hesketh in the chapel of Harwood. This is probably the same John Nowell who preferred claim to have a weekly market every Thursday in his manor of Netherton, in Great Harwood, and a fair every year on the day of St. Laurence, with all liberties to such fair appurtenant. The present owners of the manor, the trustees of the late James Lomax, Esq., hold a court-leet in

[1] Chetham Society, vol. xcviii., p. 33.—C.
[2] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.
[3] Lansdowne Collection of Manuscripts, cod. dlix., fo. 27.
[4] "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. iii., n. 69.
[5] Whalley Coucher Book, pp. 845-6.
[6] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 284.
[7] Dr Kuerden's Manuscripts, 4to, fol. 54, in the Chetham Library.

the township in the month of May. Harwood is four and a half miles north-east of Blackburn, and is a large township, divided into the Over and Nether Town: it is a parochial chapelry, including part of Rishton. The church of St. Bartholomew, with its antique tower and cross, appears to have been rebuilt upon the site of an earlier foundation existing in 1296, about the reign of Henry VII., and to have been again restored in 1559; it was re-benched and re-roofed in 1864, a new organ added in 1872 and enlarged in 1881; it now contains 370 seats, of which 70 are free. The living, which is in the gift of the vicar of Blackburn, is of the value of £300 per annum, and the Rev. William Maude Haslewood, B.A. (1861), is the present incumbent. The minister ejected from it in 1662 was Mr. Sandford. There are places of worship also in connection with the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. A handsome Gothic church, dedicated to Our Lady and St. Hubert, was erected for the Roman Catholics in 1860, at the sole expense of the late James Lomax, Esq., of Clayton Hall, the cost being £11,000.

The village of Great Harwood has greatly extended in late years, and contained in 1881 6,287 inhabitants. Its staple industry is the cotton manufacture. It is supplied with gas and water from Accrington, three miles distant. The town is governed by a local board of health. The fairs are held on the 2nd of March and the 21st of August.

BILLINGTON, five miles north-north-east of Blackburn, is an extensive manor and township on the south bank of the Ribble, and west side of the Calder. The manor was granted by the first Henry de Lacy to Hugh, the son of Leofwine, a Saxon, in the reign of King Stephen, whose descendant William, lord of Alvetham, granted it to Ralph, the son of Geoffrey de Billington. Adam de Billington, probably the son of Ralph, was one of the jurors on the grand inquest in 13 John (1211-12), and held the moiety of a knight's fee in Billington, which his descendant conveyed to Adam de Huddlestone in 1288.[1] In 4 Edward II. (1311) Sir Adam de Huddlestone held Billington of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by the service of 10s. yearly at St. Giles (September 1), and 3d. in Midsummer, and suit to the court of Clitheroe.[2] Sir Adam's nephew, Sir Richard de Huddlestone, in 1322, conveyed the reversion of his fee, after the death of Thomas, son of Sir Geoffrey le Scrop, to Sir Geoffrey, who, in 1332, granted it in fee to the Abbey of Whalley. After the dissolution it was obtained by Sir Thomas Holcroft, along with the other moiety, which being granted for life to Adam de Huddleston by Henry de Lacy, the reversion was conveyed to the abbey by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 12 Edward II. (1318-9).[3] The manor soon passed from the Holcrofts to Ralph Asheton, of Great Lever, Esq., and was given by him in marriage with Ann, his daughter, in 1554, to Edward Braddyll, of Portfield, Esq.[4]

Of the moiety of the manor granted by Henry de Lacy to Adam de Hodleston (of a family who at different periods distinguished themselves by their benefactions to the abbey of Furness), Dr. Kuerden has preserved a copy of the Norman-French charter:—

To all who shall see or hear this, Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, constable of Chester, greeting in God. Know that we have given and granted, and by this our own handwriting confirm to our dear batchelor, Master Adam de Hodleston, for his good service that he has done. and that he is still held to us for, all our lands and our tenements in the *vil* of Billington, to have and to hold, to the said Master Adam, from us and our heirs, for all his life, as well in demesne as in the service of rent and in the service of the freemen or the vilains of these villenages, with all other appurtenances to the beforesaid lands and tenements belonging, reserving to us and our heirs our franchise, and rendering to us and our heirs one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist for all service for the said lands, &c. And we and our heirs will guarantee and defend all the lands and tenements undermentioned, save our chase aforesaid, to the said Master Adam for all his life against all persons In witness of which matters we have set our seal to the part of this writing remaining with the said Master Adam, and the said Master Adam has set his seal to the other part remaining with us. Witnesses to these, Master Giles de Trumpinton, Master Johan Spring, and others.[6]

The quantity of land conveyed by this instrument is ascertained from the Lansdowne Feodary, 23 Edward III. (1349), to have been three carucates, which were then held by military service, and "which tenement," adds the Feodary, "the abbot of Whalley purchased for himself and successors for ever."[7]

In the time of Adam de Hodleston, who died 15 Edward II. (1321-2), the boundaries between the moiety of Billington and Great Harwood were taken, with the assent of Henry de Lacy, by William de Hesketh and his son John, Roger Noel, and his son Adam, in Great Harwood, and Adam de Hodleston, and others, in Bylington. By a deed without date, but anterior to 2 Edward III. (1328), the mill of Billington was granted by Henry de Lacy to William de Hacking; "that the same William and his heirs may have and hold of us and our heirs, freely and for ever, the mill of Billington with all its belongings, which mill the same William erected on the water of Ribble."[8] The impression of the seal represents the earl in armour upon horseback, with the circumscribed legend S. HENRICI. DE. LACYE. COMIT. LINCOLN. CONST. CESTR. On

[1] Whalley Coucher Book.
[2] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311, Chetham Society's series, lxxiv.
[3] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 937.
[4] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines ii., 286.
[5] Their arms—*Gu.*, a fret, *ar.*—are richly emblazoned in the Coucher Book of the abbey of Furness.
[6] Manuscripts, vol. iv., fol. B. 10.
[7] Cod. dlix., fol. 29.
[8] Dr. Kuerden has an abridgment of this deed in vol. iv., fol. B. 10 b.

the reverse are the arms of Lacy: Quarterly, *or* and *gules*, a bendlet, *sable;* over all a label of three points of the second. The William de Hacking named in the above-cited deed was the last direct male representative of the family. He left an only daughter, Agnes de Hacking, his heir, who married, before 1330, Henry, son and heir of Henry de Shuttleworth, and thus conveyed the Hacking estate to that family. In 40 Edward III. (1366), this Henry de Shuttleworth, with Agnes his wife, gave to John de Bridlestwisell, the chaplain, one messuage, one mill, forty acres of land, and eight acres of wood, with the appurtenances in Billington and Aghton. The estates continued in the possession of the Shuttleworths until the latter half of the sixteenth century, when Anne, daughter and sole heir of Robert de Shuttleworth, conveyed them in marriage to Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Walmesley, of Showley, afterwards Sir Thomas Walmesley, Knt., Justice of the Common Pleas, and they remained in the Walmesley family until 1712-13, when Catharine, sole surviving child of Bartholomew Walmesley, married, at the early age of fifteen, Robert, seventh Lord Petre, the fifth in descent from whom, Henry Petre, is the present owner.

Near Langho, anciently called Billangho, a hamlet in this township, two miles west from Whalley, are three large tumuli, one of which is supposed to cover the remains of Alric, the son



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE TUMULI AND OF THE SUPPOSED BATTLES IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIBBLE.

of Heardberht (Herbert), who fell in a great battle fought in the year 798. The engagement is briefly recorded by the Saxon annalist as occurring during Lent, on 4 Non. Aprilis [April 2] in the Northumbrian district at Hweallege (Whalley), where was slain Alric, the son of Heardberht, and many others with him. Simeon of Durham particularises the circumstances, and defines the spot. From his account, it appears that in 798 a conspiracy had been formed by the murderers of King Ethelred, and Wada the duke, being engaged with them in the plot, attacked Eardulf, the king, at a place which the English, says he, call Billangahoth, near Wallalege, and many having been slain on both sides, Wada the duke and his forces were put to flight.[1] Mr. Abram, who has made careful examination of the site, inclines to the belief that the battle was fought on the line of

[1] *Sim. Dunhelm. apud Decem Scriptores Anglic. Hist. col.* 114. The passage, with some verbal differences, is also given by Leland ("Collect.," tom. i., p. 350). In 1836, as Thomas Hubbersty, the farmer at Brockhall, was removing a large mound of earth in Brockhall Eases, about five hundred yards from the bank of the Ribble, on the left of the road leading from the house, he discovered a kist-vaen, formed of rude stones, containing some large human bones, and the rusty remains of some spearheads of iron. The whole crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. This tumulus was within two hundred yards of Bullasey Ford, one of the very few points for miles by which the river could be crossed. The late Dr. Whitaker sought in vain for remains of this battle, which he erroneously concluded was higher up the river, near Hacking Hall, at the junction of the Calder and the Ribble. But this kist-vaen is on the site which tradition assigns to the battle, about Langho, Elker, and Buckfoot, near the Ribble. ("Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 286.)

the Roman road which leads from the Wyre, by way of Preston, to Ribchester, and crossing the Calder a little above its junction with the Ribble, continues in the direction of Clitheroe, and to the north of Pendle Hill into Yorkshire. "Eardulf," he says, "encountered the insurgent army on the extreme verge of his kingdom (for it seems certain that the south side of the Ribble was then a part,



HACKING HALL, BILLINGTON, BUILT BY SIR THOMAS WALMESLEY, KNT., A.D. 1607.

not of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, but of that of Mercia). Wada and his army had probably been driven upon the neutral territory before the decisive battle could be forced upon him." The scene of this struggle, with the position of the several tumuli, will be more clearly indicated by the diagram on page 51. At Langho Green is an Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, an ancient stone building, traditionally said to have been built of materials brought from Whalley

Abbey, and probably erected at the cost of Sir Thomas Holcroft, who purchased the manor of Billington on the suppression of that house. It was in existence shortly after the Reformation, and was probably erected in 1557, its presumed founder having died in the succeeding year. The building is a plain structure of oblong form, with a porch on the south side and a bell-cot surmounting the western gable; the windows are square-headed, with tracery that has belonged to a more pretentious edifice, and there are also some fragmentary remains of stained glass. The building, which was intended as a chapel-of-ease to Blackburn, was re-pewed in 1688, and thoroughly restored in 1879 at a cost of £1,300, generously defrayed by William Thomas Carr, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, many of whose ancestors are here interred. It is now used chiefly as a mortuary chapel. On James II.'s declaration of liberty of conscience the chapel was seized by Bartholomew Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh, the head of a neighbouring Catholic family, and used as a Catholic chapel for a short time in 1687-8,[1] but afterwards, by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, restored to the Protestants. A new church, also dedicated to St. Leonard, erected from the designs of Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster, at a cost of £4,200, was consecrated September 25th, 1880; it contains 346 sittings, the whole of which are free. The living, which is of the annual value of £300, is in the gift of the Vicar of Blackburn. It is now a parish under the Blandford Act, the present incumbent being the Rev. Matthew Hedley, M.A. (1868). There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel at Langho. Henry Petre, Esq., is the present lord of the manor, for which there is a court-leet held in May. Besides Hacking Hall, a large gabled stone building, standing close by the left bank of the Ribble and erected in 1607 on the site of an older edifice by Sir Thomas Walmesley,[2] there is a ruined tenement at Braddyll, for generations the seat of the Braddylls and the Whorleys, and contiguous to it is Brockholes, now modernised into a farmhouse. In 1831 a coin of Hadrian was discovered here, bearing the legend "HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P.," and on the reverse a figure standing before an altar, and these words—"PIETAS AVG."

In 28 George III. (1787-8) an Act of Parliament was passed "For dividing and inclosing the several commons and waste grounds within the several lordships and manors of Billington and Wilpshire, in the parish of Blackburn and Honor of Clitheroe, in the hundred of Blackburn, and county palatine of Lancaster."

DINKLEY, 5½ miles north of Blackburn, is a very small township (anciently named with Wilpshire, Wilpshire-cum-Dinkley, together forming one township), containing little of interest besides the old hall, a half-timbered structure of ancient date, standing on the banks of the Ribble, and successively the home of members of the Morley and Nowell families, and subsequently of the Talbots and Warrens. In 1311 (4 Edward II.) Roger de Clyderhou held of the Lacies, earls of Lincoln, 1½ oxgang of land in Dynkeley in thanage.[3] In 20 Edward IV. (1480-1), Robert Morley held "Dynkley in Billington" by knight service; and in 24 Henry VIII. (1532-3) his descendant, Thomas Morley, died seised of this estate,[4] which, in 9 Elizabeth (1567), was held by Roger Nowell, of Read, Esq., and afterwards passed to the Talbots. Dorothy, daughter and sole heir of John Talbot, of Salesbury, married, in 1678, Edward Warren, of Poynton, Esq., and conveyed the estate to him. Sir George Warren, K.B., his grandson and heir, died in 1801, and his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, having married April 26, 1777, Thomas James, Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, this estate is now in possession of her ladyship's representative, George Warren, second Baron de Tabley,[5] father of the present Lord de Tabley, who in 1866 sold the hall, with 370 acres of land in Dinkley, and 265 acres in Wilpshire, to Henry Ward, Esq., of Blackburn, the present possessor. Edward Warren, of Poynton, who married the heiress of Talbot, spent much of his time at Dinkley, and is praised by Dr. Stukeley for his care of the Roman altar in Dinkley,[6] which has since been removed to Stonyhurst.

SALESBURY is a township in the valley of the Ribble. A manor in the Lacy fee gave its name to a race of local proprietors, who owned the lordship shortly after the Conquest, the first of whom we have any mention being Siward de Salesburi, the father of Gilbert and Waltheus de Salesburi, the latter of whom, holding under his elder brother, gave sixty perches of his lands in Salesburi to the Abbey of Salley. At a very early period the estate passed into the hands of the Cliderhows by the marriage of Cecilia, eldest daughter and coheir of Hugh, son of Ranulph de Salesbury, with Hugh de Cliderhow, the issue of the marriage being a son, Hugh, living between 1276 and 1310, and a daughter, Isabella, who became the wife of Roger de Wynkedley. In the great De Lacy Inquisition of 1311, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, was found to have had a separate fishery in Ribble Water, in Samewell (Samlesbury) and Salewell (Salesbury). Richard de Tyndeheved

[1] It is commonly affirmed that Langho Chapel was the last place of worship belonging to the Church of England in which the Romish Mass was celebrated.—C.

[2] For the illustration of Hacking Hall (page 52) the editor and publisher are indebted to the courtesy of W. Alex. Abram, Esq.—C.

[3] The Great De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

[4] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iii., n. 60.

[5] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 283.

[6] Itiner. Curios., vol. ii., p. 158.

then held 11 acres in Salesbury of the Earl; and Richard le Sorris held freely a water-mill, at a yearly rent of 6s. 8d.. In 5 Edward II. (1311-12) a charter for free warren in the manor of Salesbury was granted to Robert de Cliderhou, great grandson of Hugh, the son of Hugh de Cliderhou and Cecilia de Salesbury, who died before 1376, leaving by his wife Sibilla, daughter of Richard de Hoghton and widow of William de Bold, who survived him, an only daughter and heir, named after her mother. Sibilla, the daughter and heir of Robert de Cliderhou, was thrice married. We find no trace of issue by her second husband, Sir Richard Mauleverer, who died 7 Richard II. (1384),[1] or by her third, Sir Roger de Fulthrop,[2] judge of the Common Pleas, who was attainted in 1388, and exiled to Ireland, where he died about 1392. By her first husband, Richard, son of John de Radcliffe, of Ordeshall (marriage contract dated 1362), she had a son, who died *s.p.* before 1408, and a daughter, Joanna, born about 1379, who became at her mother's death, December 21, 1414, lady of Salesbury. She was wife to Henry de Hoghton, of Leagrim, second son of Adam de Hoghton, who left no legitimate issue. Her estate of Pendleton became ultimately vested in his natural son, but Salesbury was not diverted from his wife's family. After her decease the inheritance passed to Isabella, daughter and coheir with her sister Joanna, of Richard



DINKLEY HALL.[3]

de Cliderhow, brother of Robert, and of Agnes his wife. Isabella had married, prior to 1423,[4] John, son of William Talbot, a younger son of Sir Edmund Talbot, of Bashall; and the Talbots thus acquired the inheritance, though not without contention, Johanna, daughter of Sibilla, and her husband, Henry de Hoghton, having sought to divert the descent of the estates by various settlements in favour of Henry's natural son, Richard, from whom descended the Hoghtons of Pendleton. John Talbot, their son, known as "Little John Talbot" (who was six years of age at the death of his mother in 1432), was instrumental to the betrayal of Henry VI., whose apprehension is said to have occurred at Salesbury, but more probably at Waddington Hall, on the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, now a dilapidated farmhouse, but then a residence of the Tempests. The "Warkworth Chronicle,"[5] however, fixes the scene at "Clitherwode, bysyde Bungarley Hyppynge Stones,"

[1] In Whitaker's "History of Whalley," it is stated that Salesbury was brought in marriage to the Talbots by a daughter of Sibilla and Sir Richard Mauleverer. This statement, repeated in the first edition of this work, and in the notes of Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," is disproved by the evidence on which the narrative in the text, kindly supplied to me by Mr. William Langton, is founded.—B. H.

[2] Foss, in his "Lives of the Judges," makes Sir Roger's heir to be the son of this lady, but if so he would have inherited Salesbury.

[3] Kindly lent by W. A. Abram, Esq.—C.

[4] In that year they had a dispensation, in consequence of having married within the fourth degree of consanguinity without being aware.

[5] "Warkworth, Reign of Edward IV.," edited for the Camden Society by J. O. Halliwell.—C.

a short distance from Waddington. However this may be, letters patent were granted to him by Edward IV. for a pension of twenty marks to be paid to him out of the duchy revenues; and in 2 Richard III. (1484) the pension was confirmed. In this profitable but odious service Sir James Haryngton was the principal actor, and the Talbots his subordinate agents, since it appears that in 5 Edward IV. (1465) Sir James had a grant of Thurland Castle from that monarch, "not only for his good and gratifying service often performed, but especially for his great and laborious diligence about the taking and keeping of the great traitor, our rebel and enemy, Henry, lately called King Henry VI." Dr. Kuerden preserves a dateless claim to free warren in all the demesnes of Salesbury, which was probably preferred by Sir John Talbot, the son of the patentee, who died 3 Henry VIII. (1511).[1] The later descent of Salesbury to the Warrens, and its purchase by Mr. Ward, is a repetition of that of Dinkley, already recited. Salesbury Hall was a quadrangular house of wood and stone, and passed from the Salesbury to the Clitheroe family before the fourteenth century. It contained a domestic chapel; and in 1371 a licence was granted by Robert, Bishop of Lichfield, to Sir Robert de Cliderhow, Knt., and Sibilla his wife, to have an oratory at Salesbury for two years. In 1376 a licence was granted to Dame Sibilla, relict of Sir Robert de Cliderhow, for an oratory for two years The old hall of Salesbury is now a ruin; it is chiefly remarkable for a corner stone which was dug up at Ribchester, and built into the wall, and which, on one side, represents Apollo with his quiver on his shoulder, leaning on his *plectrum* or harp, with a loose mantle or *velamen;* and, on the other side, two of his priests in the same habit, with an ox's head in their hands, sacrificing to him, the heads of various animals lying prostrate at his feet.[2] It is supposed to be a votive altar, erected in the time of Diocletian. Near Salesbury Hall is Lovely Hall, an ancient gabled structure, erected in the seventeenth century, apparently on the site of an earlier building. It was for several generations the home of the Boultons, and after them of the Parkers, who may have acquired the estate by marriage. In the last century it was owned by the Winders, one of whom, John Winder, having repaired the building, left the initials of himself and his wife—"I.W.E."—with the date "1735" upon it. The property is now vested in Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., who, about the year 1875, restored and enlarged the hall as an occasional residence for himself. The interior contains some antique furniture and stained glass. Salesbury Green is a small village, which was the station of the rebels of the last century. Salesbury Chapel, a small fabric with a south porch, but without tower or chancel, was erected by subscription about 1808, and had accommodation for about 500 worshippers. A new church, dedicated to St. Peter, the first stone of which was laid May 8th, 1886, was erected in the place of the old chapel, and consecrated June 29, 1887. It consists of a nave, chancel, transept (which can be used as a separate chapel for week-day services), and organ chamber. The design is fourteenth-century Gothic, the architects being Messrs. Stones and Gradwell, and the cost £3,950. The building contains 395 sittings, the whole of which are free; it is in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn, and the annual value is returned at £300. The Rev. Peter Hopwood Hart (1873) is the present vicar. On the completion of the new church, the old building, which had become thoroughly dilapidated, was taken down, and the old and new burial-grounds united.

There is a charity, bequeathed in 1823 by the Viscountess Bulkeley, amounting to £18 17s., yearly distributed among the deserving poor.

Osbaldeston is a small township, sloping down to the banks of the Ribble. It gave the name to one of the first families in the county, who were seated here from an early period after the Conquest until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, granted to William de Archis the right of hunting in his fee of Waswalle, Hapdon, and Osbaldeston, with quittance of tonnage in fairs and markets, for which grant William paid 100s. The witnesses were—William Vavasor, burriller, Rob. and Geoffrey Hanselin, Adam of Poitou, Alan de Kipays, William de Alvetham, Geoffrey de Lacy, Helias de Bilintun, Alan Busshel, Richard, Peter, and Adam Kighelay, and many others.[3]

Osbaldeston was the property of Ailsius or Eilfi, son of Hugh de Osbaldeston, of Saxon descent, who gave lands in Balderstone to the abbey of Salley. He had a son Hugh, living in 30 Henry III. (1245-6), from whom descended the family of Osbaldeston; while from his brother William, who assumed the name of Balderston, descended a family, which terminated in two coheirs, in the reign of Henry VI.[4]

Hugh, the son of Eilfi, granted to Geoffrey, the son of Swaine, a part of his lands in Osbaldeston, with all the liberties, customs, and easements of the town of Osbaldeston, saving to the

[1] Manuscript 4to, fol. 57, in the Chetham Library.

[2] Dr. Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire," B. iii., p. 9.

[3] Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, bundle R, 13, No. 5.

[4] A Thomas de Osbaldeston, in 1311, held lands in Osbaldeston and Balderston, part of the dower of the Lady Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln, and did suit for his tenements at the court of Clitheroe. (De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.)

grantor the sparrowhawks, honey, mill, and fisheries, to be held of him and his heirs for an annual rent of two shillings at the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 5) for all service, &c.[1]

The descent of the family, the members of which in successive generations were generous benefactors to the religious houses at Salley and Stanlaw, the latter the parent house of Whalley, will be more clearly seen in the accompanying pedigree.

Edward Osbaldeston, who was 26 in 1676, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, Esq., and had issue, in addition to Alexander, baptised at Blackburn, May 22, 1677, who married Lettice Aynsworth, but died childless, in 1747, a second son Thomas, the last heir-male in the direct line. After his decease, in 1701, the remains of the estates, which had suffered great dilapidations, descended to a collateral relation, supposed to have been the son of Michael, the only surviving brother of Edward. He was living in the middle of the eighteenth century, and by him, or since his death, the demesne of Osbaldeston was sold to the Warren family, and in 1866 the manor, with the manor-house, and estate, consisting of 659 acres, was resold by Lord de Tabley, their representative, to Henry Ward, of Blackburn, Esq., the present proprietor.

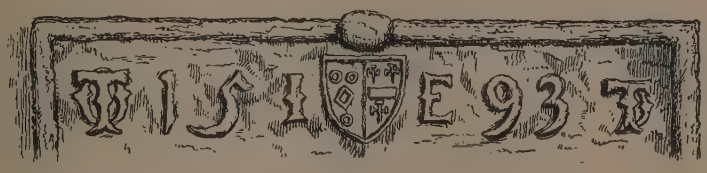


OSBALDESTON HALL—SOUTH FRONT.

Osbaldeston Hall, for centuries the seat of the ancient and honourable family of Osbaldeston, is a large though irregular pile, partly surrounded by a moat, and stands in a sheltered position on the south bank of the Ribble, about a mile to the west of Ribchester. Though injured by time, and mutilated by successive occupants, sufficient remains to give a general idea of its original characteristics. The main structure, partly of stone and partly of brick, appears to have consisted of a large central building of oblong form, with two wings projecting at right angles at each end on the south, and a large central bay advanced from the centre. The remains of the

[1] The boundaries are thus set forth: Beginning at the oak marked with the sign of the cross, which stands at the garden which was Alexander's, thence going up towards the east as far as Wayngate, and following Wayngate on the west side to the ditch which falls into Prates-clogh, and ascending thence to the higher head, and across towards the west by the ditch to the Turgegaved Ake, and thence by the ditch into Goldborne, and following Goldborne into the sike or channel at the higher head of the land which was Ralph's, and ascending the sike to the orchard, and thence following the bounds between the land which was Ralph's and the land of the said Geoffrey towards the east as far as to the land which was Alexander's, &c. Witnesses—Roger de Alston, Adam de Hocton, W. de Balderston, W. de Molynex, Suane de Hundresshall, Thomas his son, William Bacon, Ralph son of Thomas, Alexander the chaplain. (Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, in the Heralds' College, fol. B, 3 b.)

moat are still visible, and on the south side is a bridge with a gateway, flanked by tall yew trees of many a century's growth. Many of the original windows remain—square-headed, transomed, and divided into many lights by mullions, and surmounted externally by labels or weather mouldings. The interior contains some good examples of wainscotting and ornamental plaster work. The upper chamber of the central bay is a handsome apartment, lighted by larged mullioned windows, and adorned with oak panelling arranged in geometric patterns. The fireplace is of ample proportions, and the chimney-breast above is enriched with arabesque ornamentation. Surrounding the armorial ensignia of the Osbaldestons, above which are the initials E. O. and M. O., apparently those of Edward Osbaldeston, who died in 1590, and his wife Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall, which seems to fix the time when this part of the mansion was built. Surmounting these initials are the letters E. O. Mr. Abram, in his "History of Blackburn," says that anciently the arms which follow were fixed in the dining hall, as recorded in an old MS.: "In the dyning roome att Osbaldston:—*Osbaldston*—paled with Reynacres (? Halsall), ar. 3 tygers' (? griffins') heads erased b. langued gu.; *Halsall* (? *Parr*, quartered by *Halsall*)—ar. 2 barrs b. a border engld. sa.; *Bold*—ar. a griphon segreont, sa.; *Stanley*—ar. on a bend b. 3 staggs' heads caboshed, or; *Harrington*—sa. a fretty, or; *Gerard*—ar. a cross, gu. (? ar. a cross moline for Molyneux)." And he adds that on a lintel of the stable door in the old barn, but now inserted in the wall of the new barn, is the inscription represented below. The shield is charged with the arms of Osbaldeston, impaled with those of Bradley. The date, 1593, points to the period of John Osbaldeston's (son and heir of Edward Osbaldeston and his wife, Maud Halsall, above named) tenure, and the initials "I." and "E." refer to this personage and his wife Ellen (daughter and coheir of John Bradley of Bradley). The last initials, he remarks, are enigmatical, and perhaps refer to one of the Bradleys, John Osbaldeston having married Ellen, the daughter and coheir of John Bradley, of Bradley, in Chipping, Esq. "T. B." would stand for Thomas Bradley, father of John, and "T. O." for Thomas Osbaldeston, brother of John Osbaldeston.[1]



LINTEL ON OUTBUILDING, OSBALDESTON HALL.

BALDERSTONE is a manor and township on the banks of the Ribble. It contains an Episcopal chapel, St. Leonards, dating from 1504, which was rebuilt in 1852. William Balderston, the eighth in descent from William, brother of Hugh de Osbaldeston, who assumed the surname of Balderston, left two coheirs, of whom Isabel, married Sir Robert Harrington, living 13 Edward IV. (1473)—who fought on the Yorkist side at Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, and was attainted with his elder brother, Sir James Harrington, for aiding Lambert Simnel—and Jane or Johanna, the other, married (first) Ralph Langton, who died without issue before May, 1462, and (second) Sir John Pilkington, Knt., esquire to the king 1468, who died about 1479, by whom she had a son, Edward Pilkington, who died in infancy. Dame Jane Pilkington bequeathed her moiety of the manor, with other estates, to Thomas Talbot, son of Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, and his wife Jane, her niece,[2] the daughter of her sister Isabel.

James Harrington, doctor of divinity, rector of Badsworth and dean of York, was son of Sir Robert and Isabella, and held half of Balderstone. Having forfeited his estate in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6), he petitioned to the king and council for restoration to his rights in 19 Henry VII. (1503-4), representing himself as "Jamys Haryngton Prest, sonne & hyre of bloode to Dame Isabel, late the Wyff of Syr Robt. Haryngton, knyght, Fader to your said Suppliant." He being "sorrofull and

[1] "History of Blackburn," p. 308.

[2] "In the name of God, Amen. The seconde day of January, in the Yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXCVII. 12° Hen. VII. I, Dame Jane Pilkington, widowe, make and ordayne this my last Wyll & Testamente in manere and forme followinge. Firste, I bequethe my bodye to be buryed in the Nunnes Quier of Monckton, in my Habit, holdynge my Hande on my Breste with my Ring uppon my Finger, having taken in my resoluis the Mantle and the Ringe. And whereas Syr Henry Huntington, Preste, and Roger Radcliffe, Gent., stande seised and be Feoffees for & in all my Moyety of the manor of Balderston and of all othir Messuages, Landes, Tenementes, Hereditamentes, and theyr Appurtenances, which were William Balderston's my Father, in the Townes and Hamlettes of Balderston, Mellor, Thornton, Holme, Singleton, Little Estake, Singleton, Hamilton, and the rest in the Countye of Lancaster, and Rogerthorp in the Countye of York, to me descended by Inheritance. My Wyll and Mynde is that my said Feoffees shall suffre me the said Jane to haue and receue the Rentes and Proffitts of the said Landes duryng my Lyfe and aftir my decease they then shall stand seised to the use of Syr James Harrington, Knyghte, my sister's son, for the terme of his lyfe, and aftir his decease my said Feoffees shall stand seised thereof to the use of Thomas Talbot of Bashall, Son & Heyre of Edmund Talbot, Esq., and Jane his wife, Daughter and one of the Coheyres to Sir Robt. Harrington of Hornby Castle, Knyghte, and the Lady Isabell his Wyfe, my Sister, and the Haires of the Bodie of the said Thomas Talbot for ever, & of Richard Radcliffe & Ellen his Wyfe, which Ellen was Aunt to me the said Jane, and sister to William Balderston my Father, & to the use of Richard Osbaldiston Son & Heyre of John Osbaldiston and Elizabeth his Wyfe, another Sister of William Balderston my Father, and their Heyres for Ever. And I make my Executors," &c.

repentant as any creature may be of all that the same your Beseecher have done to the displeasure of your Highnesse, contrarie to his duty of Allegiance," prays that he may have all the lands which he ought to inherit from his mother, "saving that this his acte be not prejudiciall to Thomas Erle of Derby, Syr Edward Stanley, and their respective heirs.[1] By the answer, "Let it be done as desired," the petition became an Act of Parliament. A moiety of the manor of Balderstone passed into the possession of Sir Edmund Dudlay, a commissioner of forfeiture to Henry VII., having, as it would seem, been obtained by improper means; and after the execution of Dudlay, along with Empson, for high treason, an inquisition was taken at Wigan, 1 Henry VIII. (1509), when it was found that half the manor of Balderstone (of which James Harrington was seized in fee), was an escheat to the crown.[2] This manor was afterwards in possession of Mr. Cross, by whom it was sold about 1821 to the late Joseph Feilden, of Witton, Esq., the father of Lieut.-General Randle Joseph Feilden, M.P. Episcopal worship is also held at Mellor Brook, in this township, in a room purchased from the Independents, which was opened March 27, 1836. There is also a Wesleyan chapel at Mellor Brook. The original church of St. Leonard, in Balderstone, is mentioned as existing in the year 1559, and is supposed to have been founded as a chapel of ease to Blackburn in the reign of Henry VII. In the reign of James I. it had fallen into decay, and so continued for a long time, there being no settled ministry until 1646, when a sum of £40 was allowed by the County Committee, and Mr. James Shaw was appointed. The building was repaired and enlarged in 1752 and again in 1818; but in 1852 it had again fallen into decay, when it was resolved to take down the old building and erect a new structure, the corner-stone of which was laid by Joseph Feilden, Esq., the then lord of the manor, July 22, 1852. The building, which is a neat Gothic erection of the Early English period, comprising nave, chancel, north porch, with belfry at the west gable, was consecrated in 1854. It contains 450 sittings, 70 of which are free, and is of the annual value of £300. The vicar of Blackburn is the patron, and the present incumbent is the Venerable Robert Atherton Rawstorne, M.A., archdeacon of Blackburn (1859). The registers commence in 1767.

CUERDALE is a small richly-cultivated township, on the banks of the Ribble, in the chapelry of Walton-le-Dale, three miles east of Preston, and eight miles W.N.W. of Blackburn. It belonged to a family of the same name from the earliest times. Henry de Keuredale was living in the thirteenth century, and his son Richard before the year 1294 was a benefactor to the abbey of Stanlawe. In 1311, Alexander de Keuerdale, a son, apparently, of Richard, held one carucate here of the Lacies, Earls of Lincoln;[3] and Robert, the son of Geoffrey, and grandson of Alexander de Keuerdale, in 23 Edward III. (1349), held in demesne and service three carucates of land in Kuerdale by the Earl of Lancaster.[4] By the marriage of Jane, the daughter of this Robert, with Thomas le Molyneux, it passed into his possession, together with the moiety of Overderwent (Over Darwen) and the lordship of Eccleshill. Thomas le Molyneux was slain at Radcot Bridge, on the Thames, in the battle with the insurgent barons commanded by Henry of Bolingbroke, December 20, 11 Richard II. (1387), and his son Thomas dying without male issue on the 20th December in the same year, the estate descended to her sister Katharine, wife of Alexander Osbaldeston, and it remained in the Osbaldeston family until the death of Edward Osbaldeston in 1590, when it was sold to Radcliffe Assheton, second son of Ralph Assheton, of Lever, and has remained in that family to the present time, being now owned by Ralph Assheton, Esq. The family formerly resided at Cuerdale Hall, a fine structure of red brick and stone dressings, partially rebuilt in 1700, by William Assheton, Esq., in a beautiful situation, on the south bank of the Ribble, about a mile above Walton-le-Dale. The building is now occupied as a farmhouse. This township was the scene, in 1840, of a remarkable "find" of a leaden chest of ancient coins and treasure, to the extent of about 975oz. of silver in ingots, rings, armlets, chains, and besides about 7,000 coins, dating from 814 to 900. They were claimed by the Queen as treasure-trove of the duchy of Lancaster.[5] A complete series of these coins was placed in the British Museum, and others were presented to Mr. Assheton, the lord of the manor, and sent to various public institutions at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Paris, Copenhagen, &c. Mr. Abram has given a lengthy account of these coins, with a list, as classified by Mr. Hawkins. The late Mr. Hardwick, in his "Ancient Battlefields of Lancashire," referring to this extraordinary discovery of buried treasure, says, "This great chest was buried near the 'pass of the Ribble' at Cuerdale, opposite Preston, during this troubled period (the conflict between Æthelstan and the Scots, the Cumbrian Britons and the Welsh, who were seeking to place Anlaf on the Northumbrian throne), and probably on the retreat of the confederated Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Danish armies, after their disastrous defeat by the English under Æthelstan at the great battle of Brunanburh in 937." Tradition, which almost invariably has a substratum of truth underlying it, has always pointed to

[1] Rot. Parl., vol. vi., p. 555. [2] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iv., n. 68. [3] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311. [4] Lansdowne MSS., cod. dlix., fol. 23.
[5] A full and interesting account of this find is given in the "Numism. Chron.," vol. v., p. 104, and Hardwick's "Preston," p. 74.

this ford over the Ribble as the scene of an early conflict. It is very near where the line of the great Roman road from the north is crossed by the Watling Street from the Wyre, running by Preston to York, and would thus be equally on the line of march of the Scots coming from the north, the Irish journeying from the west, and the armies of Æthelstan either from Mercia or Northumbria, whilst the date of the greater portion of the coins coincides very nearly with that of Æthelstan's victory. It is very evident the chest was buried after some signal military disaster to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and we have no record of any great military event at this time except the battle of Brunanburh.

WALTON-LE-DALE, two miles south-east of Preston, is an old parochial chapelry, including Cuerdale, now a vicarage, and extending from the south bank of the Ribble where it is increased by the Darwen, far beyond the latter. It adjoins the borough of Preston, of which it may be considered as one of the suburbs. Waletune, in Saxon times, was held by the king. The manor of Walton was granted by the first Henry de Lacy, about 1130, to Robert Banastre, together with its appurtenances, Melver, Heccleshall, Haravuda, and the two Derewents, for the fee of one knight. After remaining in the possession of the Banastres for more than a century and a half it passed by distaff to the Langtons,[1] Robert,[2] the son of Thurstan Banastre, having had a great-granddaughter Alice, living in 1304, who was given with Walton in marriage to John de Langton, by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. In 1300 John de Langton had a grant from the king of a charter of markets, fairs, and free warren in his manors of Newton and Walton in the Dale; and in 1311 he was returned as holding two carucates of land in Walton of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by suit to the court of Clitheroe. Sir Robert de Langton, son of John de Langton and his wife Alice, was a knight in 12 Edward III. (1338). The manor remained in this family until the reign of Elizabeth, when an unfortunate circumstance occurred which caused it to change owners. Mr. Thomas Hoghton, of Lea, having impounded some cattle of widow Singleton, Mr. Thomas Langton, of Walton, the baron of Newton, assembled his retainers to the number of eighty, and sallied against the former gentleman, who met him with about thirty men, when a regular engagement ensued, in which Mr. Hoghton and another person were slain. A number of the rioters were seized, and while they lay in prison the Earl of Derby addressed Cecil, Lord Burghley, deprecating the severity of the law.

Endorsement.—CCLXV.[3] The Erle of Derby to the L. Treasurer recommendinge to him the petition of 47 persons endited for Mr. Houghton's death, for hir Maties Perdone out of his feare of an endless quarrel between ye gentlemen of that cuntry.

"To the right honble my very good Lo. the Lo. Burghley, Lo. highe Thrŏr of England.

"My verie honble good Lo. I ame moved in pitie throughe the earneste desires of A nomber of poore men, and in dutie to her Matie, by forseeinge the danger that to this Countie may ensue, to acquaynt yor L. with A troublesome cause, dependinge betwixte Mr. *Baron*' of *Walton*, and Mr. *Howghton*', that hathe not yet taken' ende, as by the Peticon' herein closte maye appeere. The law havinge hadd its full course, the better sorte (whoe remayne onelie in p'ill [peril] of burninge in the hande) leavinge the poorer and more gyltles people the more endangered. Nowe for that not onelie theire pryvate harme but the vndoinge of theire wyves and children' consistethe in what must be theire hoppe herein, I shall beseeche your L. to deale wth her Matie for them', that they maye haue theire *Perdons before* the Assyzes synce verie manye of them' cannot reade, and are therefore lyke to loost theire lyves, yf they fayle of suche her gratious favr. And for that the better sorte are so great in kinredd and affynitie, and soe stoared withe frendes, as yf they should be burnte in the hande, I feare it will fall oute to be A ceasles and the moste dangerous quarrell betwixt the gentlemen that any Countrie of her Maties hathe theis manye Yeares conteyned, I haue thoughte it my pte to make knowne the same, and to wishe, that some contented courst by bannishment for A tyme mighte, to the satisfaccon of both sydes, be taken' synce it is the safest waye, and the best to satisfie, as I am informed by my sone *Strange*, wth whom' I have dealte touchinge this cause; and whoe assures me her Matie is mynded therevnto: drawne thereto by A Peticon' of the wydowe, Mr. *Houghtons* late wieffe, by whoes deathe theis troubles are befallen', neithr doe they stande on' oth tearmes, then' on' the tyme of yeares in whch they muste be absent them'selves, wherein I beseeche youre L. oute of youre respectyve care of the Countries quyet to please youre selfe to moue her Matie to commande some speedie ende, and this I doe desire, oute of a dutifull feare for that I foresee the danger that will fall oute; and therefore haue commaunded my sonne *Strange* to attende yo at his cominge vppe to whom' I praye yr L. geue some hearinge. And soe leavinge the consideration hereof to yr wisedome doe ende, and wish to yor good L. as to my selfe. Knowseley, my house, this 18th of Julie 1592.—Your L. assured Lovinge frende allwayes faythefullye to vse.

H. Derby

[1] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

[2] In his time Parliament granted a pontage for five years for the repair of the bridges over the Ribble and Derwent, on a petition from the people of Walcton-en-le-Dale, which town, they say, is seated near the aforesaid bridges. (Rot. Parl., 30 Edward I., vol. i. p. 154.) Dr. Kuerden preserves a charter, without date, by which Robert Banastre, lord of Walton, grants to Alexander, the son of Henry del Clif, for his homage, lands in the town of Walton, to be held of himself and heirs in fee, with housebote and haybote, for a yearly rent of 10s. 6d. (Manuscripts in the Heralds' College, London, vol. iv. fol. w, 1 b.) But for anything that appears to the contrary, this donation may have been made by Robert Banastre, the original grantee of the manor.—B.

[3] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 6,995, Art. 73.

The consequence to the principal person of the survivors was the loss of the manor of Walton, which he is supposed to have surrendered about 1592, to the family of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton, Esq., in order to make his peace with the family. Walton was the scene in 1648 of the great battle fought towards the close of the 17th of August, between Oliver Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton. "The bridge of Ribble" was fiercely contested, but the Parliamentarian troops, with "push of pike," eventually prevailed, and the duke's army had to retire across the Darwen, which joins the Ribble very nearly at this point, and during the night retreated through Chorley to Wigan and Warrington, hotly pursued by the victors. Here, too, in 1715, James Woods, the Presbyterian minister of Chowbent, at the head of the able-bodied men of his congregation, who were armed with scythes, pitchforks, and whatever implements of destruction they could find, defended the pass of the Ribble, and kept the Pretender's forces at bay, till Generals Carpenter and Wills, who had gathered the royal forces quartered at Manchester and Wigan, arrived and effected their overthrow. The chapel of St. Leonard at Walton is beautifully situated upon an eminence, and the chancel contains a number of monuments chiefly to the memory of members of the Hoghton family, one of which briefly records the death of a gallant soldier—"Major-General Daniel Hoghton, died in the battle at Albuera, in Spain, May 16th 1811." In the chancel are memorial brasses to Mrs. Cordelia Hoghton, 1685, and to Sarah, the wife of Ralph Assheton, Esq., 1700. There are also monuments to Sir Charles Hoghton, Bart., 1710; Dame Mary Hoghton, 1732; Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., 1795; Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., 1799; Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., 1821; and Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., 1835. Under the arms of Hoghton, cut in stone, with the motto, "*Malgre le tort,*" is the inscription with the date obliterated, "The south part of this chancel belongs to Sir Gilbert Hoghton, Knt. and Bart., builded —." Sir Gilbert died in 1647. The north part of the chancel belongs to the Asshetons, of Downham and Cuerdale, whose arms are here, with several quarterings, and the motto, "*Nec arrogo, nec dubito.*" The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was anciently called Lawe or Low Church, and is an old parochial chapelry, now a vicarage, containing Walton-le-Dale and Cuerdale, in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. The church comprises nave, chancel, and transepts, with a tower at the west end. The foundation dates from about the year 1190, but no part of the original structure now remains. The tower and chancel—the oldest portions—are of the early part of the sixteenth century. The nave was rebuilt in 1798, and the transepts were added in 1816. The chancel was restored in 1864 by Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., and Ralph Assheton, of Downham, Esq., the joint owners. In 1872 the nave was re-roofed, and a new organ was placed in the west gallery. The tower, which is of three stories and somewhat heavy in appearance, contains a peal of six bells, which were hung in 1761, in place of an older peal of four bells. The church contains 920 sittings, of which 230 are free; the annual value is £373, and the Rev. Seymour Frederick Harris, M.A., B.C.L. (1889), is the present incumbent. The registers begin in 1653. This chapel is the only one on the old foundation, that is of the twelfth century, under Blackburn, and was endowed, like most of the others, with two oxgangs of land, being about 30 Lancashire or about 48½ statute acres.[1] Adam de Blackburne, at the request of John de Lacy, his lord, granted to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe, in 1229, the chapel of Walton, with the lands, tithes, and obventions belonging to it, subject to a payment of twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) per annum, to Richard, the son of the dean of Whalley, until he should be promoted to a similar or better benefice by the said John de Lacy.[2] In 1238 the abbey obtained the advowson of the chapel, without any condition, from the same bountiful patron. Ralph Langton, Baron of Newton, who died 18 Henry VII. (1502-3), left by his will twenty marks to make and repair the Lawe Church, if the parishioners would build the same while his son was under age.[3] It was in this churchyard that the alchemist Kelly pretended to consult the devil through the medium of the dead. Walton has, however, acquired its chief historical importance through the discovery, in 1855, of remains which prove it to have been a considerable Roman station. A Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to Our Lady and St. Patrick, was erected here in 1880, at a cost of £6,000. It is a handsome Gothic structure of the thirteenth century style, with a south-west tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The old Grammar School, erected in 1672, upon land in School Lane, given by Sir Richard Hoghton, was taken down and rebuilt in 1870, and enlarged in 1879. It is a brick building in the Elizabethan style, with accommodation for 355 children. The endowment is about £2 yearly, and the building is now used as a public elementary and Sunday school for children of both sexes; it also serves as a school church.

Dr. Robson had pointed out, in 1850,[4] that the Itinerary of Antoninus implied the existence of a station not then accounted for, probably in the neighbourhood of Preston. He conjectured

[1] William Beamont, Esq., in his introduction to the extension and translation of Domesday Book relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, says, p xxx., that while the statute acre contains 4,840 square yards, there are 7,840 square yards in a Lancashire acre.

[2] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 83.

[3] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 290.

[4] Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. iii., p. 76.

that this would be found at Fulwood; it was reserved for Mr. Charles Hardwick to discover its true site at Walton. Here, on the neck of land at the confluence of the Ribble and the Darwen, which anciently formed a natural moat round three sides of a parallelogram, he found,[1] at a little depth below the surface, Roman coins, innumerable fragments of pottery, and hard compact remains of a road, amid visible traces of ancient earthworks; and deeper still the rude foundation of a wall, without mortar, believed to belong to a still earlier British occupancy. Exactly at this point was the ancient ford of the Ribble, at a place called in Dr. Kuerden's time *Cocker-hole*, approached by a path then called *Stoneygate*, a word constantly indicating, in the north, the track of an old Roman road.

Banister Hall, now only a farmhouse, was the ancient inheritance of the family whose name it bears, and afterwards that of the Walmesleys; Edward Walmesley, of Banister Hall, occurs in 1646, as compounding for his estate at the sum of £114.

Bamber Bridge, a pleasant village three miles south-south-east of Preston, on the East Lancashire Railway, is the spot where the Claytons established printworks as early as 1760; and here is an old hall of that family, now the property of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq. St. Saviour's church, here, built in 1837, on land given by the late Robert Townley Parker, Esq., and enlarged in 1887, is a neat Romanesque building, with nave, chancel, and small spire. It contains 754 sittings, the whole of which are free. The living, which is in the gift of the vicar of Blackburn, is of the value of £300; the present vicar is the Rev. James Taylor, M.A. (1868). The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Bamber Bridge. There are large cotton-spinning mills in the neighbourhood. Darwen Bank, a handsome mansion, is the residence of Edward Rodgett, Esq. Lostock Hall is the seat of R. Warwick Bashall, Esq. Walton Lodge, sometimes called Cuerdale Lodge, a noble brick mansion of a polygonal form, was built by the Asshetons of Cuerdale, and purchased above forty years ago by the Calrows of Bury. Cooper Hill, a handsome house near the church, is said to have been originally planned by Lord Burgoyne, and to have had a lightning conductor affixed to it by Dr. Franklin. It was the residence of Charles Swainson, Esq., and, subsequently, of Colonel Thomas Wilson. Walton also contains a Methodist chapel and a beautiful Catholic chapel, erected in 1826 at Brownedge (replacing a smaller one of the date of 1782), several large factories and printworks, and has a handsome bridge, built over the Ribble in 1782. Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., is the lord of the manor and the proprietor of Walton Hall, an elegant oblong brick pile, encircled by pleasure-grounds, and washed by the Darwen.

Samlesbury, from two to five miles east-north-east of Preston, and four and a half miles west-north-west of Blackburn, is an extensive township, between the Ribble on the north, and the Darwen on the south, and near the line of the new road from Blackburn to Preston. Gospatric de Samlesbury, the first known lord of this manor, was living at the latter end of the reign of Henry II., and was contemporary with Geoffrey the elder and Geoffrey the younger, deans of Whalley. His grandson Sir William, son of Roger de Samlesbury, left three daughters and co-heirs, by whose marriages the estate was conveyed into three families. Margery, married to Roger de Haunton, and living 20 Edward I. (1291), does not appear to have had issue. Cecily married Sir John D'Ewyas, before 43 Henry III. (1258), and had half the manor of Samlesbury; whilst the other moiety passed with Elizabeth,[2] the youngest daughter, to Sir Robert de Holland, of Upholland, son and heir of Thurston de Holland, knighted 10 Edward I. (1282). Sir Robert de Holland, their son, the first Lord Holland, was founder of the priory of Upholland, and was for a time involved in the ruin of his patron, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. The estates of all the partizans of that nobleman were confiscated, and, among the rest, the manors of Samlesbury, Holland, and others.[3] In 1 Edward III., Feb. 17 (1327), the sheriffs were directed to seize into the king's hands all the confiscated estates, in order that they might be restored to their owners.[4] In the same year Robert de Holland, and Matilda his wife, complain, by petition, that the king's writ of 2nd December has not been obeyed by the sheriffs, and they pray for an exchequer certification of their property now in the king's hands.[5] The certificate was granted, on which Sir Robert was opposed in council by Henry, earl of Lancaster, who alleged that the writs, directed to the sheriffs for livery of lands in his possession, were contrary to form and law, and he prayed that they might be revoked.[6] The proceedings in this case are at great length, but Sir Robert was finally reinstated in the patrimonial lands, but few of those which had been granted to him by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, were ever recovered. Shortly after Sir Robert was accused of having acted faithlessly to Earl Thomas, and in consequence incurred such hatred from the people that, being found hiding in a wood at Henley-on-Thames, 2 Edward III. (1328), he was seized and beheaded on the nones of October, and his

[1] Hardwick's "History of Preston," pp. 32-44.

[2] Rot. Chart., 43 Henry III., m. 4. Afterwards Robert de Haunton had a like charter in his own name. *Ibid.*, 51 Henry III., m. 4, and nothing farther occurs of his coparcener.

[3] In 1311 Lady Cecill de Evyhus and Lady Elizabeth de Holland held one carucate in Samlesbury, in thanage, of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. (De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.)

[4] Rot. Parl., vol. ii., p. 1, *et seq.* See Act o Restitution, vol. i., p. 134.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 29.

[6] *Ibid.*

head sent to Henry, earl of Lancaster, then at Waltham Cross. There does not appear to have been any foundation for the charge of treachery, and in all probability it was devised by the adherents of Earl Henry to secure his removal and thereby prevent him becoming repossessed of the manors which had been conferred upon him by Earl Thomas. His eldest son, Robert, succeeded, and he died 47 Edward III. (1373), and in his inquisition p.m. it was found that he held *inter alia* half the manor of Samlesbury, one-sixth of the manor of Harewood, and one-fourth of the manor of Over Derwent.[1] John de Holland, his second son, succeeded to the estates held by tail-male, which finally passed to the Duke of Exeter, but the barony and other property devolved upon his granddaughter, Matilda, his eldest son having died in his father's lifetime. This Matilda married Sir John Lovel, fifth Baron Lovel, K.G., of Tichmersh, to whom livery of her lands was made 47 Edward III. (1373). On the death of their son, Thomas Lovel, Baron Holland, in right of his mother, and Lord Lovel, of Tichmersh, in right of his father, in 1414, William, Lord Lovel and Holland, his son and heir, succeeded to the lands, and had livery in 1 Henry VI. (1422-3). This baron, who married Alice, widow of Ralph, Lord Boteler, of Sudely, and sister and coheir to William, Lord Deincourt, occurs in a MS. feodary of the time of Henry VI., as holding with his kinsman, Richard Southworth, the manor of Samlesbury of the duke of Lancaster, by socage and the service of 38s. 8d. yearly, at the feast of St. Egidius or Gyles (Sept. 1). The estates appear to have been forfeited by the attainder of Francis, Lord Lovel, grandson of William, Lord Lovel[2] an adherent of the House of York, after the battle of Bosworth Field (1485), when they were granted by Henry VII. to Thomas, first earl of Derby.[3] Nicholas, the son of Sir John D'Ewyas and Cecily de Samlesbury, died without male issue, leaving a daughter married to Sir Gilbert de Southworth, descended from the knightly family of the Southworths, of Southworth and Croft, who had held the manors of that name under the barons of Newton from a period anterior to 10 Edward III. (1336); and her portion of the manor, thus conveyed, continued in the family till 1679, when Edward Southworth, Esq., sold it and the old hall to Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield and Brockhall, Esq., and it descended to his representative, Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, Esq., of Conishead Priory,[4] who died in 1862. It was sold, pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery, November 10, 1850, to John Cooper, of the Oaks, Penwortham, Esq., who resold it November 13, 1862, to Joseph Harrison, of Galligreaves Hall, Blackburn, Esq., whose eldest surviving son, Henry Harrison, Esq., is the present possessor.

There are two halls in Samlesbury, the Higher or Old Hall and the Lower Hall.

The Higher Hall was originally surrounded by a moat, the course of which may still be traced, and appears to have been erected at two distinct periods, and probably on the site of an earlier building. The older portion, which includes the great hall, a spacious apartment occupying the entire width and height of the structure, is a noble specimen of rude and massy timber-work, and of very high antiquity, probably not later than the reign of Edward III. The roof is acutely pointed and open to the ridge, the framework being divided into bays, with the timbers so disposed as to form a series of Gothic arches, and the spaces between enriched with pierced tracery. At the lower end of the great hall is a magnificent medieval oak screen, over which, at some later date, a music gallery of incongruous character has been constructed; the front of this screen is most elaborately carved, and the posts above that connect it with the roof are adorned with a variety of grotesque figures executed in bold relief. Along the front of this gallery are three panels bearing the following fragmentary inscriptions in raised letters:—

A° Do M° CCCCC XXVII

S. P. Bono Statu.
J. M. R. J.

Thomas Sothworth, Knyght.

preceded by the crest of the family—a bull's head erased, *sable*, attired, *argent*; the upper line of the second panel being intended for "Supplicati pro bono statu"—a variation of the ordinary invocation—"Orate pro bono statu." That portion of the structure of more recent date projects

[1] Escaet., 47 Edward III., n. 19.

[2] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 258. This was the Lovel referred to in the famous *jeu d'esprit* of Collingwood, which cost the author his life:—

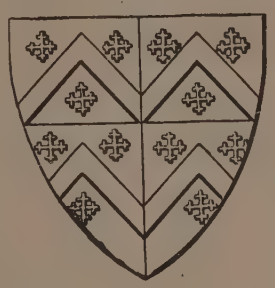
"The Rat, the Cat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under a Hog."

Lord Lovel was afterwards in arms against Henry VII, and took part in the action at Stoke Field, near Newark, June 6, 1487, when Lambert Simnel, the pretended Edward Plantagenet, was taken prisoner. He is said to have made his escape from the battle by swimming across the river Trent, and a rumour prevailed that he fled to some place of retirement, where he was starved to death by the treachery or neglect of those in whom he confided.—C.

[3] Duchy Records, Bundle H, w. 13.—C.

[4] *Ibid.*, ii., 292.

at right angles from the great hall, and is built also of timber, with the exception of the outer wall next the road, which is faced with brick of the small thin kind—the earliest example of this mode of building that the district possesses. Against the external wall are three bold projecting chimneys of brick, on one of which is a shield bearing the arms of Southworth, quartered with those of Samlesbury. It is, with the exception of the outer bay, of two storeys, and in appearance differs in many respects from the original erection; the oaken framework is less substantial, and both the interior and exterior are more ornamental in character; the timbers are somewhat differently arranged, the spaces between being filled in with pierced quatrefoils in lieu of the bracing ribs noticeable in the early structure, and the wooden corbels supporting the projecting windows of the upper storey being elaborately carved with representations of grotesque heads, foliage, fan-tracery, and other devices in high relief, the one nearest the chapel exhibiting a foliated quatrefoil, within which is the sacred monogram IHS. The principal apartment in this part of the building is the modernised dining-room, which is lighted by square-headed windows with foliated lights and stone mullions and sills, and still retains the original arched fireplace of stone, richly ornamented with carved panel-work and shields of arms of the Southworths and their alliances, surmounted by the inscription in relief—Thomas Sothworth Knt. Ao Dmi MoCCCCCXLV. The centre shield now contains the arms of the Duchy of Lancaster, but as it is surmounted by the Southworth crest it undoubtedly originally contained the coat of Southworth, probably impaled with that of Butler, of Bewsey, Sir Thomas Southworth, whose name appears on the lintel, and who would seem to have made this addition, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, of Bewsey. To the left is a shield charged with the arms of Hoghton, quartered with Assheton, and surmounted by the Hoghton crest, and on the other side is a shield with the arms of Langton, surmounted by the crest of that family. After the transfer of Samlesbury from the Southworths to the Braddylls, the hall was divided into separate tenements, and let to humbler occupants, who, attaching small import to its antiquity, suffered it to fall into decay. After the purchase by Mr. Harrison it became the residence of his eldest son, the late William Harrison, Esq., F.S.A., who did much to repair the injury which the coarse assaults of tasteless innovators had made, and to restore it to its former consequence. At the extreme end of the building is the chapel, now used as a morning room, which evidently originally occupied the whole height of the house. It is lighted by a square-headed Gothic window of four lights, cinque-foiled and sub-arcuated, which is said to have been removed, in the time of the Southworths, from the conventional church of Whalley, on the dissolution of that house, after the execution of its last abbot Paslew; and against one of the walls is still to be seen the original piscina, which may have belonged to a building of even earlier date than this part of the structure, for it is recorded that in 1400 a licence was granted by the Bishop of Lichfield to Thomas Southworth, Esq., and Joan his wife, to have service celebrated in their mansions of Sothelworth and Samlesbury, to each of which there must have been a domestic chapel or oratory attached. On the south side of the hall are three projecting chimneys of brick, terminating in clustered shafts, on one of which is a shield bearing the arms of Southworth quartered with those of Samlesbury. Lower Hall, a brick building standing on the southern bank of the Ribble, but of no great architectural pretension, was sold in the reign of James I., by Thomas Southworth, Esq., to Sir Thomas Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh, and is now the property of Edward Petre, Esq., one of the descendants of the Walmesleys, who is lord of the manor, and the chief land owner in Samlesbury.



ARMS OF SOUTHWORTH.

Here is an ancient Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by Gospatric de Samlesbury about 1190, originally as a chapel-of-ease to Walton. It was falling into decay as early as 1 Elizabeth, when Edward, Earl of Derby, issued the following circular letter:—

"13 May 1558. Edw. E. of Derby to al his louing frends. As I am credibly enformed the church at Sambery is in ruine & indangering people that resort to heare God's worde, I haue thought good to moue my louing frends to help with there charity towards the re-edifying thereof." [1]

The edifice then rebuilt is a small stone structure of Gothic character, but without any pretensions to architectural excellence. It comprises a nave with clerestory, chancel, and side aisles, and the western gable, which is pierced by a pointed two-light window, is surmounted by a plain bell-cot. The chancel is lighted by a pointed traceried window of three lights. On the

[1] Dr. Kuerden's Folio Manuscripts, p. 497, in the Chetham Library.

SOUTHWORTH OF SOUTHWORTH AND SAMLESBURY.

(From Inquisitions, Deeds, Charters, the Heralds' Visitations, Wills, Registers, &c.)



ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *sable*, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, *argent*, SOUTHWORTH; 2 and 3, *argent*, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, *sable*, SAMLESBURY.

CREST: A bull's head erased, *sable*, the horns *argent*, tipped of the first.

[In the Visitation of 1664-5 the quarterings are reversed.]

. . . de Thornetton. = ...

. . . de Thornetton. = . . .

Allan de Hellesby, lord of Hellesby; died before 4 Ed. I. (1275-6). = Beatrix, dau. and co-heir of Adam, lord of Hatton, county Chester.

Adam de Hellesby, lord of Acton, co. Chester, in right of his wife, second son. = Maude, dau. and h. of Ranulph de Acton.

GOSPATRIC, lord of Samlesbury, *temp.* Henry II. = . . . dau. of . . .

Sir William de Hellesby, Knt., lord of Hellesby; living 2, 4, and 16 Edw. I. = Avicia, dau. of Sir . . . Fitton, Knt., lord of Bollyn.

Geoffrey, hereditary dean of Whalley, co. Lanc.; descended from Spartlingus, living about 150 years before the Conquest. = . . . dau. of Roger de Lacy.

Richard de Samlesbury.

Alan de Samlesbury. = Amabel, dau. of de Blakburn.

Roger de Samlesbury, eldest son and heir. = Margaret, d. and heir of Walter Fitz-Oseber, 1194.

Uctred de Samlesbury, clericus.

. . . de Samlesbury. = Geoffrey, the younger, dean of Whalley.

. . . de Thornetton, lord of Thorneton, en le Mores, co. Chester. = . . dau. of . . .

Sir Richard de Hellesby, Knt. = Havisia, dau. of Wm. de Harthulle.

a quo Helsby, of Helsby, and Acton, junior line.

Sir William de Hellesby, Knt., lord of Hellesby, co. Chester; died before 1832. = Hawissia, d. of Sir William de Trussell, of Marston Trussell, co. Northampton, Knt.

Roger de Samlesbury; living 1292. = Agnes.

Robert.

Adam.

Sir William de Samlesbury, eldest son and heir; d. before January, 1256. = Avina, dau. of . . . , 1257.

James.

Thurstan de Holland; living 4 Edward I. (1275-6). = . . . d. and h. of Adam de Kellet.

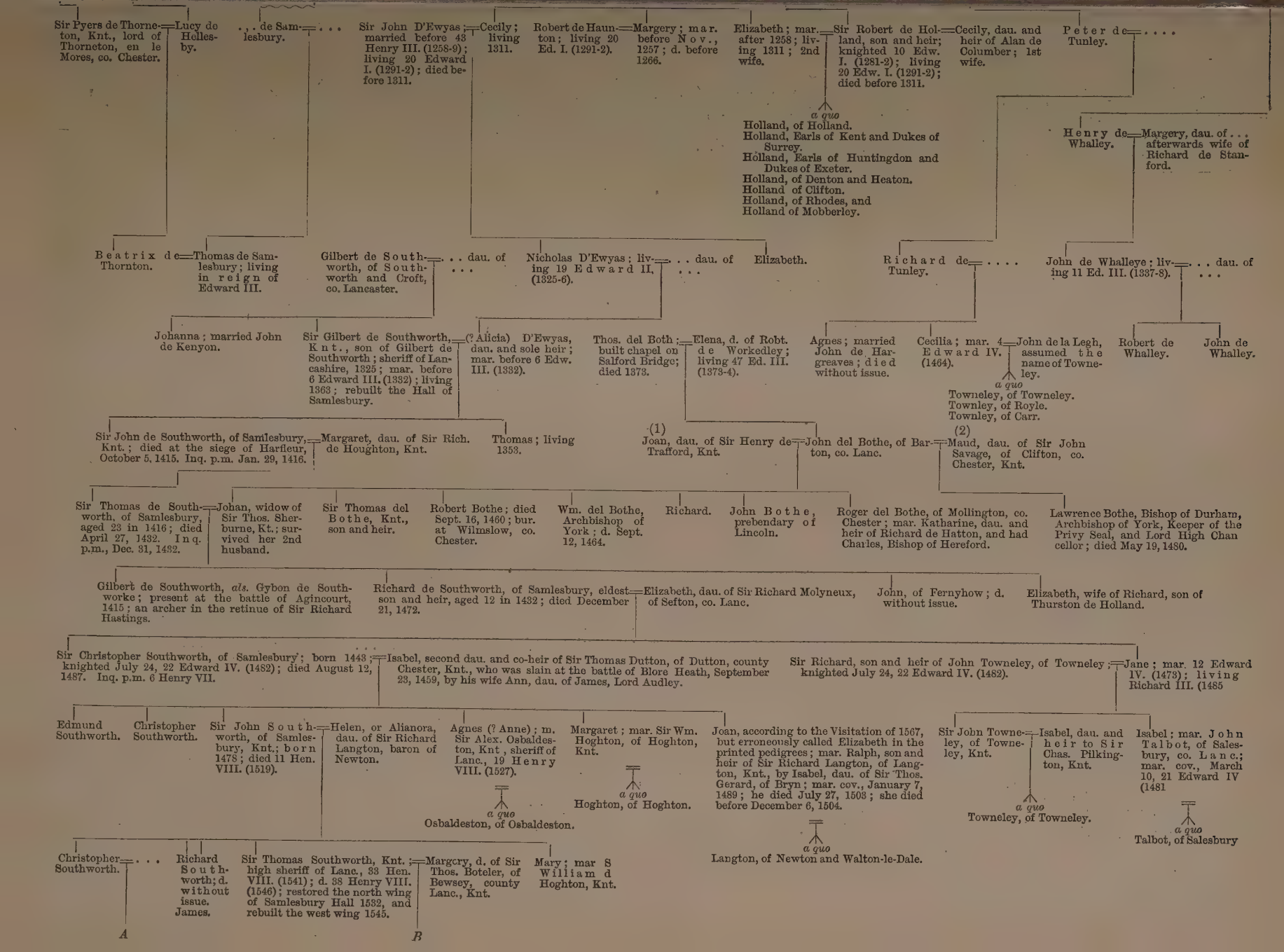
Roger, last dean of Whalley.

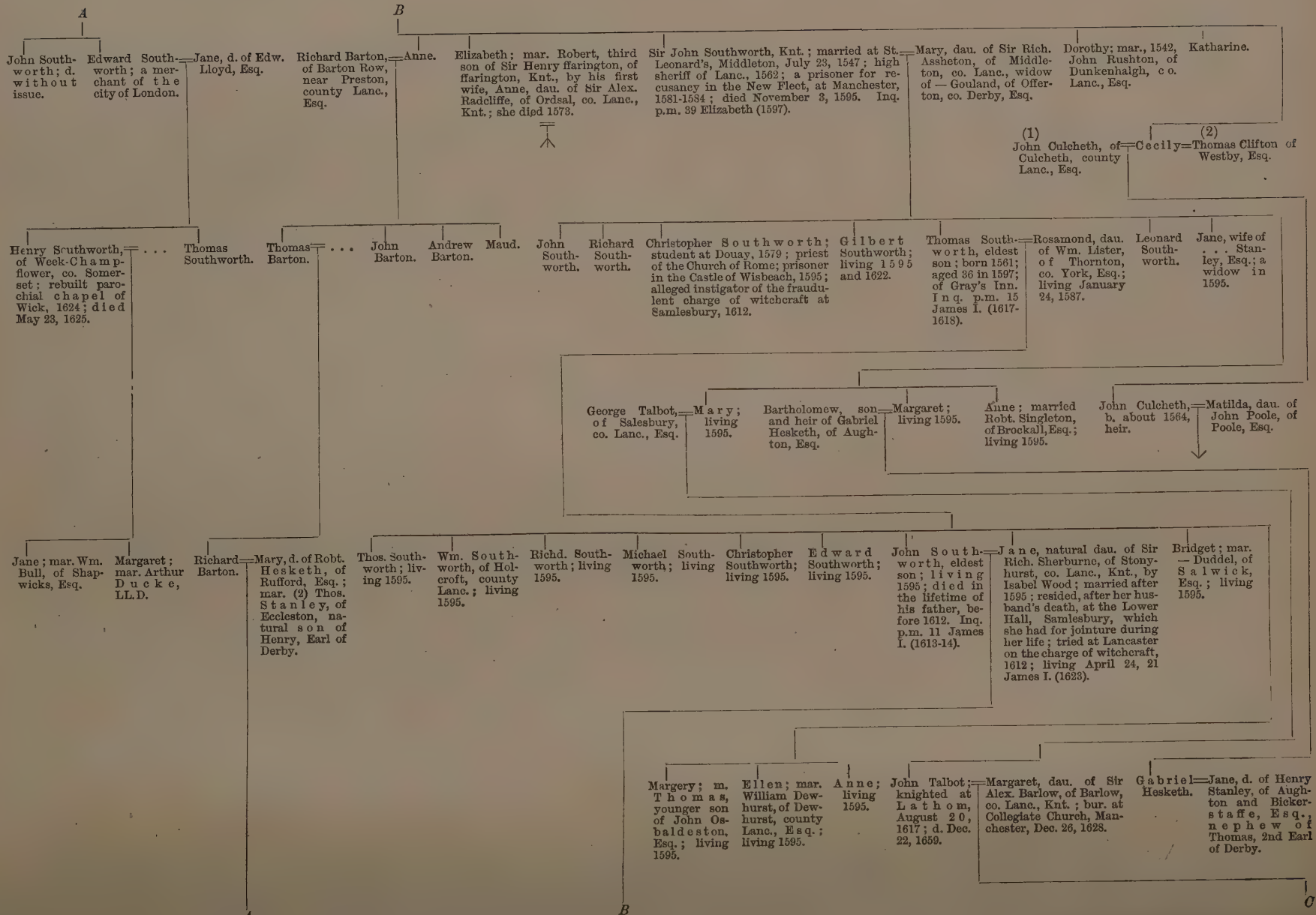
Rich. de Whalley, received from his bro., Roger, a grant of the manor of Tunleia, or Tunley. = . . . d. of . . .

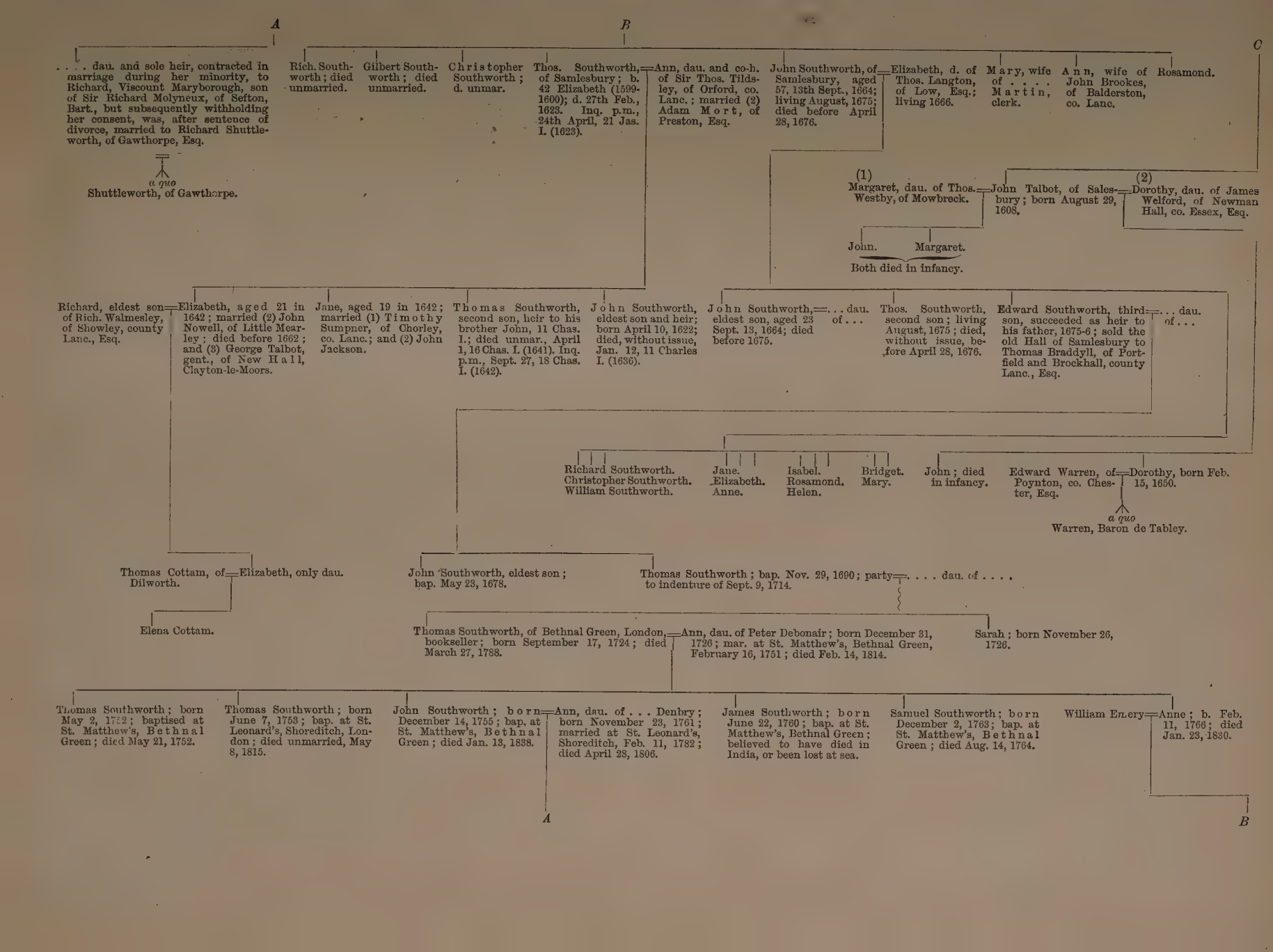
Robert de Whalley.

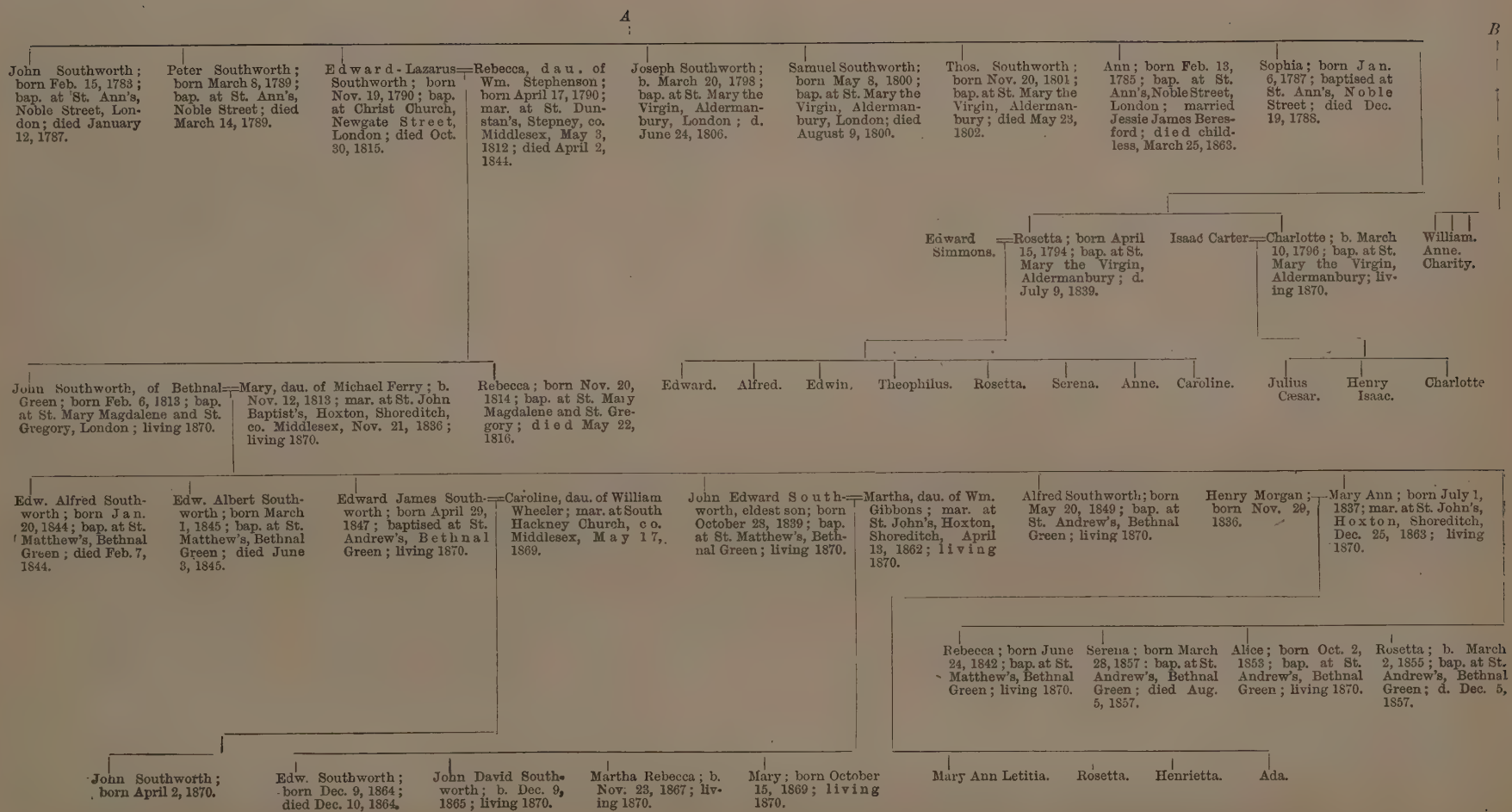
Henry de Whalley. = . . dau. of . . .

A B C D E F G


Sir Pyers de Thornton, Knt., lord of Thorneton, en le Mores, co. Chester.
Lucy de Hellesby.
. . de Samlesbury.
. . .
Sir John D'Ewyas; married before 43 Henry III. (1258-9); living 20 Edward I. (1291-2); died before 1311.
Cecily; living 1311.
Robert de Haunton; living 20 Ed. I. (1291-2).
Margery; mar. before Nov., 1257; d. before 1266.
Elizabeth; mar. after 1258; living 1311; 2nd wife.
Sir Robert de Holland, son and heir; knighted 10 Edw. I. (1281-2); living 20 Edw. I. (1291-2); died before 1311.
Cecily, dau. and heir of Alan de Columber; 1st wife.
Peter de Tunley.
. . . .
a quo
Holland, of Holland.
Holland, Earls of Kent and Dukes of Surrey.
Holland, Earls of Huntingdon and Dukes of Exeter.
Holland, of Denton and Heaton.
Holland of Clifton.
Holland, of Rhodes, and Holland of Mobberley.
Henry de Whalley.
Margery, dau. of . . . afterwards wife of Richard de Stanford.
Beatrix de Thornton.
Thomas de Samlesbury; living in reign of Edward III.
Gilbert de Southworth, of Southworth and Croft, co. Lancaster.
. . . dau. of . . .
Nicholas D'Ewyas; living 19 Edward II. (1325-6).
. . . dau. of . . .
Elizabeth.
Richard de Tunley.
. . . .
John de Whalleye; living 11 Ed. III. (1337-8).
. . . dau. of . . .
Johanna; married John de Kenyon.
Sir Gilbert de Southworth, Knt., son of Gilbert de Southworth; sheriff of Lancashire, 1325; mar. before 6 Edward III. (1332); living 1363; rebuilt the Hall of Samlesbury.
(? Alicia) D'Ewyas, dau. and sole heir; mar. before 6 Edw. III. (1332).
Thos. del Both; built chapel on Salford Bridge; died 1373.
Elena, d. of Robt. de Workedley; living 47 Ed. III. (1373-4).
Agnes; married John de Hargreaves; died without issue.
Cecilia; mar. 4 Edward IV. (1464).
John de la Legh, assumed the name of Towneley.
a quo
Towneley, of Towneley.
Townley, of Royle.
Townley, of Carr.
Robert de Whalley.
John de Whalley.
Sir John de Southworth, of Samlesbury, Knt.; died at the siege of Harfleur, October 5, 1415. Inq. p.m. Jan. 29, 1416.
Margaret, dau. of Sir Rich. de Houghton, Knt.
Thomas; living 1353.
(1)
Joan, dau. of Sir Henry de Trafford, Knt.
John del Bothe, of Barton, co. Lanc.
(2)
Maud, dau. of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, co. Chester, Knt.
Sir Thomas de Southworth, of Samlesbury, aged 23 in 1416; died April 27, 1432. Inq. p.m., Dec. 31, 1432.
Johan, widow of Sir Thos. Sherburne, Kt.; survived her 2nd husband.
Sir Thomas del Bothe, Knt., son and heir.
Robert Bothe; died Sept. 16, 1460; bur. at Wilmslow, co. Chester.
Wm. del Bothe, Archbishop of York; d. Sept. 12, 1464.
Richard.
John Bothe, prebendary of Lincoln.
Roger del Bothe, of Mollington, co. Chester; mar. Katharine, dau. and heir of Richard de Hatton, and had Charles, Bishop of Hereford.
Lawrence Bothe, Bishop of Durham, Archbishop of York, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Lord High Chancellor; died May 19, 1480.
Gilbert de Southworth, als. Gybon de Southworke; present at the battle of Agincourt, 1415; an archer in the retinue of Sir Richard Hastings.
Richard de Southworth, of Samlesbury, eldest son and heir, aged 12 in 1432; died December 21, 1472.
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, co. Lanc.
John, of Fernyhow; d. without issue.
Elizabeth, wife of Richard, son of Thurston de Holland.
Sir Christopher Southworth, of Samlesbury; born 1443; knighted July 24, 22 Edward IV. (1482); died August 12, 1487. Inq. p.m. 6 Henry VII.
Isabel, second dau. and co-heir of Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, county Chester, Knt., who was slain at the battle of Blore Heath, September 23, 1459, by his wife Ann, dau. of James, Lord Audley.
Sir Richard, son and heir of John Towneley, of Towneley; knighted July 24, 22 Edward IV. (1482).
Jane; mar. 12 Edward IV. (1473); living Richard III. (1485
Edmund Southworth.
Christopher Southworth.
Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury, Knt.; born 1478; died 11 Hen. VIII. (1519).
Helen, or Alianora, dau. of Sir Richard Langton, baron of Newton.
Agnes (? Anne); m. Sir Alex. Osbaldeston, Knt, sheriff of Lanc., 19 Henry VIII. (1527).
a quo
Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston.
Margaret; mar. Sir Wm. Hoghton, of Hoghton, Knt.
a quo
Hoghton, of Hoghton.
Joan, according to the Visitation of 1567, but erroneously called Elizabeth in the printed pedigrees; mar. Ralph, son and heir of Sir Richard Langton, of Langton, Knt., by Isabel, dau. of Sir Thos. Gerard, of Bryn; mar. cov., January 7, 1489; he died July 27, 1503; she died before December 6, 1504.
a quo
Langton, of Newton and Walton-le-Dale.
Sir John Towneley, of Towneley, Knt.
Isabel, dau. and heir to Sir Chas. Pilkington, Knt.
a quo
Towneley, of Towneley.
Isabel; mar. John Talbot, of Salesbury, co. Lanc.; mar. cov., March 10, 21 Edward IV (1481
a quo
Talbot, of Salesbury
Christopher Southworth.
. . .
A
Richard Southworth; d. without issue.
James.
Sir Thomas Southworth, Knt.; high sheriff of Lanc., 33 Hen. VIII. (1541); d. 38 Henry VIII. (1546); restored the north wing of Samlesbury Hall 1532, and rebuilt the west wing 1545.
Margery, d. of Sir Thos. Boteler, of Bewsey, county Lanc., Knt.
B
Mary; mar S William d Hoghton, Knt.


A
B
John Southworth; d. without issue.
Edward Southworth; a merchant of the city of London.
Jane, d. of Edw. Lloyd, Esq.
Richard Barton, of Barton Row, near Preston, county Lanc., Esq.
Anne.
Elizabeth; mar. Robert, third son of Sir Henry ffarington, of ffarington, Knt., by his first wife, Anne, dau. of Sir Alex. Radcliffe, of Ordsal, co. Lanc., Knt.; she died 1573.
Sir John Southworth, Knt.; married at St. Leonard's, Middleton, July 23, 1547; high sheriff of Lanc., 1562; a prisoner for recusancy in the New Fleet, at Manchester, 1581-1584; died November 3, 1595. Inq. p.m. 39 Elizabeth (1597).
Mary, dau. of Sir Rich. Assheton, of Middleton, co. Lanc., widow of — Gouland, of Offerton, co. Derby, Esq.
Dorothy; mar., 1542, John Rushton, of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lanc., Esq.
Katharine.
(1) John Culcheth, of Culcheth, county Lanc., Esq.
Cecily
(2) Thomas Clifton of Westby, Esq.
Henry Southworth, of Week-Champflower, co. Somerset; rebuilt parochial chapel of Wick, 1624; died May 23, 1625.
...
Thomas Southworth.
Thomas Barton.
...
John Barton.
Andrew Barton.
Maud.
John Southworth.
Richard Southworth.
Christopher Southworth; student at Douay, 1579; priest of the Church of Rome; prisoner in the Castle of Wisbeach, 1595; alleged instigator of the fraudulent charge of witchcraft at Samlesbury, 1612.
Gilbert Southworth; living 1595 and 1622.
Thomas Southworth, eldest son; born 1561; aged 36 in 1597; of Gray's Inn. Inq. p.m. 15 James I. (1617-1618).
Rosamond, dau. of Wm. Lister, of Thornton, co. York, Esq.; living January 24, 1587.
Leonard Southworth.
Jane, wife of ... Stanley, Esq.; a widow in 1595.
George Talbot, of Salesbury, co. Lanc., Esq.
Mary; living 1595.
Bartholomew, son and heir of Gabriel Hesketh, of Aughton, Esq.
Margaret; living 1595.
Anne; married Robt. Singleton, of Brockall, Esq.; living 1595.
John Culcheth, b. about 1564, heir.
Matilda, dau. of John Poole, of Poole, Esq.
Jane; mar. Wm. Bull, of Shapwicks, Esq.
Margaret; mar. Arthur Ducke, LL.D.
Richard Barton.
Mary, d. of Robt. Hesketh, of Rufford, Esq.; mar. (2) Thos. Stanley, of Eccleston, natural son of Henry, Earl of Derby.
Thos. Southworth; living 1595.
Wm. Southworth, of Holcroft, county Lanc.; living 1595.
Richd. Southworth; living 1595.
Michael Southworth; living 1595.
Christopher Southworth; living 1595.
Edward Southworth; living 1595.
John Southworth, eldest son; living 1595; died in the lifetime of his father, before 1612. Inq. p.m. 11 James I. (1613-14).
Jane, natural dau. of Sir Rich. Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, co. Lanc., Knt., by Isabel Wood; married after 1595; resided, after her husband's death, at the Lower Hall, Samlesbury, which she had for jointure during her life; tried at Lancaster on the charge of witchcraft, 1612; living April 24, 21 James I. (1623).
Bridget; mar. — Duddel, of Salwick, Esq.; living 1595.
Margery; m. Thomas, younger son of John Osbaldeston, Esq.; living 1595.
Ellen; mar. William Dewhurst, of Dewhurst, county Lanc., Esq.; living 1595.
Anne; living 1595.
John Talbot; knighted at Lathom, August 20, 1617; d. Dec. 22, 1659.
Margaret, dau. of Sir Alex. Barlow, of Barlow, co. Lanc., Knt.; bur. at Collegiate Church, Manchester, Dec. 26, 1628.
Gabriel Hesketh.
Jane, d. of Henry Stanley, of Aughton and Bickerstaffe, Esq., nephew of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Derby.
A
B
C


A
B
C
. . . . dau. and sole heir, contracted in marriage during her minority, to Richard, Viscount Maryborough, son of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, Bart., but subsequently withholding her consent, was, after sentence of divorce, married to Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, Esq.
a quo
Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe.
Rich. Southworth; died unmarried.
Gilbert Southworth; died unmarried.
Christopher Southworth; d. unmar.
Thos. Southworth, of Samlesbury; b. 42 Elizabeth (1599-1600); d. 27th Feb., 1623. Inq. p.m., 24th April, 21 Jas. I. (1623).
Ann, dau. and co-h. of Sir Thos. Tildsley, of Orford, co. Lanc.; married (2) Adam Mort, of Preston, Esq.
John Southworth, of Samlesbury, aged 57, 13th Sept., 1664; living August, 1675; died before April 28, 1676.
Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Langton, of Low, Esq.; living 1666.
Mary, wife of Martin, clerk.
Ann, wife of John Brookes, of Balderston, co. Lanc.
Rosamond.
(1) Margaret, dau. of Thos. Westby, of Mowbreck.
John Talbot, of Salesbury; born August 29, 1608.
(2) Dorothy, dau. of James Welford, of Newman Hall, co. Essex, Esq.
John.
Margaret.
Both died in infancy.
Richard, eldest son of Rich. Walmesley, of Showley, county Lanc., Esq.
Elizabeth, aged 21 in 1642; married (2) John Nowell, of Little Mearley; died before 1662; and (3) George Talbot, gent., of New Hall, Clayton-le-Moors.
Jane, aged 19 in 1642; married (1) Timothy Sumpner, of Chorley, co. Lanc.; and (2) John Jackson.
Thomas Southworth, second son, heir to his brother John, 11 Chas. I.; died unmar., April 1, 16 Chas. I. (1641). Inq. p.m., Sept. 27, 18 Chas. I. (1642).
John Southworth, eldest son and heir; born April 10, 1622; died, without issue, Jan. 12, 11 Charles I. (1636).
John Southworth, eldest son, aged 23 Sept. 13, 1664; died before 1675.
. . . dau. of . . .
Thos. Southworth, second son; living August, 1675; died, without issue, before April 28, 1676.
Edward Southworth, third son, succeeded as heir to his father, 1675-6; sold the old Hall of Samlesbury to Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield and Brockhall, county Lanc., Esq.
. . . dau. of . . .
Richard Southworth.
Christopher Southworth.
William Southworth.
Jane.
Elizabeth.
Anne.
Isabel.
Rosamond.
Helen.
Bridget.
Mary.
John; died in infancy.
Edward Warren, of Poynton, co. Chester, Esq.
Dorothy, born Feb. 15, 1650.
a quo
Warren, Baron de Tabley.
Thomas Cottam, of Dilworth.
Elizabeth, only dau.
Elena Cottam.
John Southworth, eldest son; bap. May 23, 1678.
Thomas Southworth; bap. Nov. 29, 1690; party to indenture of Sept. 9, 1714.
. . . . dau. of
Thomas Southworth, of Bethnal Green, London, bookseller; born September 17, 1724; died March 27, 1788.
Ann, dau. of Peter Debonair; born December 31, 1726; mar. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green, February 16, 1751; died Feb. 14, 1814.
Sarah; born November 26, 1726.
Thomas Southworth; born May 2, 1752; baptised at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; died May 21, 1752.
Thomas Southworth; born June 7, 1753; bap. at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, London; died unmarried, May 8, 1815.
John Southworth; born December 14, 1755; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; died Jan. 13, 1838.
Ann, dau. of . . . Denbry; born November 23, 1761; married at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Feb. 11, 1782; died April 28, 1806.
James Southworth; born June 22, 1760; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; believed to have died in India, or been lost at sea.
Samuel Southworth; born December 2, 1763; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; died Aug. 14, 1764.
William Emery
Anne; b. Feb. 11, 1766; died Jan. 23, 1830.
A
B


A
B
John Southworth; born Feb. 15, 1783; bap. at St. Ann's, Noble Street, London; died January 12, 1787.
Peter Southworth; born March 8, 1789; bap. at St. Ann's, Noble Street; died March 14, 1789.
Edward-Lazarus Southworth; born Nov. 19, 1790; bap. at Christ Church, Newgate Street, London; died Oct. 30, 1815.
Rebecca, dau. of Wm. Stephenson; born April 17, 1790; mar. at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, co. Middlesex, May 3, 1812; died April 2, 1844.
Joseph Southworth; b. March 20, 1798; bap. at St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London; d. June 24, 1806.
Samuel Southworth; born May 8, 1800; bap. at St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London; died August 9, 1800.
Thos. Southworth; born Nov. 20, 1801; bap. at St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury; died May 23, 1802.
Ann; born Feb. 13, 1785; bap. at St. Ann's, Noble Street, London; married Jessie James Beresford; died childless, March 25, 1863.
Sophia; born Jan. 6, 1787; baptised at St. Ann's, Noble Street; died Dec. 19, 1788.
Edward Simmons.
Rosetta; born April 15, 1794; bap. at St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury; d. July 9, 1839.
Isaac Carter
Charlotte; b. March 10, 1796; bap. at St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury; living 1870.
William.
Anne.
Charity.
John Southworth, of Bethnal Green; born Feb. 6, 1813; bap. at St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory, London; living 1870.
Mary, dau. of Michael Ferry; b. Nov. 12, 1813; mar. at St. John Baptist's, Hoxton, Shoreditch, co. Middlesex, Nov. 21, 1836; living 1870.
Rebecca; born Nov. 20, 1814; bap. at St. May Magdalene and St. Gregory; died May 22, 1816.
Edward.
Alfred.
Edwin.
Theophilus.
Rosetta.
Serena.
Anne.
Caroline.
Julius Cæsar.
Henry Isaac.
Charlotte
Edw. Alfred Southworth; born Jan. 20, 1844; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; died Feb. 7, 1844.
Edw. Albert Southworth; born March 1, 1845; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; died June 3, 1845.
Edward James Southworth; born April 29, 1847; baptised at St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green; living 1870.
Caroline, dau. of William Wheeler; mar. at South Hackney Church, co. Middlesex, May 17, 1869.
John Edward Southworth, eldest son; born October 28, 1839; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; living 1870.
Martha, dau. of Wm. Gibbons; mar. at St. John's, Hoxton, Shoreditch, April 13, 1862; living 1870.
Alfred Southworth; born May 20, 1849; bap. at St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green; living 1870.
Henry Morgan; born Nov. 29, 1836.
Mary Ann; born July 1, 1837; mar. at St. John's, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Dec. 25, 1863; living 1870.
Rebecca; born June 24, 1842; bap. at St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green; living 1870.
Serena; born March 28, 1857: bap. at St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green; died Aug. 5, 1857.
Alice; born Oct. 2, 1853; bap. at St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green; living 1870.
Rosetta; b. March 2, 1855; bap. at St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green; d. Dec. 5, 1857.
John Southworth; born April 2, 1870.
Edw. Southworth; born Dec. 9, 1864; died Dec. 10, 1864.
John David Southworth; b. Dec. 9, 1865; living 1870.
Martha Rebecca; b. Nov. 23, 1867; living 1870.
Mary; born October 15, 1869; living 1870.
Mary Ann Letitia.
Rosetta.
Henrietta.
Ada.

floor near the altar is an alabaster slab, surrounded by a black-letter inscription, now partially obliterated, the words decipherable being ✠ hic jacet . . . Isabellam filiam Ricar. Balderston armigi et obiit quicet die februarv . . . du propicietur . . . It is evidently the memorial of William, son of Sir William Atherton, Knt., and his wife, Isabel, daughter of Richard Balderston, of Balderston, Esq.; he died 19 Henry VI. (1440-1); his wife, who survived him, was living a widow in 1479. This is the only monument in the church, except the crested helmet, shield, and sword affixed to the north wall of the chancel, the knightly ensigns of some member of the Southworth family. On one of the pews is carved the coat of Sir Henry Hoghton, with the date 1678. The building contains 430 sittings, the whole of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar of Blackburn, and of the yearly value of £300. A vicarage house was built in 1873. The Rev. William Scholes (1881) is the present incumbent. The registers commence in 1678, but the earlier entries are much obliterated.

There is a chapel here belonging to the Roman Catholics, erected about 1824-5.

The charities are Mary Valentine's, being the interest of £225 16s. 1d., which is applied to the benefit of such poor aged persons (not receiving parochial relief) as are most needy and deserving; and the interest of a like sum which is applicable to the support of the Sunday School. There are also some minor charities applicable partly to educational purposes and partly to the relief of the deserving poor.

While the Southworths occupied Samlesbury Hall, an extraordinary scene of superstition and fraud was exhibited amongst their neighbours, in which they were themselves partly the dupes and partly the actors. No fewer than eight persons—namely, Jannet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, Jane Southworth, John Ramsden, Eliz. Astley, Alice Gray, Isabella Sidegraves, and Lawrence Hey, the witches of Samlesbury, as they were called—were apprehended and committed to Lancaster Castle; and on Wednesday, the 19th of August, 1612, Jannet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, and Jane Southworth were brought to trial before Sir Edward Bromley, knight, being indicted, "for that they and every of them feloniously had practised, exorcised, and used devillish and wicked arts, called witchcrafts, inchantments, charms, and sorceries, in and upon one Grace Sowerbutts, so that by means whereof her body wasted and consumed, *contra formam statuti*," &c. In support of this charge, Grace Sowerbutts, a girl about the age of fourteen years, was produced as the principal witness. The nature of her testimony has already been exhibited; but it may be proper to add here, that Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury, the head of one of the five knightly families then resident on the left bank of the Ribble, was himself a believer in this vulgar superstition, as it appears, from the evidence of John Singleton and others upon the trial, that the worthy knight was wont to say of his relative, Jane Southworth, the wife of his grandson, that she was "a cruel woman and a witch, and he, Sir John, in going between his own house and Preston, did for the most part forbear to pass the house (Samlesbury Lower Hall) where Jane, the said witch, did dwell, doubting that she would bewitch him." The trial[1] caused much excitement at the time, but the fraud having been discovered, the accused persons were discharged. The Jane Southworth named was a daughter of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, the widow of John Southworth, grandson of Sir John, and the mother of the future lord of Samlesbury.[2]

PLEASINGTON, or PLESSINGTON, was the ancient seat of a family whose name frequently occurs in the Whalley Coucher Book. By a deed without date, Henry de Plessyngton gave to John de Stodleigh, and Margery his wife, daughter of Henry de Plessyngton, a piece of land in Plessyngton called Tinctfeld, together with another place called Adam's Assart, to be held to the end of Margery's life at an annual rent of 3s. This deed is attested by Sir Adam de Hoghton, P. de Burnhil, Hen. de Euxton, W. de Livesay, Henry de Wedacres, &c., and is therefore of the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. The same Henry also gave to the monks of Stanlawe half-an-acre of land in his vill of Plesyngton, in the field called Hungrehulfeld, near le Haybonk, which grant was subsequently confirmed by Henry, his son, and Diana, his widow. Henry, the younger, had a son, Robert, living 12 Edward I. (1283), who had, in addition to a son, John, his heir, a daughter Johanna, married to Sir William de Holland, to whom he left Woodcock Hall, in Plesyngton, with remainder, if they died without issue, to Thurston, son of Sir William, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert de Shoresworth and heiress of Denton. John de Plesyngton, the brother of Johanna de Holland, was living 28 Edward I. (1299-1300) and 8 Edward II. (1314); he had to wife Matilda, or Mabella, who survived him, and by her had a son, Robert Plesyngton, his heir. Roger de Winkely is said to have married the heiress (a daughter, probably, of the last-named Robert) of Plessington;[3] and in 6 Edward III., on the feast of SS. Simon and Jude (October 28, 1332,) we

[1] Potts on Witchcraft.

[2] A detailed account of the trial of the Samlesbury witches, and the evidence of the identification of the persons accused, is given in "The History of the Ancient Hall of Samlesbury," by James Croston.—C.

[3] A Robert de Plessington was chief baron of the Exchequer in 4 Richard II., and a branch of the Plessingtons or Plyssingtons was settled at Burley, in Rutlandshire. John Plessington, one of the younger branches of the Lancashire family, lost his estate by his participation in the rebellion of 1715. The property was valued at £40 per annum, and sold by the commissioners March 21, 1718, for £770, to Mr. Wickers.

find John de Wynkerdelegh granting to John, his eldest son, his manor and the whole of his demesne in Plessington, to be held "by the yearly service of one rose, and fealty to the chief lord." Witnesses: Adam, son of John de Blackburne; John and Robert, brothers of Adam; Robert de Radclif; Adam, son of H. de Blackburne; Wm. de Shorrock.[1] Some disputes appear to have arisen respecting the possession of these estates, for John, son of John de Wynkedelegh, was committed to gaol at the Liverpool Assizes, June 9, 1334, for assaulting Adam Fychet at Plesyngton, May 16, 1334, with swords, bows and arrows; and on the same day he was tried there for assaulting Roger Noel at Plesyngton, March 31, 1334, and killing his horse, worth 16s., with an arrow; damages, 100s. He said that Roger, "*venit apud Plesyngton equitatus super equum predictum*," assaulted John, and wished to disseise him of his free tenement there. He was sentenced to pay 20s. damages and was committed to gaol.[2] Pleasington is said to have passed into the family of Ainsworth by the marriage of Lawrence Aynesworth with the daughter and heiress of Winckley. However that may be, the manor was previously in possession of the Cunliffes, for in 20 Richard II. (1396-7), Robert, the son of Adam de Cundeclif, quit-claimed to John de Aynsworth, of Plessington, and his heirs all his right and title in the whole manor of Plessington. Witnesses: Richard de Hoghton, knight; Ralph de Radclif, knight; John Banastre, and others. Dated Feast of the Conception of the Virgin Mary, 20 Richard II. (December 8, 1396).[3] The property remained in the possession of the Ainsworths until the latter part of the last century, when it was sold to Richard Butler, Esq. He married Charlotte, daughter of John Bowdon, of Beightonfields, by whom he had, in addition to a son, John Francis Butler, a daughter, Mary Anne Butler, heir to her brother, who bequeathed the property to her cousin, John Peter Bruno Bowdon, of Southgate and Beightonfields, high sheriff of Derbyshire, 1841, the grandfather of Lieut.-Col. John Erdeswick Butler-Bowdon, the present proprietor. Michael Jones, of Duke Street, Manchester Square, London, Esq., barrister, in a letter to John Francis Butler, of Pleasington Hall, Esq., in January, 1814, says—

"In 32 Henry VI, A.D. 1453, Laurence Ainsworth was in possession, whose descendant, Edward Ainsworth, by vulgar debauchery, wasted the patrimony of a long line of respectable ancestors, and conveyed it to your worthy father, in March, 1777, whose son, I pray, may long, long enjoy it."[4]

John Francis Butler, Esq., who, in 1816-1819, erected Pleasington Priory, a beautiful Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, at an expense of £23,000, died in 1822, leaving his estates to his sisters. The present proprietor and occupant is Lieut.-Col. John Erdeswick Butler-Bowdon. Thomas Aynesworth, Esq., who died in 1804,[5] sold Feniscowles in Plessington to W. Feilden, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn. This gentleman received the honour of a baronetcy in 1846; and his grandson, Sir William Leyland Feilden, Bart., now owns Feniscowles Hall, a residence pleasantly situated in a sheltered valley on the banks of the Darwen. Pleasington Old Hall, an old greystone structure, erected in 1587, is now occupied as a farmhouse, but retains many of its ancient features comparatively unimpaired. Like many of the manor-houses in this part of the county erected contemporaneously, it comprises a main structure of oblong form, with gables projecting at right angles from each end, and is lighted by windows of the Tudor type—square-headed—divided by substantial mullions, and surmounted by the ordinary label or hood mould.

HENRY AINSWORTH, an eminent Hebrew scholar and Biblical commentator of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was the second son of Laurence Ainsworth, of Plessington, gentleman, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw, of Clayton, and born about 1560. It is not known where he began his education, but he completed it in the University of Cambridge. He attached himself early to the followers of Brown, a Puritan sectary, who had imbibed the opinions of Cartwright, and condemned the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England; and, after sharing their inquietudes, and suffering much persecution, left his native country in the reign of Elizabeth, with others of that persuasion, and retired to Holland, where he erected a church in conjunction with one Johnson, a fellow-minister, and collected a large congregation of hearers. In 1602 they wrote and published a "Confession of the Faith of the people called Brownists," but, being men of warm feelings, they split into differences on certain points of discipline, which eventually caused a separation of the leading parties, and a final dissolution of the whole congregation. Johnson, after refusing the mediation of the Presbytery of Amsterdam, excommunicated his own father and brother; in consequence of which Ainsworth and some others excommunicated Johnson, who shortly after returned the compliment to Ainsworth. These disturbances continued until Johnson and his party quitted Amsterdam, and removed to Emden, where in a short time he died; yet Ainsworth and his followers did not long continue in peace, for he soon after left them, and went over to Ireland, where he remained for a time, until their dissensions were healed, and then returned to Holland. He died in 1629, not without some suspicion of violence, concerning which circumstance the following improbable story was, according to Neale, at the time current in Amsterdam. It was reported that having found a diamond of great value he advertised it, and discovered the owner to be a wealthy resident Jew, who, when he came to claim the stone, offered the finder any acknowledgment he might think proper to

[1] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, in the Heralds' College, London.
[2] Assize Rolls, Lanc., M. 3, 4-4 m. 9 *dorso*.—C.
[3] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts.
[4] Butler Family Manuscript, fol. 102.
[5] In the edition of 1836 this Thomas Aynesworth was erroneously stated to be "the last of his family." He left, besides three daughters, a son, John, who died in 1814, leaving, by his wife, Catharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Crooke, M.D., of Preston, besides two daughters, a son, Thomas Crooke Ainsworth, born in 1802, who, and his son, Thomas Somner Ainsworth, practised as solicitors in Blackburn, and are now represented by Thomas Ainsworth, junior, Esq., of Showley Fold, Clayton-le-Dale.—C.

require. Ainsworth, though in low circumstances, would accept of nothing but the Jew's promise to procure him a conference with some of the learned rabbis on the prophecies of the Old Testament relating to the Messiah: this the Jew readily granted, but was never able to perform, whereupon, it was thought that, through feelings of vexation and shame, or from some other motive that has never been known, he caused Ainsworth to be poisoned. Probably as groundless was the story recorded by Dr. Heylin, who was no friend to sectaries, that Ainsworth maintained a violent dispute with Broughton, one of his brethren, on the silly question, "Whether the colour of Aaron's linen ephod was blue or green." Mr. Ainsworth was a man of talent and unwearied diligence, deeply read in the works of the Jewish writers. His works, however, are now more known and valued abroad than in England. He wrote, in addition to many merely controversial works, "Annotations on the Psalms;" London, 1612 4to. "A Treatise of the Fellowship that the Faithful have with God, his Angels, and one another, in this Present Life;" London, 1615, 4to. "Annotations on the Book of Deuteronomy;" London, 1619, 4to. "Annotations upon the Five Books of Moses, the Book of Psalms, and the Song of Songs or Canticles; wherein the Hebrew Words and Sentences are Compared with and Explained by the Ancient Greek and Chaldee Versions, and other Records and Monuments of the Hebrews;" London, 1621 and 1627, 2 vols. 4to, and 1639, folio. The folio edition, which is an improved republication of those of 1621 and 1627, is exceedingly rare. The volume contains a prefatory discourse on the life and writings of Moses; a literal translation of the Pentateuch, with annotations chiefly from the rabbinical writers; an advertisement touching some objections made against the sincerity of the Hebrew text, with other short dissertations; a Life of David, and notes on the Book of Psalms; and the Song of Solomon, with a literal translation from the Hebrew in prose, and another in verse, with copious notes. Dr. Doddridge calls it "a good book, and full of very valuable Jewish learning." Part of this learned work has been translated into Dutch by Sibrand Vomelius, and the commentary on Solomon's Song into German verse by Schrey, of Frankfort, in 1692. "Annotations upon Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus;" London, 1612, folio. "Annotations on the Bible;" London, 1627, 2 vols. folio. "Translation of the Psalms into Verse and Prose, with Annotations;" London, 1644, 8vo. In addition to these, many valuable labours of Mr. Ainsworth appear never to have been printed, especially some MSS. of his—viz. his "Comment upon Hosea," "Notes upon St. Matthew," and "Notes upon the Epistle to the Hebrews," which seem to have been lost.



PLEASINGTON OLD HALL, REBUILT A.D. 1587.

WITTON is a township adjoining Blackburn on the west, stretching on the north bank of the Darwen and across the Blackburn, including Billinge Hill and Billinge End, a lofty ridge 900 feet above the level of the sea, from the summit of which may be seen Ingleborough and Penigent in Yorkshire, Black Comb in Cumberland, the Frodsham hills in Cheshire, the coast of North Wales, and the Isle of Man. In 1311 Richard, son of Geoffrey de Chaterton, held one carucate of land in Witton from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, as an eighth of a knight's fee.[1] Witton Hall, now in ruins, was a spacious old-fashioned building. Witton House, surrounded by a park of the same name, is an elegant stone edifice, the property and seat of Major-General Randle Joseph Feilden, C.M.G., M.P., whose father, Joseph Feilden, Esq., purchased the hall from Samuel Bower, Esq., about 1816. The principal part of the estate in Witton has been in Mr. Feilden's family since 1690. The village is called Witton Stocks.[2] St. Mark's Church was built in 1837, a neat Norman

[1] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

[2] The edition of 1835 adds, "and in 1825 was the residence of Benjamin Feilden, Esq." This was misleading. A Benjamin Fielden occupied a house there, but was no relation of the Feildens of Witton.—B. H.

building, with nave, chancel, south transept, tower, and spire. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Vicar of Blackburn, valued at £300 per annum; incumbent, Rev. George Alexander Hamilton Ashe, B.A. (1839). The church contains 600 sittings, half of which are free. Part of this township, by the Boundary Act of 1868, now belongs to the borough of Blackburn.

MELLOR, on the line of the Preston and Blackburn new road, is a well-cultivated township, that appears at an early date to have given name to a family, for, by a deed without date, John, son of Robert de Melver, gave to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe half an acre of land in his vill of Melver for building a tithe barn, with right of way, house-bote and hay-bote, requiring nothing but their prayers; and by another deed, also without date, Robert, son of William de Melver, gave to the same house for half a mark one perch of his land in his territory of Melver, in Linbottis Croft, for a barn, with free common of house-bote and hay-bote, in the wood of Melver.[1] The manor subsequently belonged to the Southworths.[2] In the last century it was the property of Mr. Ramsbottom, of Chorley, who resided at Stanley House, the manorial hall, and who sold the manor and estates to Mr. Bolton, from whom they were purchased by Henry Sudell, of Blackburn and Woodfold, Esq. The manor is now the property of the trustees of the late Daniel Thwaites, Esq. In 1831-2, John Fowden Hindle, Esq., bought Mr. Sudell's property in Mellor, and for some years resided at Woodfold Park, the chief ornament of Mellor. The hall has since been occupied by various tenants. A court-baron was held here so late as 1826. On Mellor Moor are the remains of a Roman encampment, supposed to have been a speculatory fort of Ribchester. A square mound, with a double vallum and fosse, are still visible. St. Mary's, an Episcopal chapel (now a parish church under the Blandford Act) at Mellor, is a plain stone building, in the early pointed style of architecture, with nave, chancel, aisles, and tower surmounted by a small spire, and placed on a considerable elevation. It was founded in 1827, and opened in 1829, at a cost of £5,275 6s. 9d., on land given by the late Mr. Sudell. The charge of erection was defrayed by Parliamentary grant. On the highest elevation, a little above the church, are the picturesque ruins of a windmill. Mellor also contains a Methodist chapel, erected in 1802. There was formerly a wakes, and occasionally a fair is held here. The township contains excellent quarries of stone and a mineral spring.

RAMSGREAVE is two and a half miles north of Blackburn, and about one mile east from Mellor, on the Whalley new road. In 35 Edward III., Henry, Duke of Lancaster, by a deed bearing date January 2, in the tenth year of his dukedom (1361), gave to the monks of Whalley, and to their successors, two cottages, seven acres of land, 183 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood called Rommesgreve, all lying in the chase of Blackburn.[3] The manor is now in the possession of the trustees of the late Daniel Thwaites, Esq. Ramsgreave now belongs to various persons; the land is chiefly freehold, and the hall is a common farmhouse.

CLAYTON-LE-DALE township, four miles north-north-east of Blackburn, was long possessed by a race of Saxon lords, whose name—Sparcling or Spracling—probably preserves the name of the first-recorded dean of Whalley, Spartlingus, who flourished about 150 years before the Conquest. Ralph, son of Spracling, about the time of Henry II., gave to God and the blessed Mary of Sallai (Salley) and the monks there the third part of a bovate of land in his ville of Claiton, the grant being witnessed by Malgero, parson of Giseburne, and Gospatric, lord of Samlesbury (the contemporary of Geoffrey the elder, dean of Whalley), Richard de Samlesbury, his son, and others.[4] In 7 Henry VIII., John Talbot, of Salesbury, was the proprietor of this estate.[5] In 1311 it was held by Sir Adam de Huddleston, under the Lacys, earls of Lincoln.[6] It is now held by Mr. Ward. New Hall, in Clayton-le-Dale—so named to distinguish it from Salesbury Hall, in the adjoining township of Salesbury, which is often called the Old Hall—was built in 1665, by George Talbot, second son of Sir John Talbot, of Salesbury, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow. George Talbot, born June 8, 1612, was twice married, his first wife, whom he married in 1657, being Anne, daughter of Robert Parkinson, of Fairsnape, by whom he had a daughter, living in 1663; for his second wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury (born 1621), and widow of Richard Walmesley, of Showley. The hall, which is a stone building, and now a better class of farmhouse, is situate near the ford where the old Roman road crossed the Ribble, and within a short distance of Ribchester Bridge. It bears upon the front wall a stone inscribed with the initials "G T" and the date "1665." Another stone contains within a moulded panel the sculptured figure of a talbot, the crest of the Talbots. George Talbot was living in 1673; his will was proved at Chester in 1678. Showley Hall was once the seat of the Walmesley family. The estate is now the property of Mr. Ainsworth, of Blackburn. A beautiful

[1] Whalley Coucher Book, Nos. 43 and 44.—C.
[2] In 1311 Nicholas D'Ewyas held half a carucate of land in Melore of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln, as the sixteenth of a knight's fee, and paid yearly 8d. (De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.)
[3] Monast. Anglic., tom. i., p. 903.
[4] Harl., 112, fol. 76.—C.
[5] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iv., n. 67
[6] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

and perfect fibula of bronze was discovered in the grounds of Harwood Fold, in this township, in March, 1834.

WILPSHIRE, which gave name to a family of whom Robert de Wilpsire, living in the reign of Henry III., and Alice, daughter of Adam de Wylpshire, whose name occurs in 1292,[1] was anciently a possession of the Lacys. Bernard de Hackyng, in 1311, held half an oxgang of land in Whelpishire in thanage of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Henry de Bradhill held half an oxgang and a third there, in thanage, and John, son of Walter de Bradhill, held two oxgangs there in thanage. Henry de Boulton, also, then held one oxgang in thanage. All these paid yearly rents, and made suit of court at Clitheroe.[2] An inquisition of 3 Edward III. (1329), ascribes to John, son of Walter de Bradehall, the possession of 20 acres of land here; and in 36 Edward III. (1362) John de Gristewayt, vicar of Blackburn 1328-62, held in trust, for the abbey of Whalley, 20 acres of land in Cliderhou, Blackburn, and Willipshire. In after times the township became the property of the Walmesleys, and Sir Thomas Walmesley died in 13 Charles I. (1637), seised of the estate, which was then called "Libshire, *alias* Wilpshire."[3] The people of the district give it the name of "Lipshaw." Henry Ward, Esq., by purchase from Lord de Tabley, is now the chief proprietor.

BLACKBURN.—In the first volume of this work, page 93, it was stated that registries of the High Court of Justice were established at Manchester, Liverpool, and Preston. On the demise of Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth, the prothonotary for Preston, in 1889, a petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor, praying for the division of the Preston district and the establishment of a registry at Blackburn. The application has since been granted, and while the earlier pages of the history of Blackburn parish were passing through the press, a district registry of the High Court of Justice was, by an Order in Council, dated February 8, 1890 (appearing in the *Gazette* February 14, 1890), established at Blackburn. The registry was opened May 1, 1890, and Mr. John Bolton, registrar of the County Court, Blackburn, was appointed the first district registrar.[4]

[1] Assize Rolls, Lanc.—C. [2] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311. [3] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxviii., n. 80.
[4] From information obligingly communicated by George Porter, Esq., honorary secretary Blackburn Incorporated Law Association.—C.

CHIPPING PARISH.



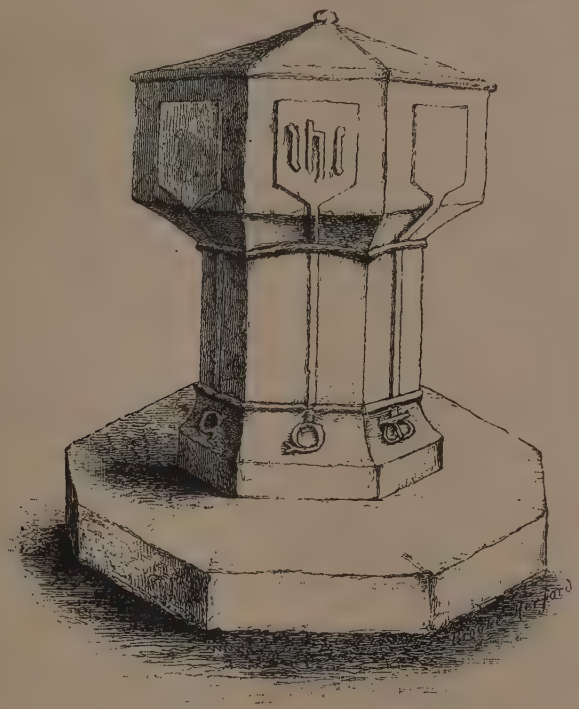
HIPPING, or, as it was anciently written, Chepin, is a village, township, and parish, upon the limestone, in the rural deanery of Preston and archdeaconry of Lancaster, on the eastern confines of the county of Lancaster, within the honor of Clitheroe, and enclosed on the north and south by Whitmoor Hills and Longridge Fell. The parish contains but two townships—Chipping and Thornley-cum-Wheatley. In length, it is from west to east between three and four miles, and three miles in breadth from Parlick Pike on the north to Longridge Fell on the south, covering an extent of 8,855 statute acres. The Loude, or Lowde Water—a small brook rising below Pierlac, or Parlick, in Chipping—divides Chipping and Thornley, and Little Bowland and Thornley, and falls into the Hodder at Doeford Bridge. Bean, Lanshaw, or Chipping, and Lee Bar Brooks are all branches of the Lowde—the first falling into it on the south, the second on the north, and the third on the west. The Roman road from Ribchester to the north, after crossing by Cuckoo Hall, in Dilworth, over Longridge Fell, diverges through Thornley-cum-Wheatley, and passes through Chaigley into Great Bowland, bearing the name of Watling Street. According to the "Status de Blagborneshire," Chepyn was one of the three parishes which branched from that of Whalley, some years before the reign of Edward the Confessor. The names of the hereditary lords and parsons of Whalley and Blackburn have been preserved, but of those of Chipping scarcely a trace exists. Chipenden is mentioned in Domesday, under Amounderness, as having three carucates of land.[1] According to an ancient charter, without date, Richard de Chepyn was lord of the place soon after the Conquest. About 22 Edward III. (1348) John de Chepyn granted the homage and service of thirteen vassals to Richard de Knolle, the representative of a family that held lands in the adjoining manor of Thornley for several generations previously, for as early as the year 1292, John, son of John de Knolle, was party to a suit at the assizes at Lancaster, against Ralph de Thondeleye, who had unlawfully disseised John de Knolle, the father, of his common of pasture in Thornedely; and in 1246 Luby de Cknolle and Bybi de Cknolle were presented at the Lancaster assizes, and fined. At the Lancaster assizes, August 17, 1355, Alice, wife of Laurence Knolle, Roger, son of Laurence Knolle, Gilbert de Merelesdene, parson of the church of Chepyn, and John, son of Richard de Knolle, were indicted for receiving at Chypyngdale, November 5, 1352, Thomas de Chypyndale, outlawed for felony in the county of Lancaster, knowing him to be outlawed, but they were all acquitted.[2] With a short interval, in which these possessions were, in 1382, seised into the hands of the Crown, on the felony of John de Knoll,[3] they continued in the possession of the family of Knolles until 7 Henry VIII. (1515), when Isabel, the daughter and heir of John Knolle, of Wolfhouse and Chippendale, carried the property into the knightly family of Sherburne, by her marriage with Roger, the third son of Robert Sherburne, of Stonyhurst. From the Sherburnes it passed, in 1672, to the family of Weld, by the marriage of William Weld, of Lulworth Castle, the son of Sir John Weld, of Compton Bassett, and nephew and heir of Humphrey Weld, of Lulworth Castle, with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, and sister and heir of Sir Nicholas Sherburne. Part of Chipping, about one thousand acres, is now the property of the Earl of Derby, to whose family it came from the Doughty family by marriage, having been purchased by Michael Doughtie Esq., M.P. for Preston, 1588. The rest belongs to many landowners. The family of Weld—now represented by Charles Joseph Weld-Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq., grandson of Joseph Weld, of Lulworth Castle—however, still possess considerable property within the township.

In 16 Edward III. (1342) the prior of Kertmel levied a fine upon Robert de Walton and Margaret, his wife, for lands in Chypyne.[4] Sir Richard Hoghton, in 8 Henry IV. (1406-7), gave lands in Chepyn to a certain chaplain; and by an indenture, dated in the year 1600, his descendant, Sir Richard Hoghton, in consideration of £300 paid by James Stanley, Lord Strange, granted to that nobleman the manor and lordships of Gosnargh and Chippin.[5]

[1] See vol. i., p. 40.
[2] Assize Rolls, Lanc., M. 3, 5—1, m. 12.—C.
[3] See vol. i., p. 162.
[4] Bag of Pedes Finium, Chapterhouse, Westminster.
[5] Dr. Kuerden's Folio Manuscript, p. 172, in the Chetham Library. Dr. Kuerden preserves a claim, without date, preferred by the men of Chippendale to exemption from fines, amercements, and tolls in all markets and fairs in England. (4to Manuscript, fol. 56.)

The statements of these last two paragraphs, which are retained from the edition of 1835, are hardly compatible, giving the lordship of Chipping to two different families—the Sherburnes and the Hoghtons. In reality, there was a conflicting claim. Both families possessed land in the parish, and the lordship seems to have been disputed. In 2 and 3 Philip and Mary (1555-6) cross suits were instituted in the duchy court between the Houghtons and the Sherburnes, each of whom claimed Chepyn manor, waste, court, church, and chantry. Sir Richard Houghton claimed under Thomas Mawdisley as founder of Chepyn chantry, while Sir Richard Sherburne claimed by letters patent from the king and queen. In the course of this trial it was given in evidence that on a window on the north side of Chepyn Church were these words: "*Orate p āia Magistri Dñi Thome Mawdisley Rectoris istius Eccliē et fundator' istius cantariæ et āiabus patris et matris &c. anno Dñi mccccxxx.;*" and an indenture was also put in by which Thomas Sothern, of Newport, in Shropshire, confirmed to Thomas Mawdesley, of the parish church of Chepyn, all his lands and messuages in Chepin, in Lancashire, and in Bolland, in Yorkshire, as provision for the chantry priest of Chepyn.[1]

The parish church of Chipping, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a plain, stone edifice of irregular design, consisting of a nave, side aisles, tower, and south porch. The nave is separated from



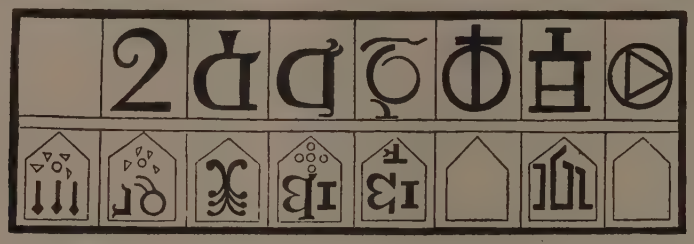
ANCIENT FONT, CHIPPING CHURCH.

the side aisles by four columns on each side. The columns on the south are lofty and octagonal, while those on the north are low, and of ruder workmanship. This variation in style is probably owing to their having been erected at different times. The windows are small and square-headed, and generally with three semicircular-headed lights, divided by rude mullions. The east window is divided into five cinqfoiled lights, within a plain arch. The whole work is very rude. On the capitals of the pillars are rude sculptures—heads that might be taken for Norman or Saxon work, were there not, on other faces of the same capitals, imperfect representations of richly-decorated arches, and other architectural features, proclaiming the rude work of country masons at a much later date. The date of the original foundation is about 1041, but the present church was partly rebuilt in the year 1520. It was reseated and altered in 1706, and underwent a thorough restoration in 1872-3, at a cost of £3,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Christian and Mr. Hibbert, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners defraying the cost of restoring the chancel.

[1] I have taken this from the "Duchy of Lancaster Calendar Pleadings," vol. ii., p. 131-2. It will be seen, however, that the Sherburnes did *not* claim on the ground of inheritance from the Knolles family, whom I cannot meet with in the inquisition post mortem as ver owning the manor of Chipping.—B. H.

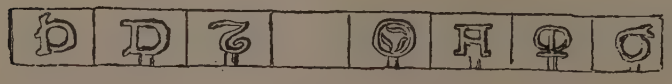
At the same time the east window was filled with stained glass, in memory of the late Edmund Wilkinson, vicar from 1816-64, and his wife, Alice. The building, which will accommodate 442 worshippers, all the seats being free, was reopened December 12, 1873. The living, which is valued at £306 a year, is in the gift of the bishop, the Rev. John Birch Jones, B.A. (1886) being the present vicar.

The feature of the greatest interest in the church is the font, which has often been the subject of learned, and sometimes unlearned, discussion. In the first edition of this work the accompanying engraving—a facsimile of one in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley" and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—is given as "an ancient inscription on the font," and the characters are pronounced to be "partly hieroglyphical and partly runic." The engraving is reproduced as a curious and instructive illustration of the difficulties of antiquarian investigation on the reports, or even drawings, of others. A visit to Chipping showed that the artist had committed the complicated mistake, not only of placing the figures together, as if forming a single inscription, but of placing the shields wrong side up, and of making the small characters about the pedestal larger than the devices on the shields. The following illustrations, from sketches taken on the spot, may



form the basis for a more reliable judgment, not only showing the real character of the so-called "inscription," but delineating, on the right side of the font, the devices on the five shields concealed from view. It will thus be seen that the font is of a kind often met with in early sixteenth century work. The characters on the shields, with the exception of the IHS and the instruments of the Passion, are evidently, as Dr. Whitaker had pronounced them, initials, probably of forgotten donors. To whom they refer can still only be vaguely conjectured, but are explained by Mr. Brooke Herford as the character to H, I B or T B, which may possibly refer to the Hoghtons, lords of the manor, and Barton and Brown families, shown by the "Duchy Inquisitions" to have held land in





Chipping throughout the sixteenth century.[1] The devices on the foot of the pedestal, which are here reversed as on the font, were explained by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., as P D T ✠ A M G, signifying *Ave Maria Gratia Plena Dominus Tecum.* ✠

The east side of the south aisle forms a chapel, called Wolfhouse Quyre, and is the property of the Earl of Derby. On a brass plate in the vestry is an inscription to the two wives of Robert Parker, of Fayresnape, gent., of the dates of 1611 and 1623. An inscription upon a white stone, on the south side of the altar, commemorates John Milner, vicar, who died 1777, aged sixty-seven.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the "Liber Regis" at £36 13s. 4d. It was given to the see of Chester in 1541. The living is now in the patronage of the Bishop of Manchester. The right to the advowson of the church remained in the Lacy family from the time that they became possessed of the district of Blackburnshire, but the right of presentation appears to have been contested. In 25 Henry III. (1240-1) the prior of Lancaster was summoned before the king's justices at Lancaster, on a writ of *Quare impedit,* to explain his conduct in disturbing the right of presentation to the church of Chyppyng, which was vested in the king as guardian of the son and

[1] The closest resemblance I have met with is the font at Bolton-in-Craven, which bears a memorial inscription incompatible with an earlier date than 1507.—B. H.

heir of John de Lacy; but this ecclesiastic, by his attorney, ultimately renounced his claim to the presentation.[1] At the same time Emeric de Roches appeared to answer a similar writ, when he alleged that the church of Chyppendale was a chapel of his church of Preston, but remitted his claim, because the Earl of Lincoln had last presented to the living.[2] At the inquisition taken after the death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, April 28, 35 Edward III. (1361), it was found that the duke held the advowson of the church of Chipen, valor 20 marcas. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (1288-92), the earliest document in which any mention of it is made, the church, therein styled "Ecclia de Schipping," is valued at £10 13s. 4d.; and by the new taxation, made in 1318, on account of the invasion of the Scots, at £5.

In the Survey of Bishops' Lands in the Province of York, 1647, in the Lambeth Library, there is the following entry relating to this parish:—

28 Sept., 1647. (*Chipping Rectory cū membris in Com. Lanc.*)—The same Rectory or personage, with all messuages, Cottages, Gleabe and Demesne lands, 20 Sept., 40 Elizabeth (1598), was Leased by Richard (Vaughan), Bishopp of Chester, to Robert Swindlehurst, for his owne life, Thomas Swindlehurst, his brother, and Richard Swindlehurst, the said Robert's younger Cozen, and the longest liver of them. Richard is onely liveing, aged fifty seaven, and in health. Mris. Mary Harris, a Papist, now wife of Christopher Harris, a Papist in Armes, is sole daughter and heire of the saide Robert Swindlehurst, the Lessee, and is yet liveing. But the Rectory stands sequestred. Mr. Edward Parker, a Lawyer living at Brownsholme (Browsholme), in Com̄ Yorke, hath the lease, intending to draue the said Robert Swyndlehurst his will by it, but did it not before he dyed. The Parrish Consits of Townes, viz^{t} Chippin, Thornley, Wheateley, &c. There is a faire Parsonage howse and about five acres of Gleabe, great measure, with liberty to gitt turbary, all w^{ch} is valued to be worth Seaven pounds p. ann. The aforesaid Richard Swindlehurst dwells in the house, and claims all the Gleabe and Rectory by occupancy. And hee hath assigned it to his sonne Ralph ffarber, of Hayning, in the County of Yorke, for money due. And the said Ralph he hath assigned it to Mr. Hugh Currall (? Currer), of Bradford, clothier. But the Committee of Sequestrations and their deputies, Mr. Charles Gregory, of Hastingdine (Haslingden), and Mr. John Haworth, neere Dunghall (Dunkenhalgh), three myles from Whaley (Whalley), have sett the Tythes to Captain Clement Townson, of Stakes, and they pay the rent of Twenty five pounds one shilling eight pence reserued to the late Bishopp, (viz^{t}.) ffifteen pounds one shilling eight pence to the now Committee of Trustees and Trears (treasurers) for the sale of Bishopps' lands and tenn pounds residue to the now Viccar, Mr. John King, instituted and inducted. And the 27° August, 1647, Mr. King had an order from the Comittee of Plundered Ministers to receive fifty pounds p. ann. more out of the profitts of the Impropriate Rectory of Chippin, sequestred from the said Mr. Harris. I conceive the howse and Gleabe, with the appurtenances, may be well worth Twelve pounds p. ann. And according to that rate I do aporcon the reserued rent, viz^{t}.:—

To the lands	02	11	08
Tythes	22	10	
ffebr. 7th. In all	25	01	08

Will. Webb, 1655.

The late Bishopp did present the Viccar.

The Personage house, Gleabe, and Rectory was worth to be lett upon the racke before the Warres One hundred twenty six poundes Sixteene shillings eight pence p. ann., all payements included, viz^{t}., the Towne of Chippin Eighty pounds p. ann., out Townes Twenty six pounds, Easter booke foure pounds, wooll four pounds tenn shillings, lambes Two poundes, Calues one pound tenn shillings, Geese one pound six shillings eight pence, Eggs five shillings, piggs five shillings; the Personage howse, Gleabe, & Turbary 1^{li}. p. ann.; q. w^{t} Chappells of ease & meanes, and alsoe the Tythes of Bradley Hall, a member of Thoneley, yet in lease to Robert Boulton at 3^{li}. p. ann. be not forgotten.

Ex^{d}., J. Bradry, Register.

Jo. Duncalfe, Richard Croxall, } Surveyors.

This statement is in part confirmed by the Survey of the Commonwealth Commissioners, 1650, who presented that

Chippin is a pish, (and doth) contayne (within itselfe) one p'ish Church, viz Chippin a Viccarage p'sentative Impropriate to the s^{d} Busp of Chester, (the Tythes thereof under sequestration worth per ann Eighty) five pounds & (five) shillings. And the tythes of Thornley cū (Wheatley, parte of the said parishe, is worth per ann Twenty pound, besydes) the tythe of one antient messuage & Twoe hundred acres of land called B(ra)dley, demised by (the late impropriator, the said Bushopp (for a terme determinable at Candlemas next) And the Inh'aits p'scribe to paie fifteene shillings (one) penn(y) per ann to the ffarmer of the Rectory of Chippin viz. twoe shillings foure pence, for an acre of oates, pease & beanes, three shillings (and an acre of barley five shillings and) an acre of wheat. And that the s^{d} Townsp. of Thornley cū Wheatley are distant from their p'ishe Church (three myles; the present Minister) Mr. (John) King, an able orthodox divene, hee hath for his sallery Ten pounds (per ann formerly paid out of the rent reserved to the said Bushopp, since the profetts were sequestered) hee hath rec^{d} an augmentacon of fiftie pounds p. ann, (by order of the Comittee of plundered ministers, soe that his whole stipend is) sixtie pounds p. ann.[3]

On the north side of the church is still preserved the ancient "Leper's window"—a small opening about 18 inches high and 8 inches wide, at which, in pre-Reformation times, those afflicted with the loathsome disease were permitted to communicate. There are a few mural tablets in the interior, including one to the memory of the Rev. Edmund Wilkinson, vicar 1816-1864, and a brass recording the deaths of the "Two wyves[4] of Robert Parkinson, of Fayresnape, Gent.," who died respectively in the years 1611 and 1623, and on which is inscribed the following couplet:—

Theire pts, theire psons, and theire virtuous lyfe,
Now rest in peace, freed from the bonde of wyfe.

[1] Placit. coram Rege, 25 Henry III., Lanc. Rot. 21.
[2] Placit. Lanc. Rot. 23.
[3] Parochial Surveys, 1650, Record Society. The words in parentheses are additions in the office copies in the Lambeth Library.—C.
[4] Marie, daughter of Jerom Assheton, gent., descended from the Asshetons of Middleton, and Anne, daughter of George Singleton, of Stayninge.—C.

The chalice used at the Communion service, which is of considerable antiquity, bears the following inscription: "The . Commvnion . Cvpp . of . ye . Chvrch . of . Chipping . in . ye . Covnty . of . Lancaster . 1602." The registers commenced in 1559. The church has accommodation for 442 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. The living, which is valued at £306 per annum, is in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester.

The following is a list of the rectors and vicars from the Episcopal Registers, Institution Books, Assize Rolls, &c. :—

RECTORS.

c. 1352.—Gilbert de Merclesdene. This is the first rector of whom there is any record. The name occurs November 5, 1352, and again August 17, 1355, on which latter date he was indicted at the Lancashire assizes for having, with others named in the indictment, received "at Chypyngdale, November 5, 1352, Thomas de Chypyndale, outlawed for felony in coun. Lanc., knowing him to be outlawed," but was acquitted.[1]

c. 1370.—Thomas le Wyse. The name of this rector occurs May 13, 1375, when he bought, for twenty marks, a messuage and sixteen acres of land, in Mellynge, from Joh. del Halle de Erghum and Katerina, his wife.[2]



CHIPPING CHURCH.[3]

c. 1470.—James Strayberell, or Stratberell, died in 1523. He is probably identical with the Jac. Stratberel, "capellanus," who, on March 20, 1469, gave Henry and Richard de Haughton lands in Chepyn and elsewhere, which he had recovered from Henry and Richard at Lancaster.[4]

1523.—Thomas Mawdesley—probably a member of the family of Mawdesley of Mawdesley, in Croston parish—was presented to the rectory April 30, 1523, and died in 1530.

1530.—Thomas Westby was presented August 4, 1530, but resigned in the following year.

1531.—George Wolset, or Wolfet, LL.D., was presented February 12, 1531. He early embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. On the 9th February, 1543, he was instituted to the vicarage of Ribchester, and in 1547 became one of the "king's preachers" for the county of Lancaster, his duty being to preach the reformed doctrines in the ignorant and Popish parts of the shire. He died in 1554. In his will, which is dated February 1, 1552-3, and was proved August 7, 1554, he desires his body "to be buryed within the chauncel of Rybchester, yf I dye there, er els where in Christen man's buryall." He bequeaths "to every one of my godchyldren within Rybchester, Chepen, and Wishawe parishins xij^{d} to them in remembrance to praye for my soule. To Alyce Cragge, daughter to John Cragge, a doughter to my seister Alyce, his wife, iij$^{li.}$, to be

[1] Assize Rolls, Lanc., M. 3, 5-1, m. 12.—C. [2] Feet. of Fines, Lanc., Edward III., No. 191.—C.
[3] Kindly lent by the editor and the publishers of "The Old Church Clock."—C. [4] Harleian Manuscripts, 2077, fol. 149.—C.

paid by William Wren; to William Cragge, brother to the said Alyce, iij$^{li.}$, to be payd by my brother, Jeffrey Wolfet." He directs his "scarlet gowne lyned with blacke damaske," and his "beste murrey gowne having the sleeves and forequarters lyned with tawney sarcenet," to be valued and sold, and the money to be bestowed on the poor householders, and the residue of his estate to be dispersed by his executors in charitable deeds, "to the pleasure of Almighty God and cumfurthe of the poore and indigent people."[1]

VICARS.

1590.—Richard Parker. In 1542 the rectory of Chipping became an impropriation belonging to the Bishop of Chester, the first vicar of whom we have any record being Richard Parker, a member, in all probability, of the family of that name of Browsholme; and the Institution Books (Record Office) show that he was instituted February 8, 1590, though he is therein styled rector.

1616.—William Armetsdaile or Armistead was instituted October 5, 1616, and is probably identical with the "Will'm Armistead Cl'icus," whose name appears on the Roll of the Guild Merchant of Preston, 18 Charles I. (1642), and may have been a member of the family of Armistead or Armitstead of Armitstead, in the parish of Giggleswick, a branch of which settled at Cranage, in Cheshire.

c. 1640.—John King was presented by the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Bridgeman), but the date of his preferment is uncertain, and no entry appears in the Institution Books. Dr. Whitaker (Hist. Whalley) says he was instituted August 27, 1647, and Mr. Harland adopted this date; but it is clearly an error, as episcopacy had then been abolished, and Bishop Bridgeman was at the time under sequestration. The mistake has evidently arisen from a misinterpretation of the "Survey" of 1647, already quoted, which says he was instituted and inducted, and that on the 27th August, 1647, he had an order from the Committee of the Plundered Ministers to receive an additional sum of £50 per annum out of the impropriate rectory then sequestered; but it adds that he was presented by the "late Bishopp." In the Parochial Survey of 1650 he is described as "an able orthodox divine." He appears to have been a man of moderate views, and to have accepted without scruple the Presbyterian form of Church government. His name appears among the clerical members of the Third Classis in 1646, but his signature was not appended either to the "Harmonious Consent" of 1648 or the "Agreement of the People" of 1649. When, after the Restoration, the old order was resumed, Mr. King renounced his Presbyterianism and conformed to the changed condition of things, retaining his benefice until his death in 1672. Whether, as has been suggested, he held the living on the vicar of Bray principle or not, it was evident that in matters of religion he was easily satisfied. Whatever his own preferences may have been, he contrived to keep his feelings well under control. Yielding for peace and quietness sake in what he deemed "non-essentials," he was ready to accept successive changes without much demur, and so the stern decrees of Parliament, which fell so heavily on others, affected him not.

1672.—Richard White, M.A., was presented by the Bishop of Chester, and instituted, as the Institution Books show, October 16, 1672 (not in 1674, as stated in the previously-printed lists). He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated successively B.A. and M.A. He remained at Chipping until 1692, when he resigned on his preferment to the vicarage of Whalley. He died, November, 1703, and was buried on the 19th of that month at Whalley.

1692.—Humphrey Briscoe, A.B., was instituted August 12, 1692. He belonged to a Lancashire family, and received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was admitted sizar May 20, 1686, and took his degree in 1689. Mr. Briscoe married, at Goosnargh, December 8, 1696, Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Cross, of Barton, by whom he had a daughter, Priscilla, living in 1718.[2] He held the living of Chipping for about nine years.

1701.—Thomas Atherton was presented by the Bishop of Chester (Nicholas Stratford), and instituted December 23, 1701. He held the living for a period of twenty years, when he resigned.

1721.—Thomas Clarkson was presented by Francis Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, and instituted August 19, 1721. He married Anne, one of the daughters of Richard Townley, of Barnside, by whom he had issue. His son and grandson were rectors of Heysham, near Lancaster, a living of which the Parkinsons, of Fairsnape in Chipping, were patrons. Mr. Clarkson died in 1738.

1738.—William Rawstorne, or Rawsthorne, was presented as the successor of Mr. Clarkson, and instituted May 29, 1738. He was the younger son of William Rawstorne, of New Hall, in Tottington, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Sir Richard Atherton, of Atherton, Knt. Mr. Rawstorne held the living of Chipping for a few months only, having resigned it about the close of the

[1] Lancashire Chantries.—C.

[2] Colonel Fishwick's "Goosnargh."—C.

same year, on his preferment to the rectory of Badsworth, in Yorkshire, which he retained until his death in 1790—a period of nearly fifty-two years. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Samuel Walker, of Stapleton Park, Yorkshire, who survived him, and died in 1793, and by her had seven sons, all of whom, with one exception—Richard, a merchant of Leeds—married, and had issue.

1739.—JOHN MILNER, A.M., was presented by Bishop Peploe, on the cession of Mr. Rawstorne, and instituted February 19, 1738-9; and on the 9th February, 1748, he was appointed one of the king's preachers. During his vicariate occurred the great religious movement with which the name of John Wesley is identified, and in Mr. Milner the founder of Methodism found a warm friend and ardent supporter; in his "Journal" Wesley makes frequent mention of him. On Thursday, April 11, 1751, he writes—"Hence (Bolton) I rode with Mr. Milner to Ribchester, where some clergymen had appointed to meet him, with whom we spent one or two hours in serious and useful conversation. Between five and six o'clock we reached the vicarage of Chipping, when a few serious people soon assembled."[1] Wesley stayed the night at the vicarage, and the next morning set out for Ambleside, accompanied by Mr. Milner, from whom, after they had been travelling and preaching together in the north for a week, he separated at Newcastle-on-Tyne. "In the afternoon," he writes, "we brought Mr. Milner safe to the Orphan House, at Newcastle." In June of the following year Vicar Milner and Wesley were again together, as the latter records—"Fri. (June), 5, I went on with Mr. Milner to Ulverstone. Here a very convenient place for preaching was offered. But few people had any desire to hear. So I went quickly back to my inn. Sat., 6, we reached Chipping, and were immediately informed that several there were consulting together how to hinder me from preaching. Mr. Milner, hearing they were met at the next house, went thither, and brought them all with him, who were the churchwardens and three or four persons more. I spent about a quarter of an hour with them in calm and friendly debate, and they went away much cooler than they came. Sun., 7, understanding some designed to go out of the church when I went into the pulpit, I thought it would be better for them to go out sooner, and to read prayers as well as preach. Such a congregation was present as I believe was never seen there before, and a solemn awe seemed to rest on the whole congregation from the beginning of the service to the end. I preached in the afternoon, on the conclusion of the second lesson—'God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself." The people were all attention."[2] In the following month Wesley was again at Chipping, but there is no record of any service; and in April, 1753, he paid another visit—his last—to the home of his friend and fellow-worker, arriving from Bolton on the evening of Saturday, the 7th, and attending the church on the following day, "Sunday (April), 8," he writes, "as soon as we came into the aisle of the church from the vestry, a man (since dead) thrust himself between Mr. Milner and me, and said, 'You shall not go into the pulpit.' I told him, 'I am only going into the desk.' He said, 'But you shall not go there neither,' and pushed me back by main strength. Eight or ten noisy men joined with him quickly, and set themselves in battle array. Fearing some might take fire on the other side, I desired Mr. Milner to begin the service. After prayers (for he had no sermon with him), great part of the congregation followed us to the vicarage. They came there again after the evening service, and God made them large amends for their little disappointment in the morning."[3] He remained the night at Chipping, and on the following morning, in company with Mr. Milner, set out for Cumberland and Westmorland. Mr. Milner held the vicarage for a period of forty years. He died in 1777, at the age of sixty-seven, and was buried in the church, on the south side of the chancel, where there is an inscription on a plain white stone.

1778.—THOMAS PEARCE was instituted March 11th, 1777-8, but remained only a very brief period, when he resigned.

1779.—WILLIAM STOCKDALE was presented by Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of Chester, on the cession of Mr. Pearce, and instituted August 3, 1779. He remained at Chipping until his death, which occurred in 1786.

1786.—JOHN CARLISLE succeeded on the death of Mr. Stockdale, and was instituted November 21, 1786. He held the living for a period of twenty years.

1807.—JAMES PENNY was presented by the Bishop of Chester, in succession to Mr. Carlisle, and was instituted in 1807. Two years afterwards he was presented by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., to the vicarage of Preston, and instituted September 26, 1809, and he held both livings until his death, which occurred October 31, 1816.

1816.—EDMUND WILKINSON was instituted November 28, 1816. Colonel Fishwick says he was two years previously (February 5, 1814) licensed to the curacy of Whitechapel, in Goosnargh parish, "and perhaps as schoolmaster," where he was succeeded by his brother Richard. He is

[1] "Works," vol. ii., p. 217.—C. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 253.—C. [3] *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 271-2.—C.

said to have combined at one time the office of parish constable with that of spiritual pastor, but in any case he was a man of considerable power and influence, an able preacher, and deservedly esteemed by his parishioners. One service he rendered deserves to be mentioned: he transcribed the registers of his parish from the commencement to the year 1754, and appended a full index to the same. He remained vicar for the long period of forty-eight years, his death occurring September 23, 1864. There is a tablet in the church with an inscription to his memory.

1864.—Richard Robinson, B.A., was presented by Dr. Lee, first Bishop of Manchester, and instituted November 8, 1864. He was born in the neighbouring parish of Goosnargh, and received his early education at St. Bees, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1867. In 1860 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester, and licensed the same year to the curacy of St. Peter's, Salesbury, where he remained until 1862, when he accepted the curacy of Chipping, and became vicar on the death of Mr. Wilkinson. He remained upon his benefice until 1886, when he resigned on his preferment to the vicarage of Carlton-on-Trent, near Newark.

1886.—John Birch Jones, B.A., the present (1890) vicar, was presented by the Bishop of Manchester, and instituted December 21, 1886. He received his education at Lampeter College, and took the degree of B.A., in 1872. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1873, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. His first curacy was that of Elton, near Bury, to which he was licensed in 1873, and where he remained until 1878. In 1879 he accepted the curacy of Chatburn, and in the following year that of St. John's, Broughton, Manchester, which latter he held until 1883, when he removed to St. George's (Hulme), Manchester, where he remained until his preferment to Chipping.

The parish register, which exhibits the following results for nearly three centuries, sufficiently indicates the slow progress of population in this obscure corner of the county:—

	1560.	1561.	1599.	1600.	1601.	1700.	1701.	1831.	1832.
Baptisms	32	29	—	23	20	27	21	56	51
Marriages	—	—	—	4	7	6	10	14	17
Deaths	—	—	9	11	4	39	31	41	55

The village of Chipping is an obscure and uninteresting place, on the west bank of a rivulet, which divides it from the estate of Leagram Hall, at the foot of the lofty and bleak elevation of Parlick Pike. In addition to the church, Chipping contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a square stone structure in the Italian style, capable of seating 350 persons, built by subscription in 1827; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, now abandoned. In Hesketh Lane is an old Independent chapel, now converted into a dwelling-house, bearing over the doorway the date 1705, and the remains of an inscription, now almost illegible: "Luke 7, 5—For he loved our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue." This simple edifice is interesting as being one of the earliest Nonconformist places of worship in Lancashire. The diary of one of its earliest ministers, the Rev. Peter Walkden, who was minister in 1725,[1] was published in 1866, and affords a curious illustration of social life in the ruder parts of the north of England in the early part of last century, abounding, moreover, in references to the places and the old families of the neighbourhood.[2] Here were formerly several cotton mills, but there are now only the ironworks of Messrs. Bleasdale and Sons, and a few chair and spindle and fly manufactories. Two fairs were formerly held here—one on Easter Tuesday, and the other, for cattle, on August 24, but they have fallen into desuetude. Wolfhouse, formerly the property of the De Chepins, then of Knolles, and in 1601 of the Sherburnes, now belongs to the Earl of Derby. Hesketh End, to the west of Chipping, an old fabric built by the Alston family about 1501, is now occupied as a farmhouse. Over the principal entrance is the following inscription, the work of some former owner: "*Deum time, regem honor, proximum arna. Hoc fac et Vive in eternum.*" In one of the outbuildings is a stone, with the date "1588" and the initials "E. R." Higher Core and Wood Gate are two ancient habitations of the Parkinson family, the latter the birthplace of the Rev. Richard Parkinson, formerly canon of Manchester and principal of St. Bees College. Most of the families resident in this parish, even among the labouring classes, have occupied their houses for centuries, content in their obscurity, and undisturbed by competition. A brown earthenware coffin, half-an-inch thick, marked with lozenges, and containing bones perfectly white, was found in a lane near the church, about 1770, where it remained for some time; but it is now destroyed.

[1] Mr. Walkden, who was born in 1684, was appointed minister of Hesketh Lane Chapel about the year 1722, and appears to have remained there until his death in 1769.—C.

[2] "Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. Peter Walkden, for the years 1725, 1729, and 1730," with notes by the late Mr. William Dobson, published in 1866.

The charities of Chipping, as exhibited in the fifteenth report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into public charities, consist of the following :—

TOWNSHIP OF CHIPPING.

1683. Brabin's Charities.—Several estates bequeathed by John Brabin, 9th April, 1683, viz., (1) The School Estate, otherwise Goose Lane Estate, consisting of a farmhouse, outbuildings, and about 32 acres of land, for the education of 16 boys, and a suit of blue clothes each annually, produces per annum £60. (2) Estate for apprenticing poor children. Three of the boys clothed at the school are usually apprenticed yearly. The estate, consisting of a farmhouse, outbuildings, and 13 acres of land, produces in rent per annum £61. (3) Estate for the relief of the poor of Chipping, Thornley-cum-Wheatley, and Bleasdale, consisting of a house, warehouse, garden, and orchard, produces about £11 11s. (4) Estates purchased with the residue of the donor's personal property, for the support of the almshouse, for the poor of the township of Chipping, and poor scholars, to be taught in the said school. An estate in Thornley, consisting of a house and 26 acres of land, purchased in 1686 and 1690, produces annually £40 ; and Waller Close, in Chipping, produces annually £28—together £68. The almshouse, adapted for six almswomen, each of whom receives 12s. per month, making in the whole £43 4s. per annum, with an allowance of coals, and additional money, amounting together to upwards of £8 per annum.

1702. Charities of Christopher Parkinson, and an unknown donor—for the support of an under-master in Brabin's school. The former gave the yearly rent of £4, and the latter the interest of £10, which together produce annually £4 9s. The undermaster has the care of about 80 children.

1671. Charities of Harrison, Lund, Barns, and Walbanck. To the poor inhabitants of Chipping, and to the vicar for an anniversary sermon on St. Thomas's Day, the interest of £122 10s. Cottage and Smith's Shop—under the management of the trustees of the preceding charity, but it is not known from what source this property was derived ; produces annually £4 10s.



BRABBIN'S SCHOOL (NOW DISUSED).[1]

1691. Helme's Charity.—The rent of a messuage and 16 acres of land, distributed to the poor of Chipping, half on Good Friday and the other half on St. Thomas's Day, producing a rent of £30 10s.

1742. Webster's Charity. The interest of £20 to the poor of Leagrim and Chipping, in money, cloth, or oatmeal.

TOWNSHIP OF THORNLEY.

1676. Charities of Wright and others.—Various sums, to be applied in the purchase of clothing for the most necessitous poor ; amounting to £220, and producing an interest £9 18s. Brabin's Charity.—The poor of Thornley are entitled to the benefit of the school at Chipping, and a portion of the rents of one of Brabin's estates. The annual sum of £1 9s. 9½d. has been for several years distributed to the poor of this township ; "but it appears to us," say the commissioners, "that they are entitled to a larger share."

The old endowed school, now disused, stands at the entrance to the village from Longridge, and on the door is carved, in antique characters—

THIS SCHOOLE FOUNDED BY
JOHN BRABBIN, GENTLEMAN.

DOCE. DISCE. VEL. DISCEDE.

C. P. 1684. J. H.

R. P. R. M.

[Christopher and R. Parkinson, John Hawthornthwaite, and R. Marsden.]

[1] Kindly lent by the editor and the publishers of "The Old ChurchClock."—C.

By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated May 27, 1878, the charity has been reconstituted, the foundation and endowment being now administered by governors, consisting of four representatives and three co-optative governors, and termed Brabin's Endowed Schools and Almshouses, and applied for the advancement of education in Chipping, Thornley-cum-Wheatley, and Bleasdale. The schools are for boys, girls, and infants, and are conducted as public elementary schools. The governors apply a yearly sum of £50 in providing prizes as rewards for good conduct, industry, and regularity of attendance; one or more scholarships, of a yearly value of £5 each, tenable in the school of the foundation, for children who have been at least three years at school; providing an exhibition of the yearly value of £20, tenable at some place of higher education; providing technical or scientific instruction, or industrial training, in connection with the school; and providing a yearly sum of not more than £25 towards the support of any school, being a public elementary school, in the township of Thornley-cum-Wheatley; the residue to be applied for general purposes of the schools of the foundation. A new schoolhouse was built for the charity in 1880, which has accommodation for 300 children.



BRABBIN'S ALMSHOUSES.[1]

THORNLEY-CUM-WHEATLEY is a township between Chipping and Longridge Fell, four miles in length, and consisting of houses widely separated, in two hamlets, near the rivulet Loude. The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor of Thornley-cum-Wheatley, and holds a court leet on Trinity Tuesday annually, at the Derby Arms. Thomas, Earl of Derby, in 14 Henry VII. (1498-9), purchased the manor from Charles Singleton, son of Margaret Singleton, widow, daughter of Miles Knolles.[2] The mother of Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, afterwards Earl of Derby, was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Patten of Preston. The Misses Patten resided here, and gave name to Patten Hall, a whitewashed house in the Gothic style, now called Thornley Hall, the property of the Earl of Derby, It is now the residence of Mr. William Rhodes. Bradley Hall, or, as it is sometimes called, "Bradley Demaine," is an old mansion in Thornley-cum-Wheatley, formerly belonging to the Bradleys or Braidleys, a family that, at the Visitation of 1567, entered a pedigree

[1] Kindly lent by the editor and the publishers of "The Old Church Clock."—C.

[2] There is an obscurity about the transmission of the lordship and estate of Thornley-cum-Wheatley akin to that which I have pointed out in Chipping (page 75, paragraph 1). Canon Raines treats the account of any purchase by the Derby family as a mere mistake of Baines, and (Chetham Society's series, xxxi., page 106) gives a clear account of the descent of these estates to Edward, the eleventh earl, from his mother, daughter of Elizabeth Patten, who was granddaughter of Michael Doughty, who "purchased the manor of Thornley-cum-Wheatley and lands in Chipping." The statements, however, given by Baines in the text are so repeated and explicit, that in the absence of references enabling me to disprove them, I think it best to retain them as an element in the investigations which may eventually settle the point. Possibly there is truth in both the accounts. There may have been an early claim to lands and manorial rights in Chipping parish by the Derby family, based on a purchase of the Hoghtons' claim—a disputed one—in 1600, and this may have led to compromises with the other claimants, giving rise to the various accounts of the purchase, the whole difficulty finally disappearing on the marriage of Michael Doughty's great-grand-daughter into the Derby family.—B. H. Michael Doughty, who was elected M.P. for Preston in 1588, was one of the clerks in the household of Edward, third Earl of Derby—the munificent earl—and his son and successor, Henry, the fourth earl; and, according to Mr. Payne Collier, "was an influential and very rich man." Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of his son, John Doughty, of Coln Hall, carried her possessions in marriage to Thomas Patten, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Preston in 1688, the only issue of the marriage being an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married, August 16, 1688, Sir Thomas Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Bart., and by him was mother of Sir Edward Stanley, who succeeded as eleventh Earl of Derby in 1735-6, and from whom the present earl descends.—C.

of four descents, and the last direct male representative of which left an elder daughter his coheir, who conveyed her property in marriage to John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston. In 17 Edward I. (1288-9) Robert de Bradley levied a fine upon Ralph de Thornedeleye for 100 acres of land in Thornley. The record states that Robert de Bradley was attached and impleaded by Thomas de Surreys for cutting down and carrying away his woods at Thornedeleye.[1] The estate was purchased in 1666 by Charles, the eighth Earl of Derby. A Jordan de Weteleya appears as witness to the charter of Alan de Singeltun, by which he confirmed his father's foundation of Langrig hospital, about the reign of King John. In a lane near Wheatley Brook are the remains of the huge base of an old cross; at Chipping Town End there is another of these ancient emblems of pre-Reformation times; and a third in the churchyard, consisting of a plain shaft upon two tiers of steps, surmounted by a dial, with the initials of the churchwardens, and the date of 1708, about the period of the re-edification of the parish church.

A very small portion, only some forty or fifty acres, of the land in this parish is arable. Limestone is abundant throughout the parish, and the burning of lime is considerable. Alum is visible in some places, and there are a few stone-quarries. The principal employments of the inhabitants are farming, chairmaking, and ironworking.

[1] Placit. T. Trinit., 17 Edward I. apud Lanc. Rot. 17.

MITTON PARISH.

MITTON parish consists of four townships and two chapelries, but only one of the townships is situated in the county of Lancaster,[1] viz., AIGHTON, BAILEY, and CHAIGLEY, which form together the township, and which, by an order in Council, 1870, were constituted the ecclesiastical parish of HURST GREEN. The length of the Lancashire part of the parish, from the Hodder, in Chaigley, on the north. to the Ribble, in Aighton, on the south, is about four miles and a half; and the breadth, from Bailey, on the south-west, to the confluence of the Hodder with the Ribble on the south-east, is about three miles—comprehending in the whole of this township about 6,300 statute acres of land. Of this district the Ribble forms the southern boundary, and winds along a beautiful vale after having received the Hodder, which divides Lancashire from Yorkshire, at Winkley in Aighton. The Calder, flowing through the deep hollows of Whalley, meets the Ribble at Hacking, a short distance below Mitton Hall. The confluence of these three rivers at Mitton has produced the wet-weather distich of

"The Hodder, the Calder, Ribble, and rain,
All meet together in Mitton domain."

It is conjectured that the name Mitton refers to the Hodder's running through the midst of it (Midtown).[2] This parish appears in Domesday under "Euricscire" (Yorkshire), "Terra Rogerii Pictavensis," thus—

In Gretlintone (Grindleton) Earl Tosti had 4 carucates of land rateable to the gelt.
In Bradforde 2 car.; Widitun 2 car.; Baschelf 4 car.; Mitune 4 car.
Hamerton 2 car., &c. &c.[3]

By a charter prior to 1102, Ilbert de Lacy granted the manor of Mitton, along with Great Merlay, Halghton, Twiselton, &c., to Ralph le Rous, by the service of half a knight's fee (Sceant, &c., quod ego Ilbertus de Lacy, dedi concessi et incartavi Radulpho le Rouse et heredibus in perpetuum Magn. Merlay, Mitton, Halghton, Twisleton, &c.); the grantee is supposed to have taken the surname of Mitton, and to have founded the church here, in which, as in the case of the deans of Whalley and the rectors of Blackburn, he must have been patron and incumbent, and the progenitor of a line of hereditary rectors. In the reign of King John or Henry III., Ralph de Mitton held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Acton, Merlay, and Liveshey, of the Earl of Lincoln,[4] being of the dower of the countess. The Mittons becoming extinct, the manor reverted to the Lacies; and in 37 Henry III. (1252-3), Edmund de Lacy, baron of Halton and constable of Chester, granted the manors of Mitton and Bashall to Thomas Talbot and his heirs in fee farm, paying seven pounds ten shillings and sevenpence per annum.[5] Edmund Talbot, his son, being, in 28 Edward I. (1300), made steward of Blackburnshire to Henry Lacy, then Earl of Lincoln, was, in 32 Edward I. (1304), in the expedition made into Scotland by that monarch, and obtained, as a reward for his services there, a charter of free warren in all his demense lands of Bashall and Mitton.[6]

AIGHTON, under the name of Halghton, was granted, as has been seen, by Ilbert de Lacy's charter. The Mittons, who early became extinct, are supposed to be radically the same with the Bayleys, for Oto de Bayley and Hugo de Mitton were brothers, and both sons of Jordan, sometimes called De Bayley and sometimes De Mitton, who was himself a son of Ralph, parson of Mitton. Richard, son of John de Bayley, married, about 51 Edward III. (1377), Margaret, the daughter and coheir of Sir Richard de Sherburne, who died in 47 Edward III. (1373). The son, Richard de Bayley, assumed the surname of Sherburne, and hence the manor of Aighton, in the inquisitions of this time, is found to be in the possession of the Sherburnes. The original family of Sherburne became extinct by the marriage of the heir of Bayley to the heiress of Sherburne.[7] In 35 Edward I. (1306-7) occurred one of those ferocious assaults for which the gentry of this county in early times have before been noticed, and of which the mention

[1] The other part of the parish of Mitton is situated in the West Riding of the county of York, and, of course, not within the limits of this work.
[2] Whitaker's "Whalley," p. 253.
[3] Domesday, edition 1783, p. 332, col. 2.
[4] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397.
[5] Dugdale's "Baronage," vol. i., 335.
[6] Rot. Chart., 32 Edward I., n. 31.
[7] See "History of Whalley," p. 462.

now can answer no other end than to perpetuate the names for the purposes of the genealogist and antiquary. The account of it is found in the record of the verdict of a jury at Westminster, among the pleadings preserved in the Chapter House, by which the large sum of two hundred pounds was awarded as damages against Robert de Bradehull and his brothers William and Geoffrey, who waylaid Robert de Clyderhou, and left him for dead, while he was at Bailey upon the king's service. The Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem held lands in Aiton (Aighton) in 20 Edward I. (1292), purchased after the charter granted to them in 37 Henry III. (1253). In 4 Edward III. (1330) Robert de Clyderhou held in trust for the abbey of Cokersand the manor of Bailey, of the honors of Cliderhou and Lancaster, as appears by an escheat of that date.

Of CHAIGLEY nothing appears, except that the Sherburnes, holding the manor of Aghton-juxta-Chageley, might possibly have property in the hamlet, if it were not accounted a part of that manor. In 4 James I. (1606), Thomas Osbaldeston, of Cuerdale, second son of John Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, styled a felon in the inquisitiones post mortem,[1] having slain his brother-in-law, Edward Welsh, Esq., forfeited his possessions in Chaigeley. Another proprietor was John Holden, who, in 13 Charles I. (1637), held lands, messuages, and tenements in Chadgley.[2] In the reign of Henry VIII., Richard Holden, then of Whalley, the eleventh in descent, married Anne, daughter of Roger Nowell, of Read, and secondly, Jane, the widow of Thomas Sherburne, of Ribbleton.

The parish church of Mitton, dedicated to St. Michael, or to All Saints, being situated in the township of Mitton, in the West Riding of the county of York, does not come within the range of this history, though the connection is so close as to justify a brief notice. The edifice is a low structure, probably rebuilt on the site of an earlier structure, about the time of Edward III., with a bulky embattled tower, of the late perpendicular period. The interior consists of a nave and chancel. The Sherburne Chapel, erected near the close of the sixteenth century, on the site of the ancient chantry of St. Nicholas,[3] on the north side of the chancel, is divided from the church by a decayed oak screen, with many very curious carvings. Over the door in this chapel are the arms of the Sherburne family, and within are altar tombs, marble monuments, and life-size effigies to the memory of many members of that knightly house, a wealth of sculptured sepulchral memorials, such as few parish churches can equal. The chancel, which is separated from the nave by a very interesting and beautiful oak screen, the lower portion of which is said to have been brought from Cokersand Abbey, is, contrary to the usual custom, considerably lower than the body of the church, from which it is approached by a few steps, an arrangement necessitated by the natural formation of the ground, which declines considerably towards the east. On a desk on one side are several old works, chained, the remains of a parochial library, one of the volumes, Bennett's "Paraphrase upon the Book of Common Prayer," bearing the inscription, *Ex Libris Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Mitton*, 1722. On the screen itself, running along its whole width, is an inscription thus given in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley:" *Devotor' et Iohis factum erat hoc opus, tempore domini Will. Stainford Abbis, anno domini Mill'mo CCC. Nonageno III. ad honorem Be'v.* A careful personal examination enables us to correct this reading, which is inaccurate in several places. The inscription is as follows, the dividing lines indicating places where there are breaks in the woodwork, and mistakes or omissions in its restoration:—

devotor' et iohis : t | factum erat hoc opus | tempore domini : willi. staynford abbis, anno domini : | millmo : | ad honorem be v |

It is doubtful what originally came after "Johis"—possibly "Ierosolymi." The date is imperfect, the characters that originally followed "millessimo" being now wanting, those which Dr. Whitaker had mistaken for the completion of the date being as given above. It is possible that a word or two at the beginning also may have been lost, and that the inscription originally was—"[at the expense] of *devoti* of St. John of I[erusalem] this work was made in the time of the lord William Staynford,[4] abbot, anno domini one thousand [], to the honour of the blessed Virgin." The living is a discharged vicarage in the patronage of Ralph John Aspinall, of Standen, Esq.,[5] of which the Rev. is the present incumbent. In the churchyard, on the south side, is the circular-carved head of an antique cross, which was dug up by a former sexton. There are also several curious gravestones, with foliated crosses, one to the memory

[1] "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. xx., n. 45.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxx., n. 73.
[3] Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, who died in 1594, in his will directs that his body shall "be buryed at my parish church of Mitton, in the midest of my new quere."—C.
[4] William Stainford was abbot of Cockersand in 1393.—C.
[5] By whom the advowson was purchased in 1829 from T. Weld, Esq., of the Sherburne family, who were the successors of the abbot and convent of Cockersand in the patronage. John Ralph Aspinall, of Standen House, Esq., is the present patron.—B. H.

of Thomas Clyderhow, the same probably whose will, made in 1506, is noted below. In the Townley manuscripts is found the copy of the will of one of the incumbents of Mitton, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, expressed in these terms:—

"I Thomas Clyderhow, of the parish of Mytton, bequeathes his sowle to Almighty God, our Ladye Saint Marie, and all the holie companie in heaven; and his bodye to be buryed in the parysh Church of Allhallows of Mytton, his best beast for a mortuarie, and a cowe to Rich. Denbye, priest thereof, to saye a trentall of masses for my sowle. Also my will is to have a durge at my plase, and to have twelve priests to say masse for my sowle upon the day that I shall be buried. Item, I give unto the windowe in the lofte in Mytton Churche two pence.

The parish register of Mitton, which does not go higher than the year 1611, and is then in an imperfect state, exhibits the following results: —

	1151—1612.		1700—1701		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	—	25	25	34	28	19
Marriages	11	—	3	8	21	24
Burials	—	16	27	26	16	19

At Stonyhurst there is a spacious old Catholic domestic chapel, used by the students of the college and the neighbouring inhabitants, but a more stately church was erected near the college in 1832. The only place of worship of the Protestant Dissenters in this parish is the Independent Chapel at Walker Fold, in Chaigley, originally built in 1792, and rebuilt in 1802. An Episcopalian chapel was erected at Hurst Green in 1838, on a piece of land given by Joseph Fenton, Esq.



ANCIENT CROSS, MITTON CHURCHYARD.

The charities in this parish consist of a free school, founded by Richard Sherburne, Esq., in 1689, for the instruction of poor boys and girls, along with an almshouse, a small free school at Walker Fold, and a Sunday school at the Independent chapel, founded by R. Haighton and his daughter in 1792, and endowed with £50 per annum; and a well-endowed almshouse at Hurst Green, in Aighton, founded by Richard Sherburne, Esq., about the year 1689.[1]

The manufactures of this parish are very limited, and consist principally of hand-loom weaving, with wood bobbin making. There is also a considerable quantity of lime burnt, and several stone-quarries are at work. The earliest record of the introduction of manufactures here is in the year 1699, when, it is said, that "Sir Richard Sherburne and his lady set the poor a-spinning of Jersey wool."

Chaigley, Aighton, and Bailey all meet on the north and south summit of the eastern side of the crescent of Longridge Fell. Chaigley stretches from the east-north-east brow of the fell, extending to the banks of the Hodder, and to the wild regions of Bowland and Slaidburn, in Yorkshire. Aighton occupies the east-south-east brow, whence it gradually recedes by a gentle decline into a finely-wooded country, watered by the Hodder and the Ribble; and Bailey lies on the south declination of the fell, sloping down the banks to the Ribble.

In Bailey up to 1830, pulled down in that year by the late Mr. Fenton, existed the ruins of a very interesting chapel—an ancient chantry founded by Robert de Clyderhow, parson of Wigan from 1303. The Clyderhows of Bailey were, in their day, a family of great devotion, for they gave away the very manor in which they resided to Cockersand Abbey, and amply endowed a

[1] This almshouse was removed to its present situation, near Longridge Fell, by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, about the year 1706.

chantry in their own mansion-house. Robert de Clyderhow was the son of Jordan and Cecilia de Cliderhow, from whom he would seem to have inherited the manor of Bailey. He was a man of some importance in the affairs of State, and entrusted with several commissions by the Crown, He died April 2, 1334, and was buried in the chapel of his own founding, at Salley Abbey, where his sepulchral slab may still be seen, with the matrix in which was placed his effigy in brass, and bearing the following inscription on the outer edge:—

+ SIRE
ROBERT DE CLYDERHOW PERSONE
DE WYGAN
GIST YCY. DIEV DE SA ALME EYT VERRAY
MERCY +

The chapel of Bailey is mentioned as early as 1222, and the foundation of the chantry is mentioned in a licence granted, 12 Edward III. (1338), to Henry de Clitherhow, to alienate lands for the support of a chaplain "in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in Bayley, built by Robert de Clyderhow," late rector of Wigan, "and comprising 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood, and 6s. rent in Ribblecestre and Dutton."

Chaigley Hall, a plain stone edifice, was the seat and property of John Holden, gent., in 1628, whose family were long its owners. On a pew in the body of Mitton Church is a Latin inscription in Old English characters, meaning, "This seat or pew is made at the cost of John Holden, of Chadgley, and belongs to his House of Chadgley, A.D. 1628." It was purchased in 1565 by Richard Sherburne, from whose family, in 1754, it passed to the Weld family by marriage. In 1836 Cardinal Weld was its owner and lord of the manor. It is now the property of William Alfred Winstanley, Esq., J.P., who is lord of the manor. An ancient cross, between Chaigley or Chadgley and Hodder Bridge, supposed to mark the site of a Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Chad, is said to give name to this place, but there are no records to support the tradition.[1] A court-leet and court-baron is held under Clitheroe Honor, for the manor of Aighton and Chaigley, at Chaigley, and likewise at Aighton. Bailey is a separate manor, of which Joseph Fenton, Esq., whose grandfather purchased it from Cardinal Weld, in 1834, is lord. A court-leet and baron, subject to Clitheroe, is held at the Fenton Arms, in Bailey, yearly. Bailey Hall is of the date of 51 Edward III. (1377). Waddington Hall, in the Yorkshire part of this parish, then belonging to the Tempests, afforded an asylum for twelve months to the unfortunate Henry VI., after the battle of Hexham; but at length his retreat was discovered by the prying eye of Sir James Harrington, aided by Thomas Talbot, the son of Sir Edmund Talbot, and his cousin John. The royal fugitive, when he found that he was betrayed, escaped across the Ribble over Brungerley Hipping (Stepping) Stones, and sought concealment in Clitheroe Wood, but, being hotly pursued, he was taken, and ignominiously conveyed to London. The most interesting portion of this parish is Aighton. Winckley Hall, formerly the property and the residence of the De Winckleys—who were located here as early as the reign of Richard I.—is situated in a well-sheltered spot close to the junction of the Hodder with the Ribble. It is now occupied as a farmhouse. But the glory of the district is Stonyhurst. This estate was in possession of the Sherburne family from 1372, when Richard, son of John de Bayley—who married the heiress of Sherburne, and had a son, Richard, who took the name of Sherburne—had licence for an oratory at Stonyhurst. At a period subsequent to the death of the last male representative, Sir Nicholas Sherburne, in 1717, the Duchess of Norfolk lived a long time here, and died here in 1754, after which the house remained untenanted until the community of the English Academy of Liège came in 1794.

Sir Richard Sherburne received the honour of knighthood for his bravery in the battle of Leith. Sir Richard was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, as he had been of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, under each of whom he had conformed to the religious changes of the times, being one of Henry VIII.'s commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries.[2] Under his munificent hand the splendid mansion rose upon the site of the ancient edifice, but death overtook him before he had completed his labours. The noble west front, and one wing, together with half the quadrangular court, are standing as he left them at his death in 1594. The cupolas of the towers were added by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, and were built at a cost of £50! as is shown by the deed of contract still existing at Stonyhurst. Sir Nicholas, the last lord of Stonyhurst of the Sherburne family, was a travelled scholar. Under his direction the gardens and grounds were laid out in the French taste, and he was preparing to complete the half-finished building when he lost

[1] A small part of the ruins of an ancient chapel was standing about a century ago, upon an estate in Chaigley, which still bears the name of Chapel House. Some fields near the place are still called Saint Chad's Meadows.

[2] The edition of 1836 gave a tradition that, "notwithstanding his adherence to the Catholic faith," he was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth, "by whom he was allowed, as a special favour, to have his chapel and his priest at Stonyhurst." Canon Raines has shown that this is about the reverse of the fact.—B. H.

his only son, Richard Francis, who died in the year 1702, at the age of nine years, having, as is alleged, inadvertently eaten some yew-tree berries, and been poisoned. This severe domestic bereavement so affected him that he abandoned his design. He received the dignity of a baronet in February, 1685, and died in 1717, when the title became extinct. His only daughter, Maria Winifreda Francisca, married Thomas, the eighth Duke of Norfolk, and died without issue in 1754. The family possessions now passed to the children of Elizabeth, sister of Sir Nicholas, who had married William, son and heir of Sir John Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, and his eminence, Cardinal Weld (raised to that dignity in 1829), the eldest son of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, inherited this noble mansion from his father. In the reign of Elizabeth, and for several generations afterwards, the Stonyhurst family was all powerful in this neighbourhood. The marriage of Roger Sherburne, of Wolfhouse, with Isabel Knolles, the heiress of the ancient family of that name, transmitted to the Sherburnes possessions in the parish of Chipping; and Robert Sherburne, a lawyer, reader to the honourable society of Gray's Inn, became possessed of Little Mitton by marriage, in the 9th Elizabeth, with Dorothy, the daughter and coheir of Thomas Catterall, of Catterall and Mitton.

STONYHURST COLLEGE.

In 1794 the stately mansion of Stonyhurst was fixed upon as the seat of an English Roman Catholic College of Jesuits, the heads of the college at Liège having been driven from their establishment by the proscriptions of the French revolution, and being induced by the judicious mitigation of the penal enactments in England against Catholic seminaries, to seek an asylum in their native country, a long lease was accordingly obtained of the house and of the college farm, on moderate terms, from the late Thomas Weld, Esq. The mansion they found much dilapidated from time and neglect, but it was put into a state of complete repair—the old buildings about it were pulled down, and a new wing and other important additions gradually erected, till it now forms a stately pile, all in the style of Sir Richard Sherburne's mansion of 1594, enclosing a quadrangle 80 feet by 100, with other buildings, its fine church and its infirmary forming wings at right angles to the principal front. In the upper storeys are the dormitories; below are the apartments for the professors and teachers, with a magnificent library, containing about 30,000 volumes, among which are many of great rarity and value. Of this library the following careful and interesting account is given by Mr. Dobson:—[1]

"It is rich in black-letter works, and in ancient manuscripts; among the former are between 500 and 600 volumes, many of them being early specimens of printing, including the 'Golden Legende,' printed by Caxton, in 1493, and the 'Book of Eneydoes,' printed by Caxton in 1490; a vast number from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's son-in-law and successor; and a great variety of missals and other religious books, several printed by Pynson, whose missals, Dibdin said, were among the most magnificent productions of the press at the commencement of the sixteenth century. One of the most interesting of these volumes is a religious work, 'Horæ in Laudem beatissimæ virginis Mariæ, ad usum Romanum,' printed in 1558. According to tradition, this volume once belonged to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and is said to have been the identical book which she held in her hand as she mounted the scaffold, and which she caused to be delivered to her confessor. By him it was deposited in the library of Douay College, and thence found its way to the library of the Jesuits' College at Liège, from which place it accompanied the fathers to Stonyhurst in 1794. The cover bears the words 'Maria' and 'Regina,' with a crown, a rose, and a pomegranate, with the arms of England and France quarterly. Mr. Boardman, the compiler of the catalogue of black-letter works at Stonyhurst, says: 'The heraldic devices cannot be taken to designate Mary Queen of Scots, but are rather suited to Mary of England, the rose and the pomegranate being the badges of England and Spain respectively. The crown is not, strictly speaking, either that of England, France, or Scotland. The style and workmanship of the cover, as also the crown in shape and ornament, are said, by one who has compared them, to be extremely similar to those of the Book of Penalties (Henry VIII.) belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It is possible, therefore, that the book belonged in the first instance to Mary of England, and from her hands, either by bequest or otherwise, came into those of Mary Queen of Scots.' Among the manuscripts is probably one of the most extensive collections of ancient missals in the kingdom, many of them beautifully illuminated, and judged by the caligraphy to be of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a manuscript attributed to St. Francis de Sales; the Homilies of Pope Gregory, of the date of 1168-1183; and, which is the oldest manuscript in the collection, a copy of the Gospel of St. John, considered to be the work of the seventh century, and said to have been found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert."

To these have been added some very curious MSS. in Amharic, presented by an old scholar, who brought them from Abyssinia after the late war. Among the more striking features of the college may be mentioned the refectory, a very fine room, 30 yards long, the walls covered with portraits of former scholars, and at the end a raised dais, extending on each side into deeply-recessed bay windows; the exhibition hall, in which hang some noted pictures of the old masters; the scholars' chapel, with its exquisite decorations, and a fine cast of Auchterman's Dead Christ in the ante-chamber. The museum is between the western towers, and contains, among many other interesting subjects, the private seals of James II. and Fenelon, the embroidered cap of Sir Thomas More, his seal when Under-Treasurer, and his original George,[2] when Lord Chancellor, with this inscription: "O passi graviora dabit his quoque finem;" several venerable vases, pixes, and crosses; with a number of transatlantic curiosities, presented by C. Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, in the

[1] "Rambles by the Ribble," second series.

[2] A figure of St. George, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

county of York; a good collection of minerals and shells; bronze casts of the Cæsars, and plaster casts of the martyrdoms of the apostles; and the cabinet of the learned Queen Christina of Sweden. On the south angle of the front of the college a large and handsome ornamental Catholic church or chapel has been erected, partly by subscription, and partly out of the college fund, in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, after a design by J. J. Scoles, Esq. The first stone of the structure was laid in 1832. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and was consecrated June 23rd, 1835. The total cost of its erection is estimated to have far exceeded £10,000. Within the last dozen years important additions and improvements have been made in the college buildings. A large portion of the more modern structure—that erected since it became a seminary of learning—has been rebuilt from the foundations at a cost exceeding £100,000, and the whole now forms a magnificent pile of buildings, designed with all modern improvements, and without a rival for completeness in this part of the country. The college, which was affiliated at an early period to the London University, has an average of about 300 students, and the course of education includes classics, mental and natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, astronomy, and the higher branches of mathematics. A Roman altar, dedicated to the "mother goddesses" by a captain of the Asturians, was in 1834 rescued from the rubbish of a neighbouring farmyard, and now stands on more classical ground in the garden of Stonyhurst. This rare piece of antiquity proved to be the identical altar which the venerable Camden, in 1603, saw near Ribchester. The altar is 33 inches high by 22 inches broad, and the inscription might formerly be read thus—

"DEIS MATRIBVS | M. INGENVI | VS ASIATICVS | DEC. AL. AST. | SS. LL. M.,"



STONYHURST COLLEGE.

but, unfortunately, exposure to the weather has completely obliterated it, and it is now preserved only on a small brass plate let into the stone. One of the most noted features of the college is the observatory in the garden, magnetic and astronomical. The astronomical branch is in connection with the Royal Astronomical Society, and the magnetic is one of the few connected with Kew Observatory. The telescope known as "Peter's Telescope" is here.

The stately pile of Stonyhurst, with its towers and park-like grounds, forms a magnificent object to the whole of the surrounding country; and the prospects which it commands are bold, rich, and beautiful. Eastward appear the picturesquely wooded valleys of the Hodder and the Ribble; the castle of Clitheroe is seen crowning the summit of an isolated hill, and the vast mass of Pendle closes the view. Southward appear the high grounds of Blackburn parish, and the windings of the Ribble towards Ribchester. The principal part of the edifice is to the west, looking over the park and grounds, which are ornamented with clumps of plantation. The geographical situation of Stonyhurst is ten miles to the north of Blackburn, the post-town of the establishment, and it is equidistant four miles from Clitheroe, Whalley, and Ribchester. The Rev. W. H. Eyre, rector of Stonyhurst, is lord of the manor of Aighton.

RIBCHESTER PARISH.

IN the progress of our topographical tour through the hundred of Blackburn we arrive, in conclusion, at one of the most ancient of our English cities. Ribchester, or, as the Domesday Survey has it, Ribelcastre—though now little more than an obscure and decayed village—traces its antiquity up to the time of the Roman invasion of Britain, and is unquestionably of Roman origin. The name, the Roman roads, and the Roman remains found here, all concur in establishing this fact. Ribchester parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Chipping, on the east by Mitton, on the south by Blackburn, and on the west by Preston and Kirkham. The parish has an area of 7,685 statute acres, being from five to six miles in length, from Alston to Dutton, and from three to four miles in breadth, from the summit of Longridge Fell to the river Ribble. This river—"broad, rapid, and sonorous"—divides Ribchester on the south from Blackburn parish,[1] by turns washing and wasting the land on the southern and the land on the northern banks of the river. There is an excellent fishery—the property of Lord de Tabley for four miles on the south, and of Mr. Fenton and the landowners on the north—where morts, sprods, and salmon are caught during the season in great perfection, for the supply of the neighbouring markets.

Ribchester is the *Rigodunum* of Camden, the *Coccium* of Horsley and Dr. Whitaker, and the *Rerigonium* of Richard of Cirencester,[2] but it is now generally admitted to be the *Bremetonaci* of the tenth route of the Itinerary of Antoninus. The Roman roads, through Ribchester, from Manchester to York, over Longridge Fell, and from Ribchester to the estuary of the Wyre, have already been mentioned in this work,[3] and some of the most remarkable antiquities of the place described. The first notice in modern times of this ancient Roman station is found in Leland, who describes it as "a poore thing." "It hath beene," says he, "an Auncient Towne. Great Squarid Stones, Voults, and antique coynes be founde ther, and ther is a place wher that the People fable that the *Jues* had a Temple." Subsequent discoveries have served to show that this "fable," like most popular traditions, is partly true and partly erroneous. A temple stood here, no doubt, but it was a heathen and not a Jewish temple. Leland adds, "The tide flowith and ebbith in *Ribyl* most communely more than half way up betwixt Prestun & Ribcestre, and at Ragis of Spring Tydes farther;" and the inference has been drawn that the Ribble was anciently navigable to this point. Dr. Stukeley and other writers have followed in the train of these authorities; but Dr. Leigh, towards the close of the seventeenth century, expressed his opinion, in coincidence with that of Mr. Oddy, that the Ribble was certainly never navigable so high as Ribchester; and Dr. Whitaker—who, in the first edition of his "History of Whalley," had taken it for granted that "the tides once rose so high as to waft vessels of considerable burden to the quays of *Coccium*—in a later edition of the same work candidly retracts that opinion, principally on the very strong ground that the tides which could float vessels up to Ribchester would have laid the Fylde country under water and inundated the Roman roads. It must be admitted that there is much weight in this reasoning, and that the fact of the discovery of marine vehicles, much less of anchors, rings, and nails, will go a very little way towards overturning the conclusion that the boats found here, were used merely for the ferry and the fosse. In addition to this reason there is geological demonstration that Ribchester could not have been a port in the time of the Romans, in the fact that the water passes not only over the sand, but also over the solid rocks, in its course between Ribchester and Preston in several places.

Camden visited Ribchester in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and speaks of this ancient city then as a village. That profound antiquary enters with more minuteness than usual into a description of the Roman remains in this place, and says that at Salesbury Hall, in the neigbourhood, the seat of the ancient family of the Talbots, he found a pedestal of a pillar (? base of an altar) thus inscribed—

"DEO MARTI. ET VICTORIÆ DD. AVGG. ET CC. NN."

[1] A small portion of Clayton-le-Dale, in Blackburn parish, lies on the north side of the Ribble, close by Ribchester.

[2] It is now accepted generally as Rerigonium or Rigodunum.—H.

[3] Vol. i., pp. 4-6.—C.

This pillar, or altar, is now lost, but Mr. Thompson Watkin thinks the last two lines should be rendered DD. NN. AVGG., in which case it would read—

"DEO | MARTI. ET | VICTORIÆ | DD. NN. | AVGG. | ET CC."

("To the god Mars, and the victory of our lords the Augusti and Cæsars.") In that case it could not have been of an earlier date than A.D. 292, when Diocletian and Maximianus appointed Valerius Maximianus and Constantius Chlorus Cæsars.[1] In an adjoining wall he found another stone with figures upon it, and what to him was an unintelligible inscription; but this fine piece of Roman antiquity, Dr. Whitaker, by favour of Lord Bulkeley, was allowed to detach from the wall of Salesbury Hall in the year 1814, when on the front side was exhibited, in basso-relievo of exquisite workmanship, Apollo gracefully reposing on his lyre; on the second side, the figures of two priests, in flowing robes, holding the head of a horned animal between them; the third side, having been attached to the wall, was blank; and the fourth bore an inscription which—allowing for the commencement of the lines that have been broken off, and for lingulate letters—is thus rendered—

"DEO SAN
(A)POLINI MAPON
(PR)O SALVTE DN
(ET)N. EQQ. SAR.
. BREMETENN
(G)ORDIANI
. Ð ANTONI
NVS LEG. VI.
VIC. DOMV
MELITENVS . . ."

i.e., "To the holy god Apollo Maponus for the welfare of our lord (the emperor) and of the Numerus of Sarmatian horse (styled the) Gordian . . . Antoninus of the Sixth Legion (styled the) Victorious. (His) birthplace (was) Melitene." This altar was bequeathed by Dr. Whitaker to St. John's College, Cambridge, where it is now preserved. Dr. Whitaker gave the following as the inscription extended: DEO SANCTO APPOLLINI APONO OB SALUTEM D›MINI NOSTRI ALA EQUITUM SARMATARUM BRENETEN. SUB DIANIO ANTONINO CENTURIONE LEGIONIS SEXTÆ VICTRICIS, DOMO VELITRIS," a reading which was generally accepted with the substitution, suggested by Dr. Bruce, of BREMETNN for BRENETEN.

When Camden visited Ribchester again in 1603, he met with an altar, the largest and finest he ever saw, dedicated to the mother goddesses who are mentioned on no other inscription in the world but this and another found in the bishopric of Durham. The inscription is in these terms:—

DEIS MATRIBVS
M. INGENVI
VS ASIATICVS
DEC. AL. AST.
SS. LL. M.

This fine piece of antiquity (see page 93) was first removed to Salesbury, then to Dinkley Hall, and is now, as has been mentioned, deposited at Stonyhurst College. A poor man's small altar was turned up in the rubbish, bearing this inscription—the only inscription found in Britain to Mars Pacifer, "the Peaceful Mars":—

PACIFE
RO MARTI
ELEG AVR
BA. POS
VIT. EX. VO
TO.

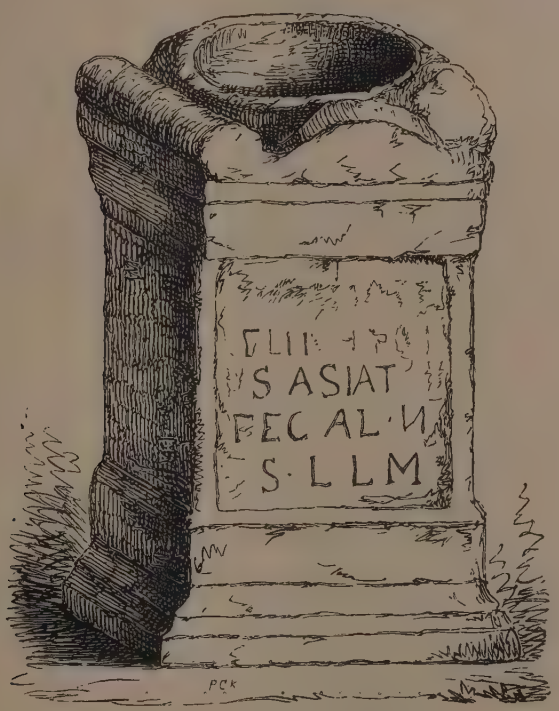
Camden also preserves the record of a large stone dug up here, on which was carved a naked figure

[1] "Rom. Lanc.," p. 138.—C.

on horseback, brandishing a spear, and insulting over a naked man on the ground, which stone bore the following inscription:—

HIS TERRIS TEGITVR
AEL. MATRONA QVOND
VIX. AN. XXVIII. M. II. D. VIII.
ET. M. IVL. MAXIMVS. FIL.
VIX. AN. VI. M. III. D. XX. ET. CAM.
PANIA. DVBITATE MATER
VIX. AN. L. ILV. MAXIMVS
S. C. ALAE SAR. CONIVX.
CONIVGI INCOMPARABILI
ET FILIO PATRI PIENTIS
SIMO ET SOCAERE TENA
CISSIME MEMORIA P.[1]

Dr. Stukeley, in his "Itinerarium Curiosum," after a personal survey of Ribchester, made in the year 1725, says—"The Ribble is very broad in this place, rapid and sonorous, and, what is much



ROMAN ALTAR FOUND AT RIBCHESTER, 1603.

to be lamented, runs over innumerable Roman antiquities; for in this long tract of time it has eaten away a third part of the city. I traced out the old ground plot, and where the wall and ditch went round it; it lay in length east and west along the north side of the river, upon its brink 800 feet long and 500 broad" (forming an area of from 9 to 10 acres for the city within its walls). "Originally, I apprehend, two streets ran along its length, and three crossed them on its breadth." "By symmetry I find the whole channel of the river, at present, lies within the precinct of the old city, the original channel on the other side being filled up with city walls and rubbish, for it bends with a great elbow towards the city." The stream here is frequently very impetuous, and two or three bridges have in modern times been swept away by floods. Leigh, Horsley, Whitaker,

[1] The reading given is that of Braithwaite, which differs slightly from Camden's rendering, but seems the most correct.—C.

and others have made later discoveries, and the following complete a catalogue so rich as almost to justify Camden's quotation of "this hobbling rhyme of the inhabitants"—

"It is written upon a Wall in Rome,
Ribchester was as Rich as any Town in Christendome."

An altar dedicated to Mars and Victory, which in Camden's time was preserved at Salesbury but is now lost, was thus inscribed:—

DEO
MARTI. ET
VICTORIAE
DP. AVGC. ET. CC. NN.

i.e., "To the God Mars, and the victory of our lords the Augusti and Cæsars." A votive stone, engraved by Horsley, and supposed, though erroneously, to point at Severus and Caracalla, bears this inscription—"IMP. CAES. MA. CO." A milliary stone, copied by Horsley, is engraved thus—"LEG. XXVV. FECIT," *i.e.*, "The Twentieth Legion Valiant and Victorious made (this)," and on one side was the rude figure of a boar, the usual emblem of the twentieth legion. This stone, which was for a time at Browsholme, came into the possession of Dr. Whitaker, and was by him bequeathed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where it is now preserved. The noblest discovery, however, ever made here, or perhaps in Britain, was in the year 1796, when the shelving bank of the Ribble exposed the remains already described,[1] which seem to have been deposited in an excavation of the earth, filled up with soil of a different quality. In 1811, some workmen employed to stop the encroachments of the Ribble, nearly opposite to the church, found, at a depth of about a yard beneath the surface, the foundation of two parallel walls, lying nearly north and south, at the



MILLIARY STONE.

distance of about 24 yards from each other, and very strongly cemented. Among the rubbish were five human skulls and a corresponding quantity of other bones. Within the wall was a flagged floor, and near the south end the remains of a large flat stone, which the workmen inadvertently broke, but when the fragments were united, it was found to bear an inscription, which Dr. Whitaker, after much learned investigation, reads thus—"DEÆ MINERVÆ—PRO SALUTE IMPERATORIS ALEXANDRI AUGUSTI ET JULIÆ MAMMEÆ MATRIS DOMINI NOSTRI & CASTRORUM SUORUM, ET VALERII CRESCENTIS FULVIANI LEGATI, PROVINCIÆ PRÆSIDIS, PROPRÆTORE, TITUS FLORIDUS NATALIS LEGATUS, PRÆPOTENTI NUMINI ET REGINÆ TEMPLUM A SOLO RESTITUIT ET DEDICAVIT," but which Mr. Thompson Watkin, who gives an engraving of the stone from a photograph of the original, renders—

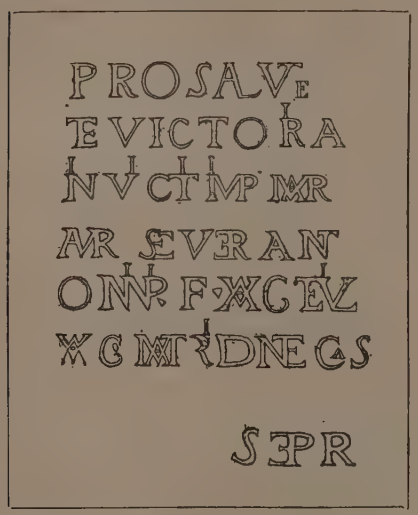
.
RO
L. LI. . . . (MA)T(R)IS. D. N. ET. (C)ASTR. SV(B. C.)
VAL. CRESCENTIS. FVL(VI)ANI LEG. EIVS PR. (PR.)
T. FLORID. NATALIS LEG. PRAEP. N̄. ET RECT(OR)
TEMPLVM A SOLO. EX. RE(S)PONSV. (RE)
STITVIT. ET. DEDICAVIT

and adds that from the occurrence of the words "*matris domini nostri et Castrorum*," it is plain that the inscription has been dedicated (in addition, probably to a deity) either to Caracalla and his mother, Julia Domna, or to Severus Alexander and his mother, Julia Mainmea, but from its shattered state it is uncertain which. The building of which these formed the foundation was a temple, restored or rebuilt in the early part of the third century, in the reign of Septimus Severus

[1] See vol. i., p. 9.

or that of Caracalla, and probably dedicated to Minerva, a fine helmeted bronze head of that goddess having been found within its precincts.[1] In 1813 Dr. Whitaker and several of his friends explored the site of this temple as far as the south wall of the churchyard would admit, and found below the vegetable mould a stratum of charcoal, formed by the timber of the roof, which had evidently been consumed by fire. Beneath the fallen roof lay several human skeletons, apparently of tall robust men, and innumerable fragments of Samian ware, with a neatly graduated steelyard and several other relics. Only one coin was found, and that a denarius of one of the Antonines, in bad condition. The conclusion drawn from these appearances is that the temple had been stormed and burnt, and that several of its defenders had been overwhelmed and buried in the ruins, probably during the insurrection in the reign of Commodus. A few months afterwards, in digging a grave in the churchyard, the sexton met with the base of a column, resting upon the earth at 4½ feet beneath the surface of the churchyard, and further search showed that the temple had been of an oblong shape, with 16 columns in front, and that it was 112 feet in length. To this long list of Roman antiquities we have to add the following, more recently discovered by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Salesbury: On the 28th of February, 1833, a fine Roman altar, 2 feet 10 inches in height, and 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 7 inches in depth, was dug up in the churchyard at Ribchester. The sides of this interesting and ancient relic, which has survived the changes and mutilations of 1,600 years, are ornamented with vine branches, and the front by an inscription which may be thus read—

"PRO SALUTE
ET VICTORIA
INVICTI IMP(ERATORIS) MAR(CI)
AUR(ELII) SEV(ERI) ANT
ONINI P(II) F(ELICIS) AUG(USTI) ET JUL(IÆ)
AUG(USTÆ) MATRI(S) D(OMINI)
ET CAS(TRORUM)
. (FRAT)RIS SEPT(IMII)"



INSCRIPTION ON ROMAN ALTAR FOUND AT RIBCHESTER.

"For the safety and victory of the unconquerable Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, the Pius [Caracalla], the happy Augustus, and of his mother Julia Augusta Domna, and of the camps." The seventh and part of the eight line of the inscription, which probably contained the

[1] This helmet, which is a very elaborate and beautiful work of art, is described at length in vol. i., p. 9.—C.

[2] An antiquary in the neighbourhood has kindly forwarded some observations, together with a more accurate copy of the inscription as given above: "A difficulty arises in the construction of the fifth line. If the conjecture be correct, that this was an altar erected in honour of Caracalla, I think a reading of it in the following manner (if it can be supported by reference to other inscriptions of a contemporaneous date) would not be an improbable one: 'Pro Salute et Victoriâ invicti Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi Antonini Pii Filii Augusti et Juliæ Augustæ Matris Domnæ et Castrorum Suorum.' I cannot, however, quite reconcile the inscription with this interpretation of it, unless we may, in the sixth line, supply the letter s to the end of Matri, and alter it from the dative to the genitive case, and thus dedicate the altar to the emperor, 'the son of Augustus and of Julia Augusta Domna, and for the safety of the Camp.' The seventh line (as I am informed) has been erased, though not with much care, as some remains of the letters still appear, but so imperfectly as to render their construction unintelligible. I have reason to think the above copy of the inscription to be correct, but I very much doubt whether a right interpretation of it has been given."

name and titles of the Emperor Geta, it may be assumed that it was executed between the death of the Emperor Septimus Severus and the murder of his son, the Emperor Geta, *i.e.*, between February, 211, and February, 212.

The lower part of the stone is mutilated, so as to destroy one line of the inscription, and a small portion of what remains appears to have been chiselled over, but in general the inscription is remarkably clear and distinct. The same marks of burning, which have elsewhere presented themselves, were here also most apparent. Besides the altar, a small fibula and ring of brass, a bulla, apparently inscribed with some characters, but now illegible, and three coins, one of Trajan, of brass, much corroded, the second of Valerian, also of brass, very perfect, and inscribed on the obverse, "P. LIC. VALERIANVS P. F. AUG.," on the reverse, "FELICITAS AUG.," the third, bearing the head of a young man, but the name effaced, were found on this occasion. The altar, which was formerly placed in the entrance-hall of the vicarage at Ribchester, was purchased about the year 1877 by the Marquis de Rothwell, and is now preserved at Sharples Hall, near Bolton.

A coin of Kenred, king of Northumberland, and some Roman pottery were found at the Anchor Hill, in Ribchester, in January, 1829, and were, in 1836, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Salesbury. On a coin found here in 1831 was this inscription, "IMP CÆS NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM," on the reverse, "P.M.TR.P.COS.II.P.P.," with a sitting figure, holding in her right hand a patera, in her left a cornucopia. This was found in the bowling-green. In the churchyard, along with the circular stones, was turned up a coin thus inscribed, "MARCVS AVRELIVS AVG.," reverse, "ABVNDANTIA AVG.," and a figure—Abundance—standing and holding a cornucopia. Coins are frequently found. Mr. Allen had part of the amphora mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, and many remnants of Roman pottery. At the back of the White Bull, a very small gold cup with handles was found. The old channel is now filled up and scarcely discernible. No tunnel now exists under the Red Lion Inn, nor are there any steep or latitudinal streets, nor any of the monuments mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, except a few stones. Coins, one of Augustus Cæsar, several of Titus Vespasian, Diocletian, Cocceius Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Severus, Commodus, Marcus Antoninus, and Julia, have been at various times discovered, some of copper, others of a mixed metal; one silver Saxon coin, and a ruby with Mars on the reverse; two coins with crosses and an emperor's head, probably Constantine, motto, "SUB HOC SIGNO VINCES;" pieces of urns, flower-pots, and the finger of a copper statue, erected for an emperor, were once picked up. The Rev. B. T. Haslewood, late incumbent of Ribchester, accumulated a number of Roman coins and other interesting Roman remains. In February, 1837, in the course of excavations in the garden of Mr. Patchett, surgeon, remains of a Roman hypocaust were found, with portions of a leaden pipe, parts of the foundation of a house, and some illegible coins and fragments of glass. In 1874, while digging a grave in the churchyard, the sexton found, in a stratum of burnt or charred wood, a very perfect Roman statera, or steelyard, with a lever marked with numerals, and the usual weights and hooks, evidently intended for weighing small articles. This relic was obtained by the Marquis de Rothwell, and is preserved at Sharples. An interesting discovery was made in April, 1876, when a monumental stone of Romano-British workmanship was taken out of the bed of the Ribble by Mr. P. Weardon, of Blackburn, at a point on the Clayton-le-Dale side of the stream, nearly opposite Ribchester. This stone, which is now preserved in the Blackburn Museum, is 5 feet 6 inches in height by 2 feet 6 inches wide, and is pointed at the head, the apex having originally been surmounted by a finial-like ornament that has disappeared. The sculpture, which is enclosed in a panel, represents a Roman horseman in the act of spearing his prostrate foe. The equestrian is habited in a close-fitting tunic, with an outer garment or mantle fastened over the breast by a large circular fibula, and, in addition to his spear, is armed with a dagger or short sword, the sheath of which is suspended from the girdle. The impaled Briton is recumbent and protected only by a shield of irregular oval form. A detailed account of this "find," with an accurate description of the several sculptured figures, is given by Mr. W. A. Abram (to whom we are indebted for the illustration, p. 97), in a paper contributed to the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries,"[1] reproduced in his "History of Blackburn." In 1882 a large slab was found by Mr. D. Geddes, of Blackburn, in the bed of the Ribble, about a quarter of a mile above the site of the Roman station. It is part of a larger stone, apparently of sepulchral character, and contains, on a sunken panel, part of an incised inscription which, so far as can be deciphered, is as follows:—

. N . . . A
. CVRAMIIC
. SDIICF . . IVS.
.

[1] Pro. Society of Antiquaries, vol. vii., pp. 30-4, second series.—C.

Still more recently investigations have been made by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, vicar of Hoghton, who has succeeded in determining the exact form and size of the camp, and has exposed to view a portion of one of the gates which he found *in situ*, in a line with a roadway which still bears the name of Stoneygate Lane. During the excavations made under his direction, a large quirn, in perfect condition, was found, with fragments of pottery, a few Roman coins, a brass ring, and other articles; and so recently as March, 1890, a milled gold coin of the Emperor Gratian (378-383) was



MONUMENTAL STONE FOUND IN THE BED OF THE RIBBLE, NEAR RIBCHESTER, 1876.

turned up by the Rev. F. J. Dickson, vicar of Ribchester, bearing the inscription upon the obverse—

D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. DVG.,

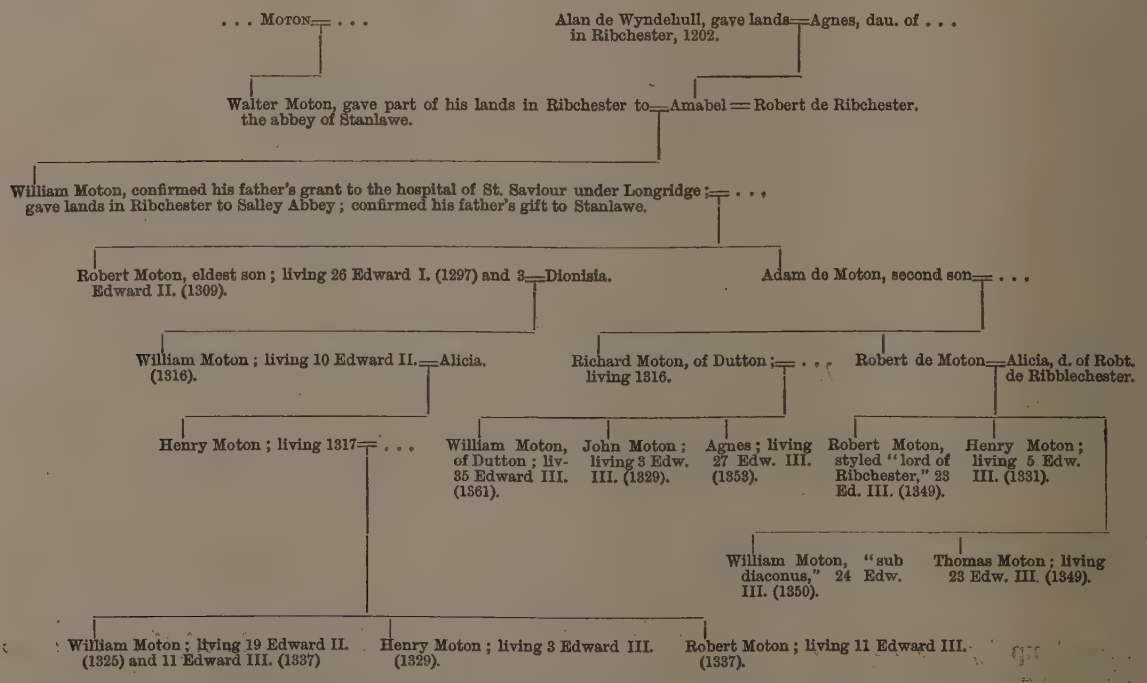
and on the reverse—

JVVENTYTIS S.M. TR.

The grandeur of Roman Ribchester has for many ages passed away. The remains are scattered in all directions, but for centuries to come the antiquary will, no doubt, have his taste gratified and his ingenuity exercised by the disinterment of the works of the artists of an empire of which Ribchester, in its ancient splendour and in its present decay, furnishes not an unfit emblem.

After the departure of the Romans, the city of Ribchester began to decline; the Saxons, it is probable, found it in decay; and all that is said of it in the Domesday Survey is, that Rebelcastre is in the hundred of Amounderness, among the sixteen villages dependent upon Preston, and contains two carucates of land. After the Conquest it is possible that the ancient city regained some portion of its former consequence, but its final overthrow was effected by the Scotch invaders, under Bruce, in the year 1323, when, like Preston, it was burned to the ground.

In 42 Henry III. (1258) the manor of Ribchester was held by Edmund de Lacy, lord of the Honor of Clitheroe, constable of Chester, and the great benefactor of the Monastery of Stanlawe. In 11 Edward III. (1337) Henry de Cliderhow held forty acres of land in Ribbelchester Dutton for a certain chaplain. As early as the year 1202 Alan de Wyndhull is found holding lands in Ribchester, for by a fine made at Lancaster on November 3rd in that year Alan de Wyndhull and Agnes, his then wife, gave a bovate of land to John, son of Robert, to hold for ever by service of 12d. on 1 September, for which John gave Alan "unam libram cymini,"[1] and on the following day the said Alan and Agnes gave Henry, son of Bernard, one bovate in Ribchester on the same terms.[2] Alan de Wyndhull had a daughter Amabel, who married Walter Motun, and at his death remarried Robert de Ribchester. "In 27 Edward III." (1353), says Dr. Whitaker, "I find the Motons styled themselves lords of Ribchester." By a deed without date, William, son of Walter Motun, of Ribelcestre, confirms to God and St. Mary, and to the hospital of St. Saviour under Longrig, and the master and brethren there serving God, all the land which Walter his father gave to the hospital in pure and perpetual alms in the town of Ribelcestre. The deed is signed by Adam de Blakeburn, Sir John his son, William de Samlesbury, Richard de Alveton, Adam de Hochton, Thomas de Hudresale, and others.[3] He also confirmed to the monks of Stanlawe his father's gift of the mill in Ribchester; and by another deed he gave to the monks of St. Mary, of Salley, six acres in Ribchester. Amabel, the daughter of Alan de Wyndhull, and widow of Walter Motun, in her widowhood, gave to God and St. Benedict of Stanlawe, and the abbot and convent serving God and St. Benedict there, the land and buildings which Walter, her husband, gave them. The descent of this family will be more clearly shown in the accompanying pedigree:—



[1] Feet of Fines, Lanc., John, No. 32.—C. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 13.—C. [3] Ellis's "Monasticon," vol. vi., p. ii., n. 2, p. 636.

From the Motons, Ribchester passed to the Lynales or Linehalls, the manor having, by a fine made at Westminster May 1, 1373, been settled on William Lynehall and Katerina, his wife, presumably a daughter of Richard de Hoghton, and afterwards wife of Sir Hugh Venables, of Kinderton, and the heirs of their bodies, with successive remainders to Katerina's children, to Richard, son of Alexander de Lyneales, and lastly, to the right heirs of Katerina.[1] Katerina, the wife of William Lynehall, afterwards, and as it would appear while she was a widow, being then (8 Henry IV., 1406-7) styled lady of the manor of Ribchester, founded a chantry on the north side of Ribchester Church. The manor subsequently became the property of the family of Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower. In 7 Henry IV. (1405-6) Sir Richard Hoghton founded a chantry in the church of Riblechester;[2] and in the *Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum*, 8 Henry IV. (1406-7), Richard de Hoghton is said to have given some lands, with appurtenances, in Dutton, Ribbelchestre, Chepyn, &c. His daughter Katherine, wife of William Venables, lady of the manor of Ribchester, increased this endowment, vesting certain lands in trust for a chaplain to celebrate divine service every day, in the chapel erected on the north side of the church of Ribchester, for the salvation of King Henry and of Sir Richard Hoghton, knight, her father and mother, and other persons. In 1447 Richard de Hoghton was lord of the manor; in 14 Henry VII. (1498-9) the manor was vested in Sir Alexander Hoghton,[3] and in 36 Elizabeth (1594), it was found that Sir Richard Sherburne died seised of the manor.[4] From the Sherburnes the manor of Ribchester descended to Mary, duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, who died in 1720, and on her death in 1754 to her aunt Elizabeth, sister of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, and wife of William Weld; and by Cardinal Weld it was sold in 1829 to Joseph Fenton, Esq., father of the present owner, along with the manors of Dutton and Bailey. The manors of Ribchester and Dutton descended to John Fenton, whose son, James Fenton, Esq., of Dutton manor, is now the lord. Courts-leet and courts-baron are held in Ribchester yearly, soon after Easter. The most ancient existing edifices of Ribchester, exclusive of the parish church, are Buckley Hall, a substantial stone building with mullioned windows, built by the Sherburnes in 1661, and Cottam Hall, or Dilworth Hall as it is sometimes designated, at Knowle Green, now a farmhouse, but for many generations the residence of the Cottams. All the ancient families are either extinct or no longer resident, except the Patchetts, one of whose ancestors was among the witnesses to Dr. Wolset's will in 1552. In 20 Edward I. (1292) Rybelchestr' occurs as one of the places in which the prior of St. John of Jerusalem claimed to exercise certain feudal privileges.

This part of the county of Lancaster abounds with remnants of crosses and columnar stones, some of them very ancient. A small cross, with a ball in front, was found in Ribchester churchyard, and removed to Lovely Hall, in Salesbury, which closely resembled those in Whalley churchyard, and on that account was supposed to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus, or, as is more probable, some Celtic missionary from the north, at Ribchester.[5] In the garden wall of the White Lion Inn, at Hothersall, there is a plain stone, about three feet high; and the remains of other plain shafts are at Dutton Lee and Pinfold. At the north-east extremity of the parish is a place called White Cross. In Stonygate Lane was a massive square stone, with a cavity in the centre, supposed to have been the base of a column now placed opposite the White Bull, in Ribchester, to replace one which was wantonly rolled into the Ribble some thirteen or fourteen years ago. In Gallows Lane, Dutton, is another of these ancient relics, and tradition reports, that in feudal times the lord exercised the privilege of gallows here. At Writen, *i.e.* Written Stone, in Dilworth, in a narrow tree-shaded lane, near Written Stone Farm, is a massy square stone, nine feet long by two feet wide and one foot thick, with the following inscription deeply cut on the face:—

RAVFFE RADCLIFFE LAIDE THIS STONE TO LYE FOR EVER A.D. 1655.[6]

This Rauffe Radcliffe was owner of the estate. West of the church there is a slight elevation of the ground, which may be traced nearly to the bank of the river. This is Anchor Hill, a remnant of the old fortification, in which rings, the remains of a boat, and anchors, have been found.

At the original foundation of parishes, soon after the introduction of Christianity into this part of the country, Ribchester formed part of the parish of Whalley, but it was separated from the parent church in Saxon times. According to the present ecclesiastical divisions, this parish is in the rural deanery of Preston and the archdeaconry of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and the living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Manchester.[7] The church, which is of

[1] Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edward III., No. 184.—C.

[2] Kimber's "Baronet," vol. i., p. 13.

[3] "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. iii., Inq. post mortem., n. 66.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., n. 4.

[5] In the edition of 1836 it was said that "two shafts of crosses stand in the vicarage yard." These, however, are the Roman pillars already mentioned, not shafts of crosses.—B. H.

[6] The shaping power of the imagination has clothed this stone with the weird drapery of superstition, and affirms that the spot was the scene of a murder, committed some centuries ago, and that the stone was placed by Ralph Radcliffe to appease the angry spirit of the victim, which was wont to visit this somewhat secluded spot.—C.

[7] It appears from the Act of Resumption, 7 and 8 Edward IV. (1468), that the presentation to Ribchester Church was in the Talbots at that period.

equal antiquity with the church of Whalley, is a rude, irregular pile, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, porch, and a low perpendicular tower, partly castellated. The chancel, which still retains the original triplet-lancet lights, is Early English, of about the year 1220. The south door, within the porch, is of the same period, and the north aisle—the Lady's Chapel—exhibits the details of the Decorated period. The interior of the church is devoid of ornament. On the south it has four arches, supported by octagonal columns, with plain capitals, but only two on the north. The chancel, the floor of which is level with the nave, was formerly separated from it by an oaken screen, the base of which is still discernible, and contains a double piscina and credence table. There is a large hagioscope or squint on each side of the chancel arch, and a "lepers' window" in the north wall. In 1882 the chancel was restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when some interesting remains were discovered. Under the flags, near the communion table, sand was found to the depth of sixteen inches, in which were bones and a Knight Templar's tombstone. Amongst the chantries at the time of the Reformation we find "Ribchester Ecclesiæ Cantuar'." There were, however, two chantries, both founded by the Hoghtons. On the north side is the Dutton choir, founded by Sir Richard Hoghton in 1405. In this chapel is an old tombstone, with the cross and sword of an Hospitaller, over which has been carved the inscription, of a much later date, "Here lyeth the body of Edward, the son of Thomas Dewhurst, 1689;" and at the east end is a fine curvilinear window, at the top of which is some old stained glass, representing the second coming of Christ. The Hoghton choir on the south had once an ornamental screen, which is now much mutilated. The choir, which is supposed to be of the age of King John or Henry III., was formerly the property of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., in right of possessions in Alston, but it now belongs to Mr. Fenton, the lord of the manor. The roof is supported by antique cross beams, with additional cross pieces at the intersections, and on one of the beams in the north-west corner, by the tower, is the date 1527, probably the date when it was re-roofed. The pulpit, decorated with carved woodwork, in eight compartments, bears the date 1636 and the initials C. H.—those of Christopher Hindle, who was vicar at the time—and exhibits the spiritless ornamentation of the Carolinian period. On the north side of the chancel is a solid block of stone, bearing three rudely-carved heraldic coats of the Hoghtons, supposed by some to be a tomb, but more likely to have been a stone seat. The tower contains a fine ring of bells that were put in about sixty years ago. The earliest entry in the parish registers is of the date of 1590, and the following are the results, as established at four different periods within the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries:—

	1596—1597.		1600—1601.		1700—1701.		1830—1832.	
Baptisms	—		5	23	15	48	72	73
Marriages	—		3	10	8	14	30	28
Burials	30	15	8	22	65	43	49	41

The population of this parish, which until 1861 comprised the townships of Ribchester, Hothersall, Dutton, Stydd, with Alston and Dilworth, at the census of 1831, amounted to 4,283, having increased upwards of one-third during the first thirty years of the century. It subsequently gradually diminished, being only 3,888 in 1851 and 3,885 in 1861. In 1871 the population of the original parish had increased to 4,773, and in 1881 to 5,378. In 1861, Longridge, comprising the townships of Alston and Dilworth, was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish, the population of which in 1871 was 3,067, and in 1881 3,705.

RECTORS AND VICARS OF RIBCHESTER.

The living of Ribchester became an appropriation to the see of Chester shortly after the Reformation, and was obtained by exchange with the Crown by patent, dated January 8, 38 Henry VIII. (1546). The following is a list of the rectors down to the time of the appropriation, so far as can be ascertained:—

RECTORS.

(From Dr. Whitaker's List, Assize Rolls, Inquisitions, Duchy Records, &c.)

C. 1230.—DROGO. This is the earliest rector of whom there is any record. He was drowned in attempting to ford the Ribble, as appears by a presentment of the jury of Blackburnshire, at the Lancaster Assizes, October 20, 1246—"Drogo Persona de Ribbecest. submersit de quodam equo in Aqua de Rybel et equus similiter submersit."[1]

1246.—IMBERTUS.

1292.—ROBERT DE POKELINGTON.

[1] Rot. Plac. Assis. ap. Lanc., 30 and 31 Henry III.—C.

c. 1330.—Robert de Wodehouse, a kinsman, probably, of John de Wodehouse, clericus, whom Isabella, Queen of Edward III., presented in 1334 to the chapel within the castle of Clitheroe.

1343.—William de Wakefield, chaplain, instituted November 10, 1343, on the presentation of Queen Isabella; but he must have been dead or resigned before 1351.

1351.—William de Horneby. The name of this rector is endorsed on a fine made at Preston, March 7, 1351, where he is styled "Will. de Horneby persona ecclesie de Ribblecester."[1] He resigned in or before 1364, but his name occurs at a later date as "Clerk Sire William de Horneby" as Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1380.[2]

1364.—John de Lincoln, presbyter, was instituted March 1, 1364, but shortly afterwards resigned.

c. 1365.—Lambert de Thirkyngham succeeded John de Lincoln, but resigned in or before 1367.

1367.—William Bolton, chaplain, presented by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and instituted February 27, 1367, was probably a member of the family of that name holding lands in Billington, in Whalley, and a kinsman of Thomas de Bolton, vicar of Rochdale, who died about the year 1350.

1395.—John Farmer, clerk, instituted November 5, 1395. Resigned.

1408.—John del More is said by Dr. Whitaker to have been rector in 1408. His name again occurs in 1414, a few years after which time he resigned.

1419.—Richard Coventre, clerk, was instituted April 5, 1419, but he must have resigned in the same year.

1419.—John Ellyswyk was instituted December 3, 1499. His name occurs March 13, 1446, when he is described as "Johanni Elleswyk p'sone Ecclesie de Ribchester."

1460 (before).—Robert Bromlaw occurs as rector before the year 1460.

1476.—William Talbot occurs as rector 16 Edward IV. (1476-7).

1508.—Robert Crombilholme occurs August 26, 1508. He belonged to a local family, which numbered among its members William Crombelhome, chaplain of Ribchester and a contemporary of Rector Ellyswyk, and Elias Crombelhome, chaplain. He resigned in 1527.

1527.—William Clayton was presented to the church of Ribchester, "vac. per res. Roberti Cromleholme clerici ult. inc." July 31, 18 Henry VIII. (1527). He held the rectory for five years, and died in 1532.

1532.—Thomas Thirleby, the last rector before the appropriation, was presented to the church, "vac. per naturalem mortem Will. Clayton ultimi incumbentis," December 21, 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

VICARS.

(From Dr. Whitaker's list, Institution Books, Episcopal Registers, Inquisitions, Wills, &c.)

1542.—George Wolset or Wolfet, the last rector of Chipping and the first vicar of Ribchester, was instituted on the presentation of Henry VIII., February 9, 1542-3. A notice of him will be found in the account of Chipping.[3] He died in 1554, and, in accordance with his desire, was buried at Ribchester.

c. 1544.—James Lingard. In neither of the previous editions of this work or in Dr. Whitaker's "Whalley" is any mention made of the immediate successor of Mr. Wolfet, a hiatus occurring extending over a period of thirty years; but in the will of John Townley, of Dutton, dated 1562, which has been printed by the Surtees Society, there is a bequest "To Sir Jamys Lingard, vicar of Rybchester, 13s. 4d." He must, therefore, have held the vicariate during a portion, if not the whole, of that time.

1573.—Henry Norcrosse, a member of a Lancashire family, was presented by John Whitaker, and instituted March 9, 1573. The name is still met with in the neighbourhood of Ribchester.

1616.—Richard Leroyde was instituted December 17, 1616, but resigned in the following year.

1617.—Christopher Hindle, or Hindley, as the name is sometimes written, was presented by Dr. Thomas Morton, Bishop of Chester, and instituted, as appears by the Institution Books (Record Office), February 5, 1617. Like his patron, he was a man of ability and learning, and an uncompromising Churchman, and when, in the later years of his incumbency, the great conflict arose between Charles I. and his Parliament, he became one of the most prominent of the Lancashire

[1] Feet of Fines, Lanc., Duchy of Lancaster, No. 5.—C.
[2] Register of John, Duke of Lancaster, February 21, 3 Richard II. (1380). —C.
[3] *Supra*, p. 78.—C.

clergy for his loyalty to the king and his zealous devotion to the Church. He belonged to an old family of yeomen rank, residing at Cowhill, in the township of Rishton, in Blackburn parish, where he was born, as appears by the Great Harwood register, in 1592, and in all probability he received his early education at the Blackburn Grammar School, which had then been lately established or refounded by Queen Elizabeth. A staunch Churchman, he refused to accept the Presbyterian form of Church government when Episcopacy was abolished; and offering a strenuous opposition to the civil and ecclesiastical changes then taking place, he incurred the heavy displeasure of the dominant party. Among the manuscript notes of the Rev. John Walker, author of "The Sufferings of the Clergy," preserved in the Bodleian Library, are some interesting notes concerning him. When the Presbyterian Classis was established in Lancashire, in 1646, Hindle, refusing to submit to the new order of things, was summoned before that body at Whalley, and in the following year he was suspended, his removal being thus referred to in the report of the Commission for the Sale of Bishops' Lands, in 1647: "They (the parishioners of Ribchester) are at present without any Minister, only hire soe often as they can, And pay the Minister soe farre as the Twenty markes (allowed by the Bishop) will goe, and make up the rest of their own purses. There was one Mr. Harley (Hindle) curate there, but was put out by the Committee of Divines (*i.e.* the Classis) in Lancashire, for his insufficiency, and being scandalory in his life and Conuersacon."[1] This was evidently the occasion referred to by Calamy, who relates that "when the Assembly at Bolton had once suspended a prophane and dissolute Preacher at Ribchester, few but were fearful to go and preach at the Place and declare the Suspension; but Mr. Tilsley (John Tilsley, the Presbyterian pastor of Dean) was free to it, and did with great courage, and yet with a becoming Candour and Meekness." Notwithstanding his suspension, Mr. Hindle contrived to retain possession of his church until January, 1649, when he was forcibly expelled by Mr. William Ingham, who had obtained leave from some supposed authority to take possession, an unseemly struggle taking place on the top of the pulpit stairs between the rival preachers, in which Ingham had the advantage, having got actual possession, though this did not prevent his ejected rival delivering a spirited harangue to the people assembled on the evil doings of the Cromwellian party. Before Mr. Ingham's intrusion, says Mr. Abram, in "Local Gleanings,"[2] Vicar Hindle had been exposed to the rude usage of some officers of the Parliament, named Hayhurst, belonging to the yeoman family of Hayhurst of Dutton, and was maltreated by Captain John Hayhurst, the cause of the persecution being that "Mr. Hindle was a Kingsman and they Oliverians." After his forcible eviction, Mr. Hindle went to reside with his brother at Cowell, but continued to preach to his friends at Ribchester, going over there every Sunday until his death. His allowance from the county committee had been stopped some time before the disorderly scene in the church, and he had received only what the members of the congregation had chosen to pay out "of their own purses," though in 1650—a year after he had been superseded by Ingham, as Mr. Abram adds—he succeeded in procuring an order from the local justices for the continuance of his stipend as vicar and the payment of arrears. When the Parliamentary commissioners made their survey of Church livings in 1650, they did not recognise the ministry of Mr. Ingham, but returned—"The p'sent Incumb^{t} Mr. Christopher Hindley, but lately suspended by ord^{r} from the provinciall Assembly of Divines for this County, but for what cause the presenters know not," and add, "there was form'ly p^{d} to the s^{d} Vicar by y^{e} s^{d} Bus^{h} of Chester Twenty m'ks p' ann, and six pounds thirteene shillings foure pence p' ann out of the p'ish of Steed, but of late there is no allowance."[3] Mr. Hindle appears to have retained the nominal incumbency until his death, which occurred at Cowell, about seven miles from Ribchester, in August, 1657. Mr. Abram says that his family had, in 1703, this certificate of his burial: "August ye 29th, 1657. Then was Christopher Hindle, vicar of Ribchester, buryed at Church-Kirk, near Blackburn. John Hargreaves, chapell clerk there." His burial is thus recorded in the register of Church-Kirk: "Christopher Hindle, minister of God's word, of Cowell."

William Ingham.—This name has not been included in any previous list of vicars of Ribchester. In the list of members of the newly-formed Lancashire Classis, October 2nd, 1656, he is described as minister of Church, but he signed that document as "Minister at Goosnarghe," and he so described himself when appending his signature to the "Harmonious Consent" in 1648, and the Commissioners, in the survey of 1650, make the same return, describing him as "a diligent painfull Minister," adding that he was paid £50 per annum by an order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers. Colonel Fishwick[4] says he was at Goosnargh in 1653, but after that he had no further knowledge of him. In that year he was chosen by the inhabitants and householders "to bee their Parish Register," and Colonel Fishwick significantly adds that during

[1] Survey of Bishops' Lands, 1647. Lambeth Library MSS.—C.
[2] "Local Gleanings," vol. i., p. 49.—C.
[3] Church Surveys, Record Society, p. 169.—C.
[4] "History of Goosnargh," p. 31.—C.

his tenure of office the registers "are very carelessly written, and much more difficult to read than the earlier ones." He was evidently at Goosnargh for some time, for, under date September, 1654, the register records that "An Intention off a marriage between Richard Boyds and Anne Ingham daughter of Willm. Ingham Minister of Goosnargh was published three seu'all Lords dayes viz. September the third and the tenth and Oct. the first, and a ffull consent was given unto the solemnization off the marriage." Violent a polemic as Mr. Ingham had shown himself, he could nevertheless readily adapt his religious principles to the changing circumstances of the times, for when the Commonwealth Government had fallen to pieces, and Charles II. had been recalled to the throne, Mr. Ingham conformed, and, as appears by the Institution Books,[1] was on the 26th August, 1661, instituted by the Bishop of Chester (Brian Walton) to Stidd Chapel. Mr. T. C. Smith, in his recently-published "History of Longridge," suggests that the year should be 1651, but 1661 is doubtless correct, as in 1651 Episcopacy had been abolished, and there was, consequently, no Bishop of Chester to institute. The error is probably in the name, Stidd being a dependency of Ribchester. Mr. Ogden, who succeeded Ingham, describing him in a letter to Dr. Walker, says, "Mr. Hindle being dead and Mr. Ingham conforming to ye Ch. of England, before S^{t} Barthol: Day 1662 Bp. Walton or Bishop ffern gave Ingham ye sd. vicarage after £40 a year were added to ye £20, upon ye King's Letter from Breda." Mr. Ogden describes him as an "Ignorant Logerhead," who could scarce write his own name, was never at the University, and had never certainly taken his degree. Making every allowance for partizan prejudice, there is little doubt that Mr. Ingham was a man of no very strong scruples, and so far as learning and ability were concerned, very inferior to his predecessor, but it is hardly likely that he would have been instituted or have been permitted to retain the vicarage by successive Bishops of Chester for a period of twenty years if he had been the illiterate and immoral person that Mr. Ogden described him. He died in 1681, and his will was proved at Richmond in the same year.

1681.—George Ogden, B.D., who succeeded Mr. Ingham, was presented by Dr. John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, and instituted October 6, 1681. Mr. Ogden was born at Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster, in 1636, and received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., and was afterwards elected fellow. In 1667 he was presented to the vicarage of Harwood, county York; three years later, was elected fellow of Christ's College (Collegiate Church), Manchester; and in 1681, as we have seen, and not 1699, as stated by Dr. Whitaker, and repeated in the new edition of the "History of Whalley," was instituted to the vicarage of Ribchester. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Ogden was a man of ability and cultivated taste, assiduous in the discharge of his ministerial office, and energetic in administering the affairs of his parish. It is on record that in the year of his induction he built the vicarage-house at his own cost, and in 1703 gave the communion table and cloth to Stidd Church. He died in 1706, at the age of 70, and was buried in the warden's vault of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on the 27th July. Near his grave is an oval marble tablet erected to his memory by his son, George Ogden.

1706.—Thomas Johnson, B.A., was presented by the Bishop of Chester, and instituted August 3, 1706. He held the living for a period of 32 years, his death occurring in 1738.

1738.—John Heber, M.A., a member of an ancient family resident in Craven in Yorkshire, that has given many sons to the Church, was instituted February 26, 1738. Mr. Heber was non-resident during the greater part of his incumbency, the duties of his office being discharged by stipendiary curates.

1775.—John Griffith, A.B., was instituted August 29, 1775, but died shortly after.

1776.—John Atkinson, instituted July 27, 1776, in succession to Mr. Griffith, held, with his incumbency, the curacy of Walton-le-Dale. He was also appointed "king's preacher" for Lancashire, November 25, 1786. He died December 15, 1797, at the age of 51, and was buried at Walton-le-Dale, in the church of which place is a tablet to his memory.

1798.—John Ralph, or Relph, instituted July 11, 1798, had previously served as curate or *locum tenens* for Mr. Atkinson, and his name is occasionally met with in the church books. On the voidance of the living, by the death of the incumbent, he was presented, but he held the office for little more than a year.

1800.—James Quartley was appointed in succession to Mr. Ralph, and instituted April 23, 1800, having previously held the curacy of Haslingden. He held the living for a period of nearly thirty years, and died at Lytham, February 12, 1829.

1829.—Boulby Thomas Haslewood, B.A., instituted April 16, 1829, was a son of the Rev. Dickens Haslewood, minor canon of Durham Cathedral, and was born in that city in 1795. He was for a time at Bishopwearmouth, and in 1829 was preferred to Ribchester, where he remained an active parish priest for a period of wellnigh half a century. He died in June, 1876.

[1] Institution Books, Record Office.—C.

1876.—Frederick Eugene Perrin, M.A., instituted June 27, 1876. He was born in 1822, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and was ordained priest in 1848. He was for some years curate of Whitewell, in Whalley parish, and held with that office the chaplaincy of the Waddington Hospital, near Clitheroe. During Mr. Perrin's incumbency the living of Ribchester was augmented, the church was restored, and a new rectory house was built. He died somewhat suddenly, May 10, 1885, at the age of 63, and was buried at Ribchester.

1885.—Francis John Dickson, M.A., the present rector of Ribchester and vicar of Stidd, was presented by the Bishop of Manchester in succession to Mr. Perrin, and instituted August 18, 1885. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1870 and M.A. in 1873. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1871, and was admitted to priest's orders in 1872. He was appointed tutor of St. Columba's College, near Dublin, in 1871, but relinquished that office in the following year to undertake the curacy of Christ Church, Preston, where he remained until 1876, when he was presented to the vicarage of Bispham, near Fleetwood, and he held that living until his preferment to Ribchester.

The living of the rectory of Ribchester and the vicarage of St. Saviour's, Stidd, which is united with it, is of the value of £300 per annum. The parish church, including the chantry chapels, contains 610 sittings, of which 366 are free; and Stidd, 250 sittings, the whole of which are free.

STIDD.

Stidd, Stede, or Styd Church, as the name is variously written, situate about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Ribchester, and formerly belonging to a preceptory of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and dependent upon the house at Newland, near Wakefield, is one of the most ancient as it is also one of the most interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the county. The main structure is a plain erection, without tower, turret, or belfry, consisting only of a nave without side aisles or chancel. On the north side is a doorway, now blocked up, which exhibits the round arch of the Norman period, enriched with the usual zigzag ornament, and on the south side is another doorway, but of later date, the clustered columns and carved capitals indicating the Early English period of architecture. From this doorway projects an ancient porch. The building is lighted on the north side by two narrow circular-headed windows of Norman character, and there is one of similar type on the south side, placed between two three-light windows of later date. At the western end are the remains of a staircase, which probably formed the means of access to the church from the neighbouring hospital. This end of the building was pierced by a two-light window, now blocked up, and there are three lancet windows in the eastern gable. The interior has suffered much from time and neglect. At the eastern end is a plain oaken screen, separating a portion off for the purposes of a chancel, in which is placed a very primitive-looking communion table, near which, in a recess, is the original piscina. The font, which stands in the north-west corner, is of octagonal form, with the sacred monogram and some heraldic insignia sculptured upon it. The pulpit, which stands upon a basement of stone on the south side, is also of octagonal form, and from the fact of a chain being suspended from the beam above, would seem to have originally had the unnecessary adjunct of a sounding board. The roof is of open timber-work, one of the beams having the sacred monogram I H S within a circle carved upon it. In the chancel portion there was formerly a stone coffin, inscribed with the double cross of the Hospitallers, but of late years covered up, and two or three coffin stones with fragmentary inscriptions in Longobardic characters thereon, one of them perpetuating the names of Sir Adam de Cliderhow and his wife, "lord and lady of Salesbury Hall," in the reign of Edward III. In front of the communion table is a large slab of white marble, with a long Latin inscription to the memory of the Roman Catholic Bishop, Francis Petre, a son of the first Lord Petre, who was consecrated by the title of Bishop of Amorium in 1750, and who died at Showley Hall, December 24, 1775, at the advanced age of 84. The building, which had been practically closed and allowed to fall into decay, was cleansed and fitted up for divine service during the lifetime of Mr. Haslewood, and it has ever since been used for that purpose, the service being performed once a month in winter and on each Sunday during the summer months. Outside, in what was formerly the burial-ground, is the base of an ancient cross, with a cavity in the centre.

The church belonged to the ancient "Hospitale sub Langrigh," founded in the reign of Henry II., between the years of 1253 and 1272. Adam de Singleton, son of Richard, by deed without a date, confirmed to God and our Holy Saviour, under Longrigh, and the brethren serving God there, four acres of land in Dilwhre (Dilworth), between Cronekeschahebrok and Withaerebrock, which his father had given them; William Motun, of Ribchester, confirmed to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Hospital of the Holy Saviour, under Longrig, and the master and

brethren serving God there, all the land in the vill of Ribchester which Walter, his father, had given them;[1] and by an Inquisition held at Appleby, October 20, 1292, it was found that the predecessors of the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in the time of Henry III., after the charter made 37 Henry III. (1252-3), acquired two carucates of land, 100 acres of wood and moor, and 40s. rent, in Dutton, Ribelchester, and Eiton, in Blackburnshire, the acquisition having been made by the Hospitallers between the years 1258 and 1272. The lands obtained by the fraternity from time to time were very extensive, as evidenced by the enumeration of them after the year 1540, when the order was suppressed and its property confiscated by Act of Parliament. In 1501 Nicholas Talbot, a cadet of the house of Bashall, appointed a priest to sing for twelve months at Stydd, "where fader and moder are buried." By charter, dated August 1, 1543, Henry VIII. granted the whole of the lands, messuages, &c., of the fraternity to Sir Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst, for the sum of £1,727 15s., to be held in chief by the services of the thirtieth part of a knight's fee, the annual rent of £9 11s., and an annual stipend of 40s. for a curate of Stede. From the Holts the property passed by purchase to the Sherburnes, and from them was conveyed in 1720 to the Walmsleys, of Showley. The manor-house of Stydd bears an inscription, showing that it was erected by "Rebecca and John Sherburne, 1698." When the Parliamentary Commissioners made their inquisition at Blackburn on the 25th June, 1650, they presented that

"Steed is a parishe wherein is one parishe church called Steed Church, being a donation from the Abbott of Cockersand, but now from Mr. Holt, Grislehurst, Lord of the Mannor of Steed, worth in the whole six pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence p' ann̄, paid hetherto to the minister of Ribchester, being accompted parson at Steed, there beinge only seaventeene ffamilies within this parish, the same beinge three quarters of a myle distant from the Parish Church of Ribchester; the Inhabitants of Dutton are distant from their Parish Church of Ribchester; and the said Church of Steed standing betwixt them and Ribchester, they desire to be annexed to Steede." [2]

The site being extra parochial, it was thought convenient at the dissolution to reserve the chapel of the house as a place of worship for the few tenants on the demesne, and 40s. were settled on a chaplain to perform divine service within it.

Of the Hospital at Stydd not a stone now remains, though vestiges of the foundations may still be seen. but a short distance from the church, and in close proximity to the Roman Catholic chapel, is a curious structure of some antiquity—the Stydd Almshouses, founded by one of the Sherburnes for "five old and infirm women," and since maintained at the cost of the owners of Showley Hall.

The other places of religious worship in this parish consist of a Roman Catholic chapel at Stydd, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, erected in 1789, and enlarged in 1877; and an Independent or Congregational chapel, at Knoll Green, built in 1831. The charities of this parish, as exhibited in the fifteenth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, consist of—

A Free School established here under the will of John Dewhurst, in 1771, and, by a gift from Richard Higham, affords instruction to about 100 poor children of the townships of Ribchester, Dutton, and Hothersall, the parish paying for such instruction as the children receive in writing and arithmetic. The pecuniary affairs of this school have been involved in much difficulty, owing to the devise of the testator being void under the Statute of 9 Geo. III. c. 36, and to the money, when the compromise was made, not being duly invested for the use of the school, the annual income of which is £22 10

TOWNSHIP OF RIBCHESTER.

Charities of Norcrosse and others—Ante 1732. £70 left by William Norcrosse and others, in interest and rent, to the poor of Ribchester, and for binding apprentices; annual produce 3 16

1695. Standford's Dole—Originally consisted of £150 left by James Standford for a fund, of which the produce was to be distributed among the poor (Catholics especially) of Styd, Bailey, and Ribchester; half to Styd, a quarter to Bailey, and a quarter to Ribchester. This stock appears to have been augmented to £452 10s. by a legacy in trust for other purposes, which was laid out in purchase of land in 1740. Annual produce 50 0

TOWNSHIP OF ALSTON.

1613. Richard Houghton's Charity. The moiety of the rent of a close called Wood Crook, to the poor of Alston, reduced from £10 to £5 in consequence of the great impoverishment of the land, by being too frequently ploughed 5 0

1649. Thomas Houghton's Charity. The fourth part of the rent of a farm in Woodplumpton and Broughton, let at £64. Of this fourth part one-third is given to the poor of Elston, and the remainder to the poor of Alston. This division is very ancient, and the poor of this township are much more numerous than those in Elston 10 0

1777. Jenkinson's Charity. £10 to poor housekeepers 0 8

1742. 1777. Charities of Gregson and Eccles. A rent charge of £10, lost by the bankruptcy of Thomas Eccles.

1803. Berry's Charity. The interest of £200 among poor and distressed people 8 0

TOWNSHIP OF DILWORTH.

1696. Roades's Charity. To poor distressed housekeepers of Dilworth, the rent of a house, shippon, and four closes ... 9 9

1776. Townley's Charity. The interest of £100 to poor necessitous persons 4 10

[1] Mon. Angl. vi., pp. 686-7, edition 1830.—C.

[2] Commonwealth Church Surveys, Record Society, p. 170.—C.

TOWNSHIP OF DUTTON.

1747—1808. Charities of Townley and others. A number of benefactions, at different times, making altogether £273 19s. 9d., of which the interest was to be annually distributed in cloth among poor housekeepers. In January, 1819, the stock was sold, and the produce invested in the purchase of £200 late navy 5 per cents in the names of W. Cross, the Rev. J. Quartley, and the Rev. R. Parkinson, and, in lieu thereof, there is now standing, in the same names, £200 new 4 per cents.

TOWNSHIP OF HOTHERSALL.

Jenkinson's Charity. The sum of £10, supposed to have been left by Robert Jenkinson, appears to have been laid out, between fifty or sixty years ago, towards building three cottages for the poor: 9s. or 10s. yearly is paid as interest out of the overseer's book on this account, and is distributed in sums of 1s. or 1s. 6d.

The principal manufactures here are power-loom weaving and wood-turning, and the clack of the hand-loom weaver's shuttle is also heard on the spot where the hammers of the Roman anchor-smiths and the chisels of their sculptors sounded seventeen hundred years ago. Many of the small farmers in this parish employ such of their children as are not engaged in field labour in weaving. Formerly there were three fairs held in the year at Ribchester, but they have all fallen into disuse, nor are there any public markets nearer than Preston. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., an engagement took place between the Royalist troops, under the Earl of Derby, and the Parliamentary levies, under Colonel Shuttleworth, which terminated in favour of the latter. Cromwell is traditionally said to have slept in the old white house opposite the strand in Ribchester, on the night before the memorable battle of Ribblesdale, and there, probably, matured, with Colonel Ashton, that plan of operations which, at the setting of the next sun, tinged the waters of the Darwen with Scotch blood, as deeply as their ancestors had discoloured the stream of the Ribble with English blood, at this place, three centuries before. It should be added, however, that there is no actual evidence of Cromwell ever having been in Ribchester.

DUTTON gave name to a family which occurs in charters without date. Richard, son of Ughtred de Dutton, and William de Dutton, son of Richard, granted lands in Dutton to Henry de Clayton; and the same Richard, son of Ughtred de Dutton, gave to the monks of the church of St. Mary, at Salley, part of his wood in Dutton,[1] which grant William, his son, afterwards confirmed.[2] In the time of John of Gaunt, William de Dutton granted lands to William Moton and others. In 3 Edward III. (1329) Ralph de Clayton holds lands and tenements in Dutton as of the honor of Cliderhou. In 11 Edward III. (1337) Hugh de Cliderhou holds for a certain chaplain forty acres of land in Dutton and Ribblechestre. In 36 Edward III. (1362) Richard de Caldecotes holds for the abbot and convent of Whalleye 126 acres of land in Cliderhowe, Wadyngton, Dutton, and Penhulton, the manor of Tounley, to remain to the same Richard, thus identifying him with Richard de Tounley, to whom, in 47 Edward III. (1373), Henry de Clayton re-grants the manor of Dutton, which remained in this family till the death of Henry Townley, whose surviving daughter died in extreme old age, in 1799. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Welds, and it is now partly the property of Mr. James Fenton, of Dutton Manor, having been purchased from the Welds, and partly of Mr. Rothwell. Harrowbanks, in this township, was parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Whalley. After the dissolution it was rated for Sir Richard Sherbourne, 15th December, 1557.[3] Dutton Hall, erected by the Townleys on the site of an earlier building, is a spacious mansion of the age of Charles II., and one of the best preserved residences in the district. The old gateway still remains. At the visitation of 1664 Richard Townley, of Dutton, entered a pedigree of nine descents, which, with some additions, is here given (pp. 108-9). Lower Dutton is an old property of the Charnleys, and Huntington Hall, in this township, is now a farmhouse.

HOTHERSALL is a small township on the northern bank of the Ribble, comprising 1,033 acres, and consists chiefly of scattered farms and dwellings. The manor gave name to a family who were living here as early as the reign of Henry II., when Robertus de Hadreshall held two bovates or oxgangs of land in Hodreshall. He had two sons, Warin and Swain de Hadreshall. From Warin continued a long and unbroken descent, the last direct male representative being John Hothersall, who having, in 1745, joined the forces of the Chevalier de St. George, was taken prisoner at Preston, but effected his escape. He was, however, convicted of high treason and outlawed, and died, unmarried, some time before 1750. His sister and coheir, Anne, married William Leckonby, of Great Eccleston, and by him had a son, Richard, who succeeded to the manor of Hothersall, with the hall and lands, and other estates belonging to the family, which he subsequently dissipated. He died in December, 1783. The Leckonbys sold the hall and manor of Hothersall, and after passing through various hands they were purchased, in 1853, by Jonathan

[1] Harleian Manuscripts 112, f. 78 b.—C. [2] *Ibid.*—C. [3] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 607, fo. 141.

Openshaw, of Bury, Esq., an opulent manufacturer, descended from a family resident there for several generations. He pulled down the old hall, which had fallen into a ruinous condition, and erected a modern residence on the site, in the walls of which, however, is preserved an elaborately-sculptured panel, surrounded by a cable ornament, with a shield in the centre, charged with the arms of the Hothersalls—a lion rampant guardant—with the initials T. H. (Thomas Hothersall, who died in 1719) and the date, 1695, which was in the old building. The old hall, which stood near the bank of the Ribble, had a chapel attached to it.

LONGRIDGE, formerly included in the parish of Ribchester, was in 1861 constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish, comprising the townships of Alston and Dilworth. Strictly speaking, there is no place named Longridge, as the whole is either Alston or Dilworth. It is a large thriving stone-built village, situate upon the high ground near the summit of Longridge Fell. At the western end is the church, a plain neat structure, upon the site of a building existing before the Reformation, rebuilt about two centuries ago, again rebuilt in 1784, and again in 1822-3, the tower being added in 1841. The present patrons are, by purchase from Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., Hulme's Trustees. The annals of Longridge are very meagre. It has, however, an interesting incident or two in connection with this ancient chapel, founded long before the Reformation, and dedicated to St. Lawrence. In the reign of Edward VI. one Edward Parker, a sub-commissioner, was employed on the task of obtaining possession of the bells, chalices, ornaments, &c., of the chantries, &c., in Lancashire, for the king's use, and it appears that at some chapels the bells, &c., had not been surrendered, among which were "one lytell bell belonging to the chapel of longerydche," as well as one at "fernehaugh," two bells and a little saints' bell at "Goosenar," three at Lawe [Walton-le-Dale], two bells and two little bells at Broughton, &c. The church "reeves" of the several places had to depose to these bells still remaining at their respective churches, to account for the non-appearance of any proceeds for them in Mr. Parker's accounts, and we find that "Syr Robert Cottom[1] priest and John Tomlynson chyrche reve of ye chapell of Longryge sworne and examyned depose and saye That there ys one belle yet remayninge at ye said chapell specyfied in ye said sedule wch was seased to thuse of our said late soueraigne lorde kynge Edwarde ye vjth by auctorytie of ye said former comyssion." This deposition was made at Whalley, in the first year of Queen Mary's reign [1554]. Longridge had surrendered to King Edward's commissioners its chalice of silver and gilt, of the weight of 7¾ ounces, and its "ornaments," the latter being only valued at twelvepence, which attests the humble character of the foundation. After the suppression of the chantries, Longridge became the parochial chapel of a poor district. In 1650 it "had neither minister nor maintenance" [endowment], although the district contained 140 families, who, deploring their spiritual destitution, humbly desired the Legislature to afford them a competent endowment, to appoint a minister, and to constitute their district a distinct parish. A minister was, with the rest of the clergy, soon afterwards appointed, one Timothy Smith; and when, two years after Charles the Second's accession to the throne, he was called on to "declare his unfeigned assent and consent" to the Book of Common Prayer, in accordance with the Act of Uniformity, he refused, and was consequently ejected from his pastoral charge. He, however, often preached afterwards in the chapel. As Calamy, in his "Abridgment of the Life and Times of Richard Baxter," quaintly remarks, "He did not conform, yet preached frequently in the chapel afterwards, for it being an obscure place, with a small salary, there was no striving after it."[2] In 1756 the living of Longridge was augmented, as appears by the following inscription on a tablet in the church: "A.D. 1756, this Church of Longridge was augmented, and A.D. 1760, lands purchased with £400, whereof given by Queen Anne's Bounty £200; by executors of William Stratford, LL.D., £100; by other benefactors, £100." The living is now returned at £450 per annum, and is in the patronage of Hulme's Trustees, having been purchased by them, December 26, 1829, from Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.. The church has accommodation for 680 worshippers, and the present vicar is the Rev. Fitzherbert Astley Cave-Brown-Cave, M.A., who was presented in 1877. The registers commence in 1760. In July, 1886, the corner stones of a new church, to be erected by subscription near Berry Lane, were laid by Lady Constance Stanley and the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Moorhouse) on a site given by Robert Smith, Esq., J.P., of Longridge, who, in addition, contributed a sum of £3,000 towards the erection of the building, the same generous benefactor having previously (in 1885) erected the boys' school at his own cost. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in Alston in 1765, which was superseded by a handsome Gothic structure erected in Alston Lane in 1857. The same body has another chapel—St. Wilfrid's—in Pitt Street, Dilworth,

[1] This is the "Sir Robert Cotome priest of Longryche in Riblechester," who, in the deposition of William Hothersall, before the Bishop of Chester, in 1556, is said to have "long placyd the blissed housel, beyng the gostly bodye of our Lord Christ for the cleanseyng, on the holly alter in Langrig Chappel, and had formerly mynistred to the Pryest. He was able to read the Gospell and mynistre divine offyces, although a Decon only, nor could he be Prested untyl Alhallowtide. He was grave and chaste, could play on the musiques, and was noe typler nor dyce man." (Rev. Canon Raines.)

[2] Abridged from "Rambles by the Ribble," second series, by William Dobson.

TOWNLEY OF DUTTON.

(From Inquisitions, Visitations, Wills, Parish Registers, Mr. W. A. Abram's Notes, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, a fesse, *sable*, three mullets in chief of the second, with a rose on the fesse, proper.

RICHARD TOWNLEY, of Dutton, in Ribchester, second son of John Towneley of Towneley. (See pedigree of Towneley of Towneley, vol. iii., p. 383). = Ellen, dau. of . . .

Richard Townley, son and heir = . . .

Henry Townley, of Dutton; held lands in Cliviger, 1452; a juror at Blackburn, April 30, 1455 (Townley's "Abstracts.") = Margaret, dau. and heir of John Dyneley, of Dyneley.

Thomas Townley, son and heir = Elizabeth, dau. of . . .

(1) Alice, dau. of . . . of . . . = Richard Townley, of Dutton; living c. 1550. = (2) Jane, dau. of Roger Winckley, of Aighton; died childless.

John Townley, eldest son and heir; died without male issue, 1562; will proved at Richmond. = Katharine, dau. of . . .; survived her husband, and mar. (2) James Bolton, of Salesbury.

Henry Townley, of Dutton; died 7 James I. (1609). = Lucy, dau. of Edmund Sherburne, of Sherburne House, in Mitton.

Robt. Townley; in holy orders.

Margaret, wife of John Holker, of Read. =

Jane.

Richard Townley, of Dutton; died seised of lands, messuages, and woodlands in Dutton, Ribchester, Dilworth, and Hothersall, 1618-19. Inq. p.m. 17 James I. (1619). = Anne, dau. of William Brown, of Aintree; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Hen. Hayhurst, of Hayhurst.

John Townley. | Henry Townley. | Lawrence Townley. | Edmund Townley.

Henry Townley, of Dutton, son and heir; died 1645. = Alice, dau. and co-heir of Abraham Colthurst, of Burnley.

John Townley. | Richard Townley. | Lawrence Townley. | Thomas Townley. | Susan, wife of Henry Hayhurst the younger. =

Lucy. | Grace.

Richard Townley; born 1630; died, unmarried, 1670.

Abraham Townley; baptised at Ribchester, May 3, 1635; heir to his brother Richard; a governor of Blackburn School, 1690; a juror at the Jacobite trial, Manchester, 1694; died 1701, aged 60. = Janet, youngest dau. of William Shuttleworth, of Asterley; survived her husband; died June 28, 1731; will proved at Chester, 1736.

A

John Townley; bap. at Ribchester, November 19, 1639; of Clitheroe; aged 61 in 1701. = Katharine, d. of William Guy, of York.

B

Lawrence Townley, of Burnley; will dated July 12, 1712; proved at Chester, 1713; had lands in Ribchester, Dilworth, and Hothersall. = . . . dau. of . . . Ward.

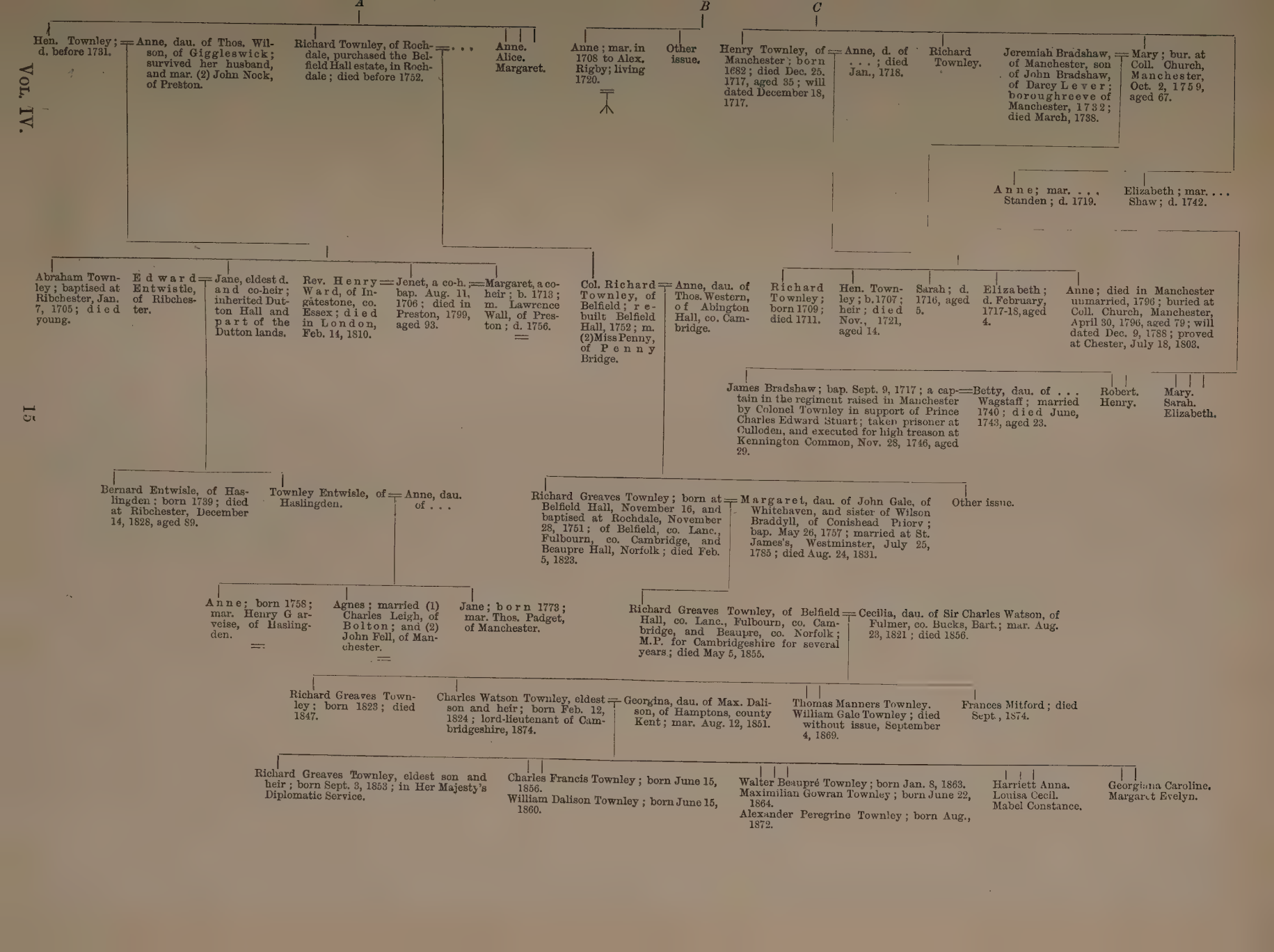
Thomas Townley. = Alice Norris, of Bolton.

C

Anne; mar. (1) Ellis Nutter, of Waterside in Pendle; and (2) Ellis Nutter, of Reedley.

Margaret, wife of William Sagar, of Catlow.

Grace; born 1640; bap. at Ribchester.


A
B
C
Hen. Townley; d. before 1731.
Anne, dau. of Thos. Wilson, of Giggleswick; survived her husband, and mar. (2) John Nock, of Preston.
Richard Townley, of Rochdale, purchased the Belfield Hall estate, in Rochdale; died before 1752.
. . .
Anne. Alice. Margaret.
Anne; mar. in 1708 to Alex. Rigby; living 1720.
Other issue.
Henry Townley, of Manchester; born 1682; died Dec. 25. 1717, aged 35; will dated December 18, 1717.
Anne, d. of . . .; died Jan., 1718.
Richard Townley.
Jeremiah Bradshaw, of Manchester, son of John Bradshaw, of Darcy Lever; boroughreeve of Manchester, 1732; died March, 1738.
Mary; bur. at Coll. Church, Manchester, Oct. 2, 1759, aged 67.
Anne; mar. . . . Standen; d. 1719.
Elizabeth; mar. . . . Shaw; d. 1742.
Abraham Townley; baptised at Ribchester, Jan. 7, 1705; died young.
Edward Entwistle, of Ribchester.
Jane, eldest d. and co-heir; inherited Dutton Hall and part of the Dutton lands.
Rev. Henry Ward, of Ingatestone, co. Essex; died in London, Feb. 14, 1810.
Jenet, a co-h.; bap. Aug. 11, 1706; died in Preston, 1799, aged 93.
Margaret, a co-heir; b. 1713; m. Lawrence Wall, of Preston; d. 1756.
Col. Richard Townley, of Belfield; rebuilt Belfield Hall, 1752; m. (2) Miss Penny, of Penny Bridge.
Anne, dau. of Thos. Western, of Abington Hall, co. Cambridge.
Richard Townley; born 1709; died 1711.
Hen. Townley; b. 1707; heir; died Nov., 1721, aged 14.
Sarah; d. 1716, aged 5.
Elizabeth; d. February, 1717-18, aged 4.
Anne; died in Manchester unmarried, 1796; buried at Coll. Church, Manchester, April 30, 1796, aged 79; will dated Dec. 9, 1788; proved at Chester, July 18, 1803.
James Bradshaw; bap. Sept. 9, 1717; a captain in the regiment raised in Manchester by Colonel Townley in support of Prince Charles Edward Stuart; taken prisoner at Culloden, and executed for high treason at Kennington Common, Nov. 28, 1746, aged 29.
Betty, dau. of . . . Wagstaff; married 1740; died June, 1743, aged 23.
Robert. Henry.
Mary. Sarah. Elizabeth.
Bernard Entwisle, of Haslingden; born 1739; died at Ribchester, December 14, 1828, aged 89.
Townley Entwisle, of Haslingden.
Anne, dau. of . . .
Richard Greaves Townley; born at Belfield Hall, November 16, and baptised at Rochdale, November 28, 1751; of Belfield, co. Lanc., Fulbourn, co. Cambridge, and Beaupre Hall, Norfolk; died Feb. 5, 1823.
Margaret, dau. of John Gale, of Whitehaven, and sister of Wilson Braddyll, of Conishead Priory; bap. May 26, 1757; married at St. James's, Westminster, July 25, 1785; died Aug. 24, 1831.
Other issue.
Anne; born 1758; mar. Henry Garveise, of Haslingden.
Agnes; married (1) Charles Leigh, of Bolton; and (2) John Fell, of Manchester.
Jane; born 1773; mar. Thos. Padget, of Manchester.
Richard Greaves Townley, of Belfield Hall, co. Lanc., Fulbourn, co. Cambridge, and Beaupre, co. Norfolk; M.P. for Cambridgeshire for several years; died May 5, 1855.
Cecilia, dau. of Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, co. Bucks, Bart.; mar. Aug. 23, 1821; died 1856.
Richard Greaves Townley; born 1823; died 1847.
Charles Watson Townley, eldest son and heir; born Feb. 12, 1824; lord-lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, 1874.
Georgina, dau. of Max. Dalison, of Hamptons, county Kent; mar. Aug. 12, 1851.
Thomas Manners Townley. William Gale Townley; died without issue, September 4, 1869.
Frances Mitford; died Sept., 1874.
Richard Greaves Townley, eldest son and heir; born Sept. 3, 1853; in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.
Charles Francis Townley; born June 15, 1856.
William Dalison Townley; born June 15, 1860.
Walter Beaupré Townley; born Jan. 8, 1863.
Maximilian Gowran Townley; born June 22, 1864.
Alexander Peregrine Townley; born Aug., 1872.
Harriett Anna. Louisa Cecil. Mabel Constance.
Georgiana Caroline. Margaret Evelyn.

HODRESHALL, OR HOTHERSALL, OF HOTHERSALL AND ALSTON, IN RIBCHESTER.

(From Inquisitions, Charters, Assize Rolls, the Heralds' Visitations, Registers, &c.)



ARMS; *Azure*, a lion rampant guardant, *or*.

[The only Visitation at which the Hothersalls appeared was that of 1664, when Thomas Hothersall attended and registered a pedigree of three descents. No arms were then allowed, but the coat used by the family was as given above, and this coat, with the initials T. H., and the date, 1695, is carved upon a panel formerly over the entrance of the old hall, and now preserved in the modern building.

ROBERT DE HADRESHALL; held two bovates of land in Hordeshalh; living *temp.* Henry II.

- Warinus de Hadersall, son and heir = . . . dau. of . . .
- Swano, or Swain, son of Robert de Hodreshale; had a grant from John, Earl of Morteign (before May 27, 1199), afterwards King John, of lands and tenements in Hodreshale; witness to a charter of Hugh, son of Eilfi de Osbaldeston, c. 1230.

Thomas de Hodreshall, son and heir; held lands in Alston and Hodreshall. Inq. p.m. 41 Henry III. (1256-7).

Robert de Hodresall, son and heir. Inq. p.m. 17 Edward I. (1288-9).

- John de Hodresall, son and heir; aged 54 in 1288-9.
- Thomas, son of Robert de Hodresall, presumably heir to his brother John; sued by Simon, son of Agnes de Rybcestre, at Lancaster Assizes, June, 1292, for a messuage and ten acres of land in Hudreshale (Assize Rolls, Lanc.); in 5 Edward II. (1311-12), held lands in Hodersall by the service of vs. per annum.
 - Margaret, d. of Richard, son and heir of Sir Adam de Hoghton, Knt.; m. in or before 1311.
- Robert, son of Robert; held 5 acres of land in Hodreshall, 1292 (Assize Rolls, Lanc.).
- William, son of Robert; held 5 acres of land in Hodreshall, 1292 (Assize Rolls, Lanc.).

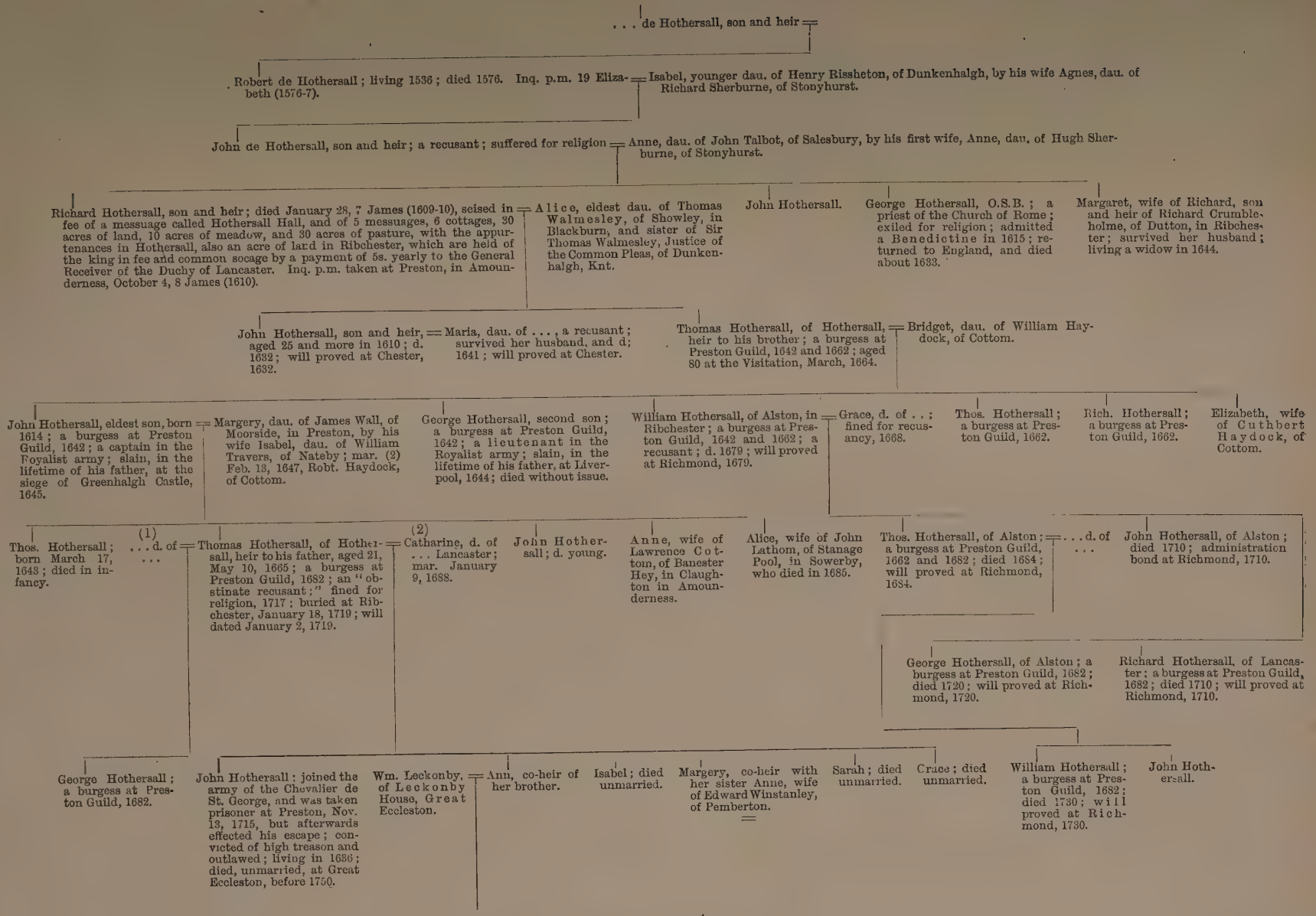
Robert de Hodreshall; held two bovates of land in Hodreshall in socage, c. 1320-1346.

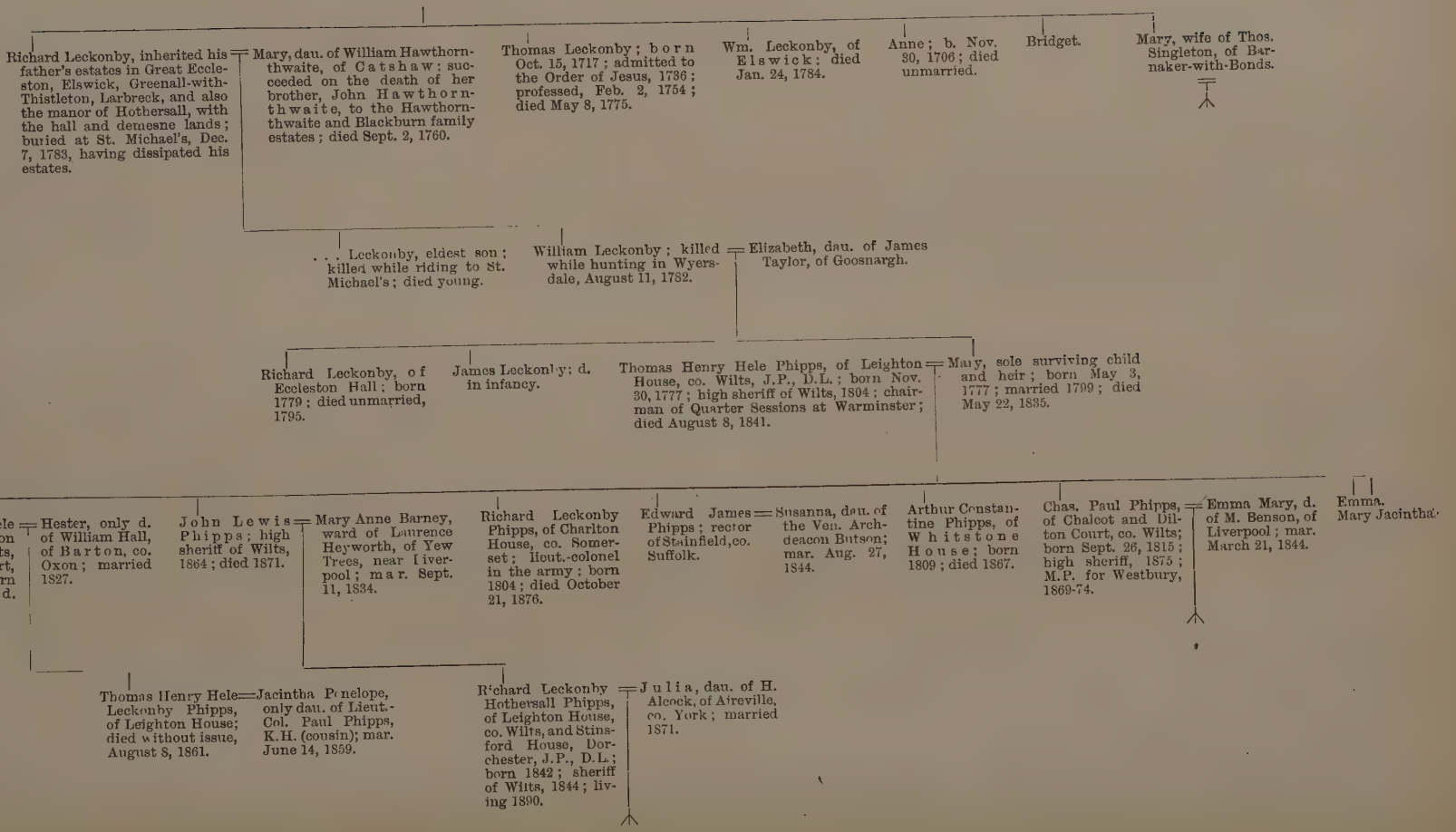
Richard de Hodreshall, son and heir; by fine, at Westminster, May 1, 47 Edward III. (1373), gave lands and messuages in Alston to William, son of Henry de Dutton. = Emma, dau. of . . .

Adam de Hodershall; living 1385

Robert de Hothersall; living 1416

. . . de Hothersall, son and heir


. . . de Hothersall, son and heir
Robert de Hothersall; living 1536; died 1576. Inq. p.m. 19 Elizabeth (1576-7).
Isabel, younger dau. of Henry Rissheton, of Dunkenhalgh, by his wife Agnes, dau. of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.
John de Hothersall, son and heir; a recusant; suffered for religion
Anne, dau. of John Talbot, of Salesbury, by his first wife, Anne, dau. of Hugh Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.
Richard Hothersall, son and heir; died January 28, 7 James (1609-10), seised in fee of a messuage called Hothersall Hall, and of 5 messuages, 6 cottages, 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Hothersall, also an acre of land in Ribchester, which are held of the king in fee and common socage by a payment of 5s. yearly to the General Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster. Inq. p.m. taken at Preston, in Amounderness, October 4, 8 James (1610).
Alice, eldest dau. of Thomas Walmesley, of Showley, in Blackburn, and sister of Sir Thomas Walmesley, Justice of the Common Pleas, of Dunkenhalgh, Knt.
John Hothersall.
George Hothersall, O.S.B.; a priest of the Church of Rome; exiled for religion; admitted a Benedictine in 1615; returned to England, and died about 1633.
Margaret, wife of Richard, son and heir of Richard Crumbleholme, of Dutton, in Ribchester; survived her husband; living a widow in 1644.
John Hothersall, son and heir, aged 25 and more in 1610; d. 1632; will proved at Chester, 1632.
Maria, dau. of . . . , a recusant; survived her husband, and d. 1641; will proved at Chester.
Thomas Hothersall, of Hothersall, heir to his brother; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1642 and 1662; aged 80 at the Visitation, March, 1664.
Bridget, dau. of William Haydock, of Cottom.
John Hothersall, eldest son, born 1614; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1642; a captain in the Royalist army; slain, in the lifetime of his father, at the siege of Greenhalgh Castle, 1645.
Margery, dau. of James Wall, of Moorside, in Preston, by his wife Isabel, dau. of William Travers, of Nateby; mar. (2) Feb. 13, 1647, Robt. Haydock, of Cottom.
George Hothersall, second son; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1642; a lieutenant in the Royalist army; slain, in the lifetime of his father, at Liverpool, 1644; died without issue.
William Hothersall, of Alston, in Ribchester; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1642 and 1662; a recusant; d. 1679; will proved at Richmond, 1679.
Grace, d. of . . ; fined for recusancy, 1668.
Thos. Hothersall; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1662.
Rich. Hothersall; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1662.
Elizabeth, wife of Cuthbert Haydock, of Cottom.
Thos. Hothersall; born March 17, 1643; died in infancy.
(1) . . . d. of . . .
Thomas Hothersall, of Hothersall, heir to his father, aged 21, May 10, 1665; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1682; an "obstinate recusant;" fined for religion, 1717; buried at Ribchester, January 18, 1719; will dated January 2, 1719.
(2) Catharine, d. of . . . Lancaster; mar. January 9, 1688.
John Hothersall; d. young.
Anne, wife of Lawrence Cottom, of Banester Hey, in Claughton in Amounderness.
Alice, wife of John Lathom, of Stanage Pool, in Sowerby, who died in 1685.
Thos. Hothersall, of Alston; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1662 and 1682; died 1684; will proved at Richmond, 1684.
. . . d. of . . .
John Hothersall, of Alston; died 1710; administration bond at Richmond, 1710.
George Hothersall, of Alston; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1682; died 1720; will proved at Richmond, 1720.
Richard Hothersall, of Lancaster; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1682; died 1710; will proved at Richmond, 1710.
George Hothersall; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1682.
John Hothersall; joined the army of the Chevalier de St. George, and was taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715, but afterwards effected his escape; convicted of high treason and outlawed; living in 1636; died, unmarried, at Great Eccleston, before 1750.
Wm. Leckonby, of Leckonby House, Great Eccleston.
Ann, co-heir of her brother.
Isabel; died unmarried.
Margery, co-heir with her sister Anne, wife of Edward Winstanley, of Pemberton.
Sarah; died unmarried.
Grace; died unmarried.
William Hothersall; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1682; died 1730; will proved at Richmond, 1730.
John Hothersall.


Richard Leckonby, inherited his father's estates in Great Eccleston, Elswick, Greenall-with-Thistleton, Larbreck, and also the manor of Hothersall, with the hall and demesne lands; buried at St. Michael's, Dec. 7, 1783, having dissipated his estates.
Mary, dau. of William Hawthornthwaite, of Catshaw: succeeded on the death of her brother, John Hawthornthwaite, to the Hawthornthwaite and Blackburn family estates; died Sept. 2, 1760.
Thomas Leckonby; born Oct. 15, 1717; admitted to the Order of Jesus, 1736; professed, Feb. 2, 1754; died May 8, 1775.
Wm. Leckonby, of Elswick: died Jan. 24, 1784.
Anne; b. Nov. 30, 1706; died unmarried.
Bridget.
Mary, wife of Thos. Singleton, of Barnaker-with-Bonds.
. . . Leckonby, eldest son; killed while riding to St. Michael's; died young.
William Leckonby; killed while hunting in Wyersdale, August 11, 1782.
Elizabeth, dau. of James Taylor, of Goosnargh.
Richard Leckonby, of Eccleston Hall; born 1779; died unmarried, 1795.
James Leckonby; d. in infancy.
Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, of Leighton House, co. Wilts, J.P., D.L.; born Nov. 30, 1777; high sheriff of Wilts, 1804; chairman of Quarter Sessions at Warminster; died August 8, 1841.
Mary, sole surviving child and heir; born May 3, 1777; married 1799; died May 22, 1835.
Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, of Leighton House, co. Wilts, and Butleigh Court, co. Somerset; born March 15, 1800; d. April 4, 1847.
Hester, only d. of William Hall, of Barton, co. Oxon; married 1827.
John Lewis Phipps; high sheriff of Wilts, 1864; died 1871.
Mary Anne Barney, ward of Laurence Heyworth, of Yew Trees, near Liverpool; mar. Sept. 11, 1834.
Richard Leckonby Phipps, of Charlton House, co. Somerset; lieut.-colonel in the army; born 1804; died October 21, 1876.
Edward James Phipps; rector of Stainfield, co. Suffolk.
Susanna, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Butson; mar. Aug. 27, 1844.
Arthur Constantine Phipps, of Whitstone House; born 1809; died 1867.
Chas. Paul Phipps, of Chalcot and Dilton Court, co. Wilts; born Sept. 26, 1815; high sheriff, 1875; M.P. for Westbury, 1869-74.
Emma Mary, d. of M. Benson, of Liverpool; mar. March 21, 1844.
Emma.
Mary Jacintha.
Thomas Henry Hele Leckonby Phipps, of Leighton House; died without issue, August 8, 1861.
Jacintha Penelope, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Paul Phipps, K.H. (cousin); mar. June 14, 1859.
Richard Leckonby Hothersall Phipps, of Leighton House, co. Wilts, and Stinsford House, Dorchester, J.P., D.L.; born 1842; sheriff of Wilts, 1844; living 1890.
Julia, dau. of H. Alcock, of Aireville, co. York; married 1871.

OPENSHAW OF HOTHERSALL.

(From the Ducatus Lancastria, Parish Registers, Wills, the Collection of Thomas Openshaw, Esq., &c.)

. . . Opynscha of the Schae (? Moss Shaw, in Radcliffe); born c. 1370.

Richard or Dicon Opynscha; born c. 1410; occupied an enclosure of land on Cocky Moor for 20 years and more. = ...

John Opynscha, son and heir.

. . . . Opynscha; born c. 1440 = ...

James Opynscha; born c. 1441; illegally obtained possession of lands on Cocky Moor in the absence of his nephew, the right heir, but dispossessed.

John Opynscha; born c. 1470; served in the wars; inherited his grandfather's enclosure on Cocky Moor. = ...

Thomas Openshawe; born c. 1500 = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Robert Sharples, of Sharples.

Lamuel Openshaw; born . . . ; died 1607 = Elizabeth, dau. of

James Openshawe; born c. 1550 = ...

Thomas Openshawe.

Mary Anne, wife of John Bradley.

Abell, son of James Openshawe; bur. at Radcliffe, 1576.

James Openshawe (? of Bradley Fold); bap. at Radcliffe, May 18, 1578. = ... dau. of

Samuel Openshowe; bap. at Radcliffe, March 22, 1580.

Symen Openshowe; bap. at Radcliffe, Nov. 1, 1583.

Andrew Openshowe; bur. at Radcliffe, Jan. 16, 1588-9.

Elizabeth; bap. at Radcliffe, Jan. 26, 1595-6.

John Openshaw, of Bradley Fold; born c. 1614 = ...

James Openshaw.

Anne; born 1612; bap. at Bury.

James Openshaw; born 1639 = ...

James Openshaw; born 1681; drowned in the "Jamye Hole" (so-called after him) in the river Roche while net fishing. = ...

John Openshaw, of Pimhole, Bury; born February 5, 1704. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Oliver Ormerod, of Bury; great aunt of George Ormerod, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., the historian of Cheshire; mar. October 28, 1725.

A

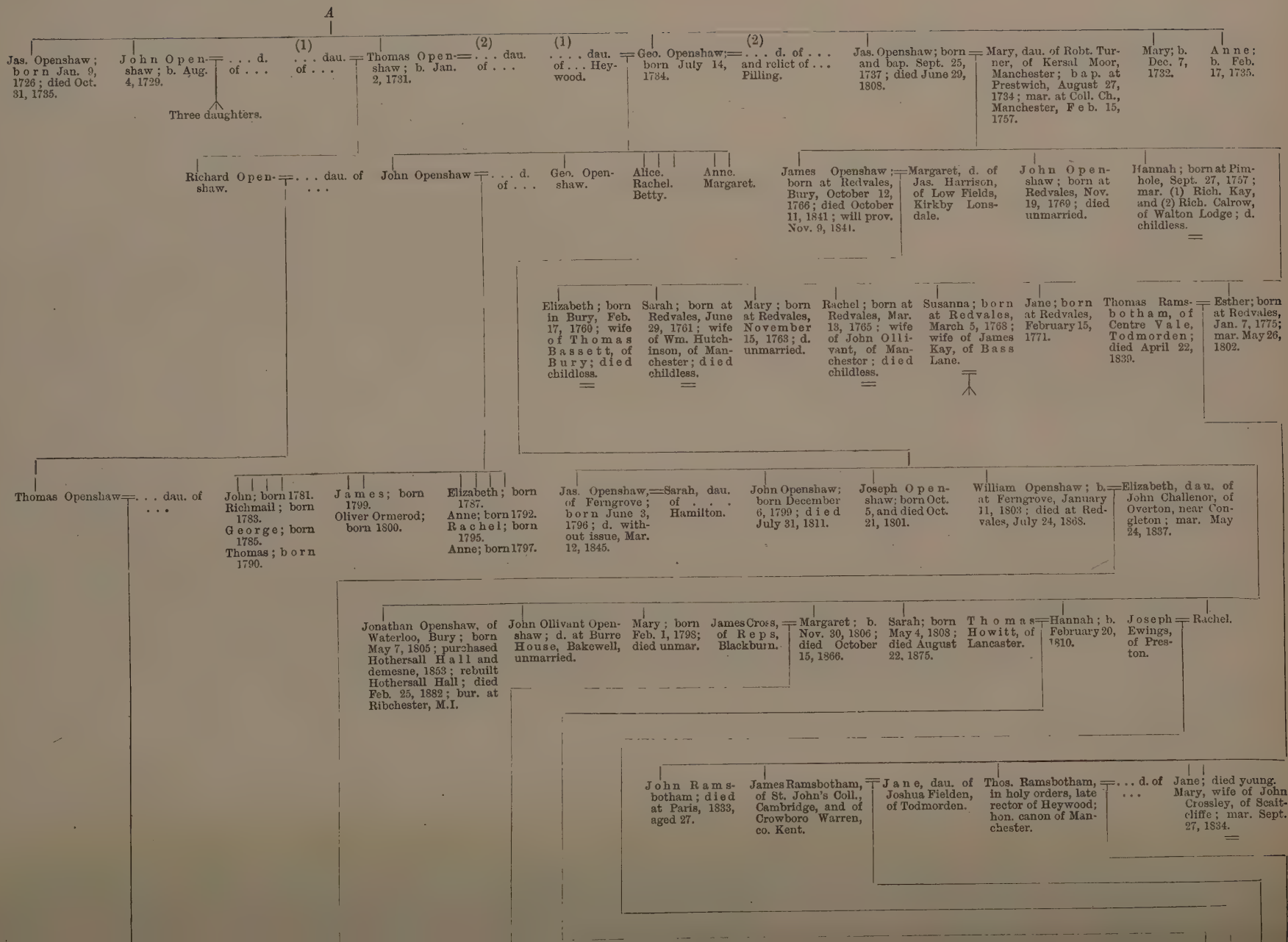
James Openshaw.

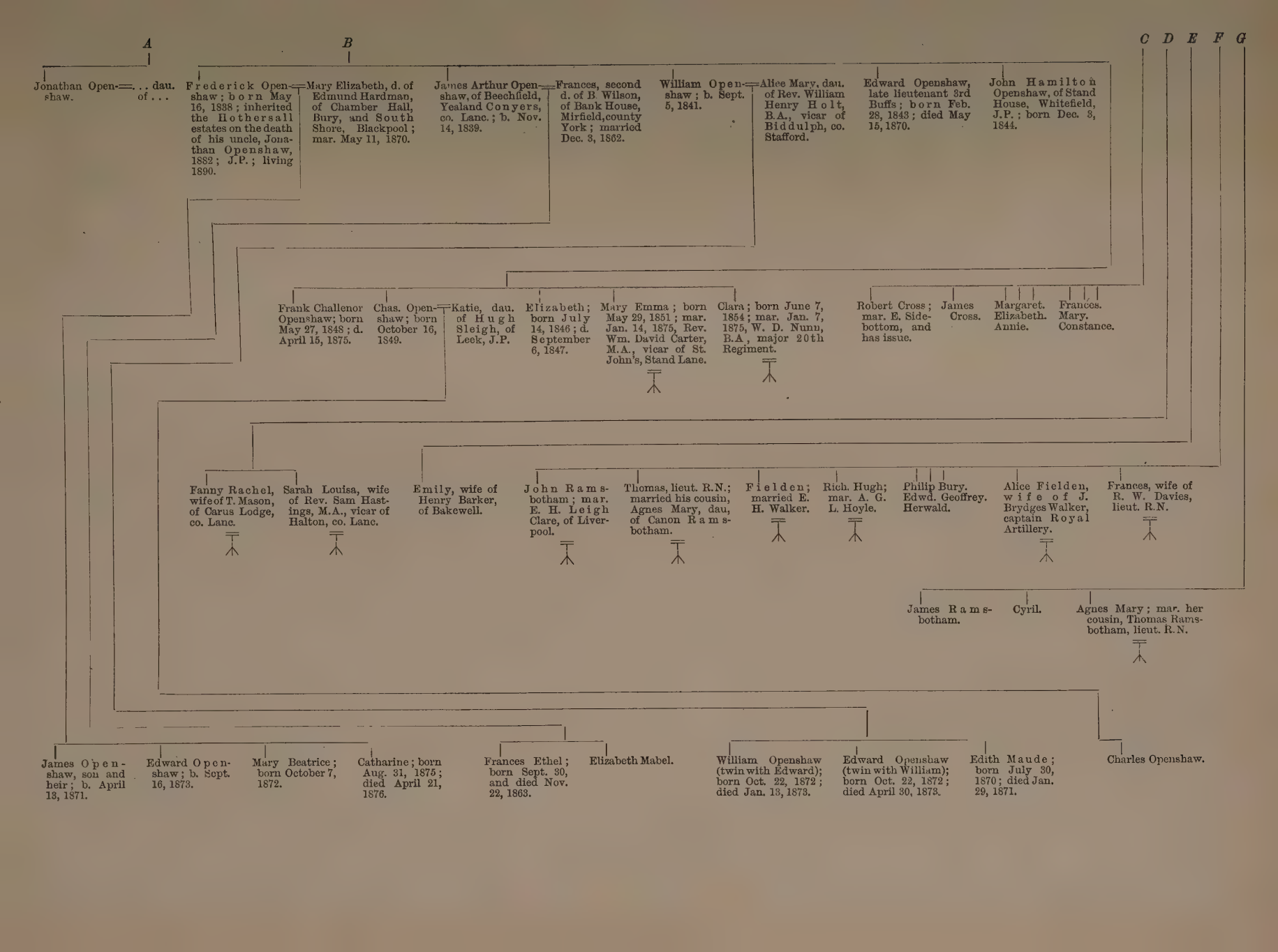
Thomas Openshaw.

William Openshaw.

Mary.

Susan.


A
Jas. Openshaw; born Jan. 9, 1726; died Oct. 31, 1735.
John Openshaw; b. Aug. 4, 1729.
. . . d. of . . .
Three daughters.
(1) . . . dau. of . . .
Thomas Openshaw; b. Jan. 2, 1731.
(2) . . . dau. of . . .
(1) dau. of . . . Heywood.
Geo. Openshaw; born July 14, 1784.
(2) . . . d. of . . . and relict of . . . Pilling.
Jas. Openshaw; born and bap. Sept. 25, 1737; died June 29, 1808.
Mary, dau. of Robt. Turner, of Kersal Moor, Manchester; b a p. at Prestwich, August 27, 1734; mar. at Coll. Ch., Manchester, F e b. 15, 1757.
Mary; b. Dec. 7, 1732.
A n n e; b. Feb. 17, 1735.
Richard Openshaw.
. . . dau. of . . .
John Openshaw
. . . d. of . . .
Geo. Openshaw.
Alice. Rachel. Betty.
Anne. Margaret.
James Openshaw; born at Redvales, Bury, October 12, 1766; died October 11, 1841; will prov. Nov. 9, 1841.
Margaret, d. of Jas. Harrison, of Low Fields, Kirkby Lonsdale.
J o h n O p e n s h a w; born at Redvales, Nov. 19, 1769; died unmarried.
Hannah; born at Pimhole, Sept. 27, 1757; mar. (1) Rich. Kay, and (2) Rich. Calrow, of Walton Lodge; d. childless.
Elizabeth; born in Bury, Feb. 17, 1760; wife of T h o m a s B a s s e t t, of B u r y; d i e d childless.
Sarah; born at Redvales, June 29, 1761; wife of Wm. Hutchinson, of Manchester; d i e d childless.
Mary; born at Redvales, November 15, 1763; d. unmarried.
Rachel; born at Redvales, Mar. 13, 1765; wife of John Ollivant, of Manchester; died childless.
Susanna; b o r n at R e d v a l e s, March 5, 1768; wife of James Kay, of B a s s Lane.
Jane; b o r n at Redvales, February 15, 1771.
Thomas Ramsb o t h a m, of Centre V a l e, T o d m o r d e n; died April 22, 1839.
Esther; born at Redvales, Jan. 7, 1775; mar. May 26, 1802.
Thomas Openshaw
. . . dau. of . . .
John; born 1781.
Richmail; born 1783.
G e o r g e; born 1785.
Thomas; b o r n 1790.
J a m e s; born 1799.
Oliver Ormerod; born 1800.
Elizabeth; born 1787.
Anne; born 1792.
R a c h e l; born 1795.
Anne; born 1797.
Jas. Openshaw, of Ferngrove; b o r n June 3, 1796; d. without issue, Mar. 12, 1845.
Sarah, dau. of . . . Hamilton.
John Openshaw; born December 6, 1799; d i e d July 31, 1811.
Joseph O p e n s h a w; born Oct. 5, and died Oct. 21, 1801.
William Openshaw; b. at Ferngrove, January 11, 1803; died at Redvales, July 24, 1868.
Elizabeth, d a u. of John Challenor, of Overton, near Congleton; mar. May 24, 1837.
Jonathan Openshaw, of Waterloo, Bury; born May 7, 1805; purchased Hothersall H a l l and demesne, 1853; rebuilt Hothersall Hall; died Feb. 25, 1882; bur. at Ribchester, M.I.
John Ollivant Openshaw; d. at Burre H o u s e, Bakewell, unmarried.
Mary; born Feb. 1, 1798; died unmar.
James Cross, of R e p s, Blackburn.
Margaret; b. Nov. 30, 1806; died October 15, 1866.
Sarah; born May 4, 1808; died August 22, 1875.
T h o m a s H o w i t t, of Lancaster.
Hannah; b. February 20, 1810.
J o s e p h E w i n g s, of Preston.
Rachel.
J o h n R a m s b o t h a m; d i e d at Paris, 1833, aged 27.
James Ramsbotham, of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, and of Crowboro Warren, co. Kent.
J a n e, dau. of Joshua Fielden, of Todmorden.
Thos. Ramsbotham, in holy orders, late rector of Heywood; hon. canon of Manchester.
. . . d. of . . .
Jane; died young.
Mary, wife of John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe; mar. Sept. 27, 1834.


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Jonathan Openshaw. = ... dau. of ...
Frederick Openshaw; born May 16, 1838; inherited the Hothersall estates on the death of his uncle, Jonathan Openshaw, 1882; J.P.; living 1890.
= Mary Elizabeth, d. of Edmund Hardman, of Chamber Hall, Bury, and South Shore, Blackpool; mar. May 11, 1870.
James Arthur Openshaw, of Beechfield, Yealand Conyers, co. Lanc.; b. Nov. 14, 1839.
= Frances, second d. of B. Wilson, of Bank House, Mirfield, county York; married Dec. 3, 1862.
William Openshaw; b. Sept. 5, 1841.
= Alice Mary, dau. of Rev. William Henry Holt, B.A., vicar of Biddulph, co. Stafford.
Edward Openshaw, late lieutenant 3rd Buffs; born Feb. 28, 1843; died May 15, 1870.
John Hamilton Openshaw, of Stand House, Whitefield, J.P.; born Dec. 3, 1844.
Frank Challenor Openshaw; born May 27, 1848; d. April 15, 1875.
Chas. Openshaw; born October 16, 1849.
= Katie, dau. of Hugh Sleigh, of Leek, J.P.
Elizabeth; born July 14, 1846; d. September 6, 1847.
Mary Emma; born May 29, 1851; mar. Jan. 14, 1875, Rev. Wm. David Carter, M.A., vicar of St. John's, Stand Lane.
Clara; born June 7, 1854; mar. Jan. 7, 1875, W. D. Nunn, B.A., major 20th Regiment.
Robert Cross; mar. E. Sidebottom, and has issue.
James Cross.
Margaret. Elizabeth. Annie.
Frances. Mary. Constance.
Fanny Rachel, wife of T. Mason, of Carus Lodge, co. Lanc.
Sarah Louisa, wife of Rev. Sam Hastings, M.A., vicar of Halton, co. Lanc.
Emily, wife of Henry Barker, of Bakewell.
John Ramsbotham; mar. E. H. Leigh Clare, of Liverpool.
Thomas, lieut. R.N.; married his cousin, Agnes Mary, dau. of Canon Ramsbotham.
Fielden; married E. H. Walker.
Rich. Hugh; mar. A. G. L. Hoyle.
Philip Bury. Edwd. Geoffrey. Herwald.
Alice Fielden, wife of J. Brydges Walker, captain Royal Artillery.
Frances, wife of R. W. Davies, lieut. R.N.
James Ramsbotham.
Cyril.
Agnes Mary; mar. her cousin, Thomas Ramsbotham, lieut. R.N.
James Openshaw, son and heir; b. April 13, 1871.
Edward Openshaw; b. Sept. 16, 1873.
Mary Beatrice; born October 7, 1872.
Catharine; born Aug. 31, 1875; died April 21, 1876.
Frances Ethel; born Sept. 30, and died Nov. 22, 1863.
Elizabeth Mabel.
William Openshaw (twin with Edward); born Oct. 22, 1872; died Jan. 13, 1873.
Edward Openshaw (twin with William); born Oct. 22, 1872; died April 30, 1873.
Edith Maude; born July 30, 1870; died Jan. 29, 1871.
Charles Openshaw.

a Gothic stone building, erected in 1868, and opened the following year. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held here on the 16th of February, the 16th of March, the 16th of April, the Monday in Holy Week, and November the 5th, but none of them by charter. Colonel Cross is lord of the manor.

Dilworth is a township on the brow of Longridge Fell, and on the line of the Roman Road from Ribchester to Lancaster. The Cottams were long resident here. The abbot of Cockersand, in 20 Edward I. (1292), included Dylleword among those places for which he assumed, by charter from King John, an exemption from paying rates and taxes.[1] Dr. Kuerden preserves a claim, without date, from the men of Ribchester, Dilworth, and Dutton, similar to the claim of the men of Chipping, to be free from fines, amercements, and tolls in all markets and fairs, and from suit and service to the county and wapentake.[2] According to the inquest taken on the death of the last of the Lacies (1311), in which it is called Dileworill, the basis of the township was one carucate of land. Colonel W. A. Cross is lord of the manor.

Longridge Fell gives to this parish, at its northern extremity, a barren and sterile appearance, but cultivation has been carried by human industry to the summit of this elevated region. In the valley on the banks of the Ribble, the meadows and pastures are for the most part fertile, and the scenery in many situations is beautifully picturesque. The country is well wooded, except on the hills, and there plantation work has not been wholly neglected. The farms are small and many of them freehold; and though the parish has been deserted by the ancient gentry of the county, their place is occupied by a race of stalwart labourers and respectable yeomen. On Tootle Height, in the township of Dilworth, there are valuable and extensive stone-quarries, which yield employment to a large number of labourers. Slates, flags, and grindstones are got at Buckley Delph, in Ribchester, and stone is also procured for building purposes in Dutton. The Preston and Longridge Railway was opened for traffic on May 1, 1840.

[1] Placit. de Quo Warr., apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 7.

[2] Manuscript 4to, fo. 56, in the Chetham Library.

HUNDRED OF LEYLAND.

THE hundred of Leyland, bounded by the Ribble estuary on the north, Blackburn hundred on the north-east, Salford hundred on the south-east, and West Derby on the south-west, though claiming an historical antiquity as high as any other of the great divisions of the county of Lancaster, does not rank in the present day with the surrounding hundreds in modern improvements or in manufacturing and commercial importance. This hundred is sixteen miles in length, from Marton Mere on the west to Chorley Moors on the east, and fourteen miles in breadth, from Penwortham on the north to the extremity of Standish parish, which pierces the hundred of West Derby, in the parish of Wigan, on the south. The hundred anciently consisted of six parishes, namely—

Leyland,	Penwortham,	Standish, and
Eccleston,	Brindle,	Croston,

from the last-mentioned of which were severed, at various times prior to the earliest editions of this work, the parishes of Hoole, Hesketh-with-Becconsall, Tarleton, Rufford, and Chorley.

It is under the heads of these eleven parishes that we shall therefore (as in other cases) consider the forty townships of which the hundred consists, as follows, noticing the formation of new parishes as they occur:—

LEYLAND HUNDRED.

1. Brindle Parish.—Brindle (one township).
2. Chorley Parish.—Chorley (one township).
3. Croston Parish.—Bispham, Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley, and Ulnes Walton (five townships).
4. Eccleston Parish.—Eccleston, Heskin, Parbold, and Wrightington (four townships).
5. Hesketh-with-Becconsall Parish.—Hesketh-with-Becconsall (one township).
6. Hoole Parish.—Little Hoole and Much Hoole (two townships).
7. Leyland Parish.—Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Leyland, Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell (nine townships).
8. Penwortham Parish.—Farington, Howick, Hutton, Longton, and Penwortham (five townships).
9. Rufford Parish.—Rufford (one township).
10. Standish Parish.—Adlington, Anderton, Heath Charnock, Charnock Richard, Coppul, Duxbury, Shevington, Standish-with-Langtree, Welsh Whittle, and Worthington (ten townships).
11. Tarleton Parish.—Tarleton (one township).

In Saxon times Leyland and Peneverdant were royal manors, in the latter of which was a castle, probably the seat of the Saxon thane of the whole district. In Domesday Book Leyland is spoken of as having been in the tenure of Roger de Poictou, but then held by the king, from whom it passed in course of time to John, Earl of Morteign. Dr. Kuerden, in his unpublished MS. in the Harleian Collection, codex 7386, after surveying the boundaries of the hundred, thus traces the succession of its early lords:—

OF THE WAPENTAKE OF LEYLAND, WITH THE LORDS THEREOF.

R[ich] I. The first Lord of this Wapentake was in John Earl of Morton's dayes, for I find one Gerardus de Clayton in a charter 1 Jo. (1199-1200) m. 5 n. 195, by which K. John granted and confirmed to Gerard de Clayton "for his homage and service the serjanty of Leylandshire, to have and to hold for himself and heirs by the service of 1d in serjeanty of us and our heirs, for all service, as contained in the charter made to him when we were Earl of Morton," and the same was confirmed in 13 Jo. (1211-12) by Record, called *Testa de Neuil*, de terris datis et alienatis infra Com. Lanc. And not long after I find that Willm. Ferrers, in Right of his wife, the daughter of Hu. Keueliоc, E. of Chester, and coheir to Randle Blundiuil her brother, succeeding E. of Chester in the 13 Hen. III. (1228-9) had a confirmation from the king of all his lands betwixt Ribble and Mersay in Com. Lanc. namely, what William Peuerel formerly had, had forfeited in poysoning Randle the grandfather to this Earl, to whom K. Stephen as well as Henry the first's Empress had bestowed what was Roger Pictauensis or Will Peuerels, but never fully confirmed to the Earls of Chester, until this said 13 Hen. III. (1228-9), viz., the Town of West Derby with the Wapentach, the Borough of Liuerpol, the Town and Wap. of Salford, and the Wapentach of Leyland, &c. The last wapentach was parted as I conceiue betwixt Agnes the wife of W. Ferars and Hauis her sister, the wife of Robt. Quincy, earl of Lincon, whose daughter Margt. was maryed to John Lacy, Constable of Chester, and so he became half lord of the afforesaid Wapentak, where he shortly after granted to one Robt. de Heppawell and Margy his wife, who afterwards held the same soccage by the service of one sparrow hawk. Hen. III. and Willm. Ferers did jointly with him confirm the same in Blackburnshire, and had a son called Robt. who was likewise senescal, who dyed in the 31 Edw. I. (1303) for in the 32 year, I find Margt. his late wife to be a widow, and Alis his heir with all her Inheritance to have been given as wife to Robt. Sherburn, in whose right amongst other things the half wapentake of Leyland Hundred accrued unto him, which to this day continues in the family of the Sherburns of Stonihurst. Rob. the son of Rob.

Heppewal had thes towns appendant to his serjanty ; namely, the manors of Clayton, Bispam, Chorley, Thorp hamlet, Bretherton, Heskin, Hole Magna, Hole Parva, and Kerden, to hold of the wapentake of Leylandshire from three weeks to three weeks, without any other service, except that Walter le Demand, for one bovate of land which he holds of the said Robert in Tarlton, performs suit to the county from 6 weeks to 6 weeks. Will Ferars and Agnes his wife, sister and coheir to the last Randle, E. of Chester, half lord of the said wapentake of Leylandshire, had Will to his son, who maryed the dau. of Roger [Robert] Quincy, in whos right Grooby being her inheritance, was with the half wapentak both settled by her on Will her younger son : her elder son Rob. the last E. of Derby being attainted, and his lands given by the king to Edmund E. of Lancaster, and W. his brother had Grooby and the half wapentake estated on him by his mother, as [appears] by an Inquisition of the 16 of Edward the first (1288) [which] doth declare what townships belonged as appendant to that wapentake, namely,

Ad Walton held by the rent of 2s. besides puture, the lordship of	Great Hole.
Ad. Banastre held by homage & service of 8s.	Sheuington.
Jord. de Standish by ho. & s. of 5s. 8d.	Standish.
H. de Langtre by ho. & ser. of 5s. 8d.	Langtre.
Hu. de Adlington by ho. & s. of 5s. 2d. held	½ Adlington.
Ad. de Duxbery by ho. & ser. 2s. 9d. the other	½ Adlington.
Idem by ho. and ser. 14d. held	½ of Duxbery.
Rog. de Bolton by ho. & ser. 1s. 2d. held	⅓ of Bolton.
Oliuer Tongue by ho. ser. 1s. 2d. held	⅓ of Bolton.
Thomas Banestre by ho. & seru. 1s. 9d. held	¼ of Heath Chernoc.
Hu. Gogard by ho. and seru. of 5s. held	⅜ of Heth Chernoc.
H. Chernoc by ho. seru. of 2s. held ½ of	Chernoc Richard.
H. de Le by seru. of 5s. held ½ of	Chernoc Rich.
Rob. by ho. and seru. of 7s. 8d. held	Welch Whitle.
W. de Thorp by ho. seru. 10s. held the hamlet of	Thorp.
Amicia de Bispam by ho. and seru. of 1s. 3d. held	Bispam.
Jo. Banester by ho. & seru. of 3s. 4d. held 2 bou. in	Maudsley.
Jo. Clayton rendered per. an. 12d. for ward of Lanc. Castle	Clayton.
Villa de Bretherton red per an. 2s. 4d. pro ward. Cast. Lanc.	Bretherton.
W. Ferrars held of the heirs of W. de la Mara	Chorley.
Nic. Butler by charter & rent of 40d. held	Knowsley.

W. Ferrars held the free Wapentake of Leyland of Lord Edm. brother to the King. [Then follow some particulars of a suit between W. Ferrars, and John Ardern, and John Sandford, relating to a close of land in Chorley.] 36 Hen. VI. (1457-8). W. Ferrars died seised of half the manor of Chorley and of the wap. of Leylandshire and of ¼ of the town of Bolton super Moras, of the gift of Rob. Ferars, late E. of Derby, by his charter declaring whatsoever he had in the wap. of Leylandshire to W. Ferars, brother of the said E. and the ancestors of the said William whos heir he is, namely, the son of Henry, the son of William, brother to the said earl & his heirs. And that the half manor of Chorley was held of W. Ashton Kt and of W. Fleming Esq. Lords of Croston in capite, by what service is unknown, & it is worth 200s. And the said half Lordship & wapentake afforesaid is held of our Lord the King in capite, as duke, by the service of finding one man in his bailiwick of Leylandshire, and it is worth 50s. and this half manor of Bolton was held of Reginald West, Ld de la Ware, in capite by Knight service, and it is worth 40s. William dyed 4 May last past, and Elizabeth wife of Edw. Gray is his kinswoman & heir, viz. daughter of the said William, & now 26 years of age. This Edward Gray de Grooby had John his son, who dyed before his father ; and John had Thomas Gray, marquess of Dorset, who was attainted by act of parliament in 1 Ric. III. (1483) and his lands given to the king, who in the 2d of his reigne gaue the same to Thomas lord Stanley ; but in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6) all grants by K. Rich. 3d were repealed, and Chorley reassumed into the King's hands, & Thomas Gray restored to his lands & dignity.—*Rot.* 58. 10 Hen. VIII. (1518). Tho. Gray gaue Chorley in exchange for the manor of Wodenshaw to George lord Strange, from whom it descended to W. Earl of Derby, brother to Ferdinand Earl of Derby, son of Henry Earl of Derby, son of Edw. Earl of Derby, son of Tho. Earl of Derby, son of the said George lord Strange, son of the first earl of Derby. Which said W. Earl of Derby for 900l sold the manor of Chorley to one Edw. Rygby, in 38 Eliz. on 7 Nov. (1596). This Edw. was father to Alex. R. father to Edw. R. father of Alex. Rygby.[1] I likewise find in 9 Edward II. (1315-16) Rob. Holand acquired to himself & heirs of his body, from Thomas E. of Lancaster, the manor of Derby with the wap. of Derby, Salford, Leylandsh. & Blacb. to be held of our lord the King by homage & service of 40s. & 1 Asturc. pro omnibus (one hawk for all services).

Dr. Kuerden then proceeds to describe succinctly the early history of the separate parishes, and we shall avail ourselves of his assistance in our historical detail of Leyland hundred.

[1] Rigby of Burgh and Layton. Alexander, the last named, was a justice of the peace for the county in 1664, according to the Lancashire pedigrees.

CROSTON PARISH.

CROSTON was anciently the most extensive of the parishes in the hundred of Leyland. In the *Valor Beneficiorum* of Pope Nicholas IV., compiled when this parish was in its integrity, the valuation fixed upon the living amounted to nearly as much as the revenues of all the other parishes in the hundred. Till the seventeenth century the parochial limits remained unaltered, but in 1641, by a decree of the Parliament (17 Charles I.), the chapelry of Hoole was released from ecclesiastical dependence, and created a separate and distinct parish; and by virtue of other Acts of Parliament, in 1793 and 1821, this parish has been separated into six entire and independent parishes—namely,

Croston;
Hoole, separated from Croston in 1642;
Chorley } separated in 1793, at the instance of the rector, to provide livings for
Rufford } two of his sons;
Tarleton } separated in 1821, and constituted[1] distinct parishes.
Hesketh-with-Becconsall }

In consequence of these alterations, the parish was left with only five townships, immediately adjoining to the village of Croston. These were CROSTON, BISPHAM, BRETHERTON, MAWDESLEY, and ULNES WALTON; and since 1835 it has been further divided, Bretherton being made a rectory, and Mawdesley and Bispham a rectory.

The following table will show the population of the several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Croston	1,500	1,790	1,518	1,791	2,361	5,087	6,823	7,340	8,350	10,498
Bispham	270	277	284	280	926	1,643	1,682	1,692	1,866	1,908
Bretherton	818	775	683	707	2,437	3,871	4,539	4,756	4,944	5,584
Mawdesley	887	912	886	928	2,950	5,068	5,263	5,760	6,258	6,904
Ulnes Walton	556	488	414	386	2,106	3,602	4,151	4,494	4,866	6,276
Total	4,031	4,242	3,785	4,092	10,780	19,271	22,458	24,042	26,284	31,170

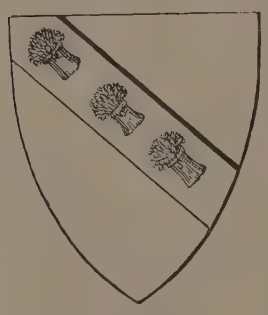
Croston is bounded by the parish of Hoole on the north, by Standish and Ormskirk parishes on the south, by Tarleton and Rufford on the west, and by Leyland and Eccleston on the east. The length of the parish of Croston, from the northern limits of the township of Bretherton to the southern limits of the township of Bispham, is eight miles, and its breadth, from the Douglas on the west to the point where the Yarrow enters the parish of Croston on the east, is four miles, comprising in the whole area 10,648 statute acres.

The Douglas, celebrated in our ancient chronicles as the scene of four great conflicts between the Britons and Saxons, in all of which "King Arthur was leader of the war, and stood forth the victor," divides Bispham, Mawdesley, and Croston from Burscough and Rufford, and forming the western boundary of the parish discharges its stream into the estuary of the Ribble at Hesketh Bank on the north. Above Bretherton the Douglas receives the Yarrow, which, winding from Eccleston, runs through the village of Croston on the south and south-west, and half-a-mile below the village joins the Lostock, which, leaving Leyland, runs through Ulnes Walton, between Croston and Bretherton. From Tarleton, where a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal enters it, to the estuary of the Ribble, these waters assume the name of the Asland. Sidbrook, a stream

[1] By the Act of Severance, the Rev. Robert Master, the then rector and vicar of Croston, was enabled to hold, during his life and incumbency, the three parishes of Croston, Hesketh-with-Becconsall, and Tarleton.

issuing to the south-south-east of Croston, falls into the Yarrow on the east side of the village. In wet seasons the Yarrow is subject to overflow its banks and to occasion much damage, frequently encroaching upon the village, and sometimes entering the church.[1]

In 1201, the king gave to Hugh le Porteur, "Hug Janatori," twenty marks in Croxton in exchange for his inheritance of Corfham and Culminton, and in the same town of Croxton Saracene ten marks;[2] and in 1204 he gave to G. Luttrell 13 lib. of land which had been Hugh le Porteur's in Croxton,[3] and 10 marks of land in Crokeston which had belonged to William de St. Albins.[4] Roger de Montebegon held the greater part of Croston parish as annexed to his manor of Hornby, and by the "Testa de Nevill," it appears that he gave to John Malerbe, his brother, ten carucates and six bovates of land in Croston, with their appurtenances, to be held in knight service; and to the Hospitallers of Jerusalem one bovate in alms. At the same time the heir of Almeric Pincerna, who had married Beatrix, daughter and heir of Matthew, son of Paganus Vilars, the first baron of Warrington, held three fees in Crocstun, Bulham, and Filingham, and Robert Fitz Richard held of him one fee in Croxton, Fillingham, and Hiam.[5] The heir of Almeric Pincerna was his son Sir William Boteler. In the Chancery Roll of 3 John (1201-2) Nicholas Pincerna or Butler is recorded as rendering an account of 100s. in the town of Croxton for three parts of the year, probably the chief rent of his possessions. This member of the Lancashire branch of an illustrious house does not appear in the pedigrees, nor in Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, though he was sheriff of Lancaster for Theobald Walter in 1198. On the family of Fitton, anciently written Phyton, the Bussels, barons of Penwortham, conferred large estates in this hundred, and Richard Fitton,[6] whose grandfather was lord of half the manor of Rufford, left, in addition to a son who died without issue, three daughters, eventually his co-heirs, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Roger Nowell, of Read; Matilda married Sir William Hesketh; and "Annabilla," according to the pedigree of Hesketh of Rufford, married "Edmund de Leye, lord of Crostone, 17 Edward I.[7] He and his wife gave their inheritance to Sir William Heskayte, knight, confirmed by Sir William de Lea, 22 Edward III., 1343." The same authority states that "Dame Mawde. d. and coheir of Richard Fytton," who married "Sir William Heskayte," "had all the lands of the coheirs of Richard Fytton by gift," when her husband, Sir William Hesketh, in accordance with the practice of the time, assumed for his arms the coat borne by his wife's family, changing the tincture of the bend only—the shield being *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three garbs, *or*. It also appears from the same document that Isabell, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Dellamere, knt., lord of Crostone and Mawdesleigh, temp. Edward II.,[8] married Sir Thomas Fleming, baron of Wath, county of York, the father of Sir Thomas Fleming, whose great grandson, John Fleming, died without issue, 17 Edward IV. (1477-8), when the estate was divided between his two sisters, one of whom, Elizabeth, as appears by the Yorkshire Visitation of 1584-5, married Richard de Croston, and by him had a son, Roger de Croston, living in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, while another daughter[9] married William de Lea, a cadet of the first dynasty of the Lancasters, primitively barons of Kendal, and lineally descended from Ivo Taylboys, Count of Anjou and baron of Kendal, whose wife, Lucia, was sister of Edwin and Morca, Earls of Northumbria, at the time of the Conquest.[10] From this union, says the pedigree, descended "Hoghton of Hoghton, and Ashton of Croston." The Lansdowne Feodary mentions that Henry, Duke of Lancaster, holds in demesne and service two knights' fees in Croston, with its members; and one knight's fee which the heirs of Sir William Lea and William Fleming hold of the manor of Hornby, which fee John de Mara formerly held of the manor of Hornby. Elizabeth, one of the daughters of William Fleming Esq., baron of Wath, and coheir of her brother John Fleming, baron of Wath and lord of Croston and Mawdeslegh—the other coheir being the wife of Richard Croston of Croston—married Thomas, eldest son of Robert Heskayt.



HESKETH ARMS.

[1] The remarkable flood of 1811 inundated from eighty to ninety cottages, broke into the church, and destroyed the fences of the inclosures to a great extent.

[2] Rot. Cancell., 3 Joh., m. 7.

[3] Rot. Lit. Claus., 6 Jo.

[4] *Ibid.*, 7 Jo.

[5] Fols. 408-411.

[6] The Fittons, who acquired the lordship of Bolyn or Le Bolyn (Wilmslow), county of Chester, from Hugh Kyvelior, Earl of Chester (1153-1181), apparently held lands in Lancashire at a still earlier date. The Richard Fitton here named, who left three daughters, his coheirs, was a contemporary of Richard Fitton, justiciary of Chester (1233-1237); but he could not have been, as the late Mr. Langton suggested (Chetham Society. vol. cx., p. 121), identical with the justice of Chester, for he left male issue, and was ancestor of the Fittons of Bolyn and of Gawsworth —C.

[7] Mr. Abram, in his "History of Blackburn," represents Edmund de Leye as of the family of that name, of Hapton; but he was evidently of Croston, and descended from the Leyes of Amounderness, from whom the Hoghtons derived their heraldic coat. Among the evidences at Trafford is a deed (1324), sealed with the seal of William fil. William de Lee, on which is a shield charged with three bars, and the same coat was quartered by the Ashtons of Croston, who inherited through the marriage of Thomas Ashton with the daughter and heir of William Lea.—C.

[8] Sir John de la Warre styles himself "dominus de Croston" in the register of St. Mary, Lancaster.

[9] Her name was probably Isolda, for by a final concord in the Chapterhouse, Westminster, executed in 46 Edward III., it appears that William del Lee and Isolda, his wife, then held the moiety of the manors of Crofton (Croston) and Maudislegh. (Lanc. Bag of Pedes Finium.)

[10] "County Families," by James Croston, F.S.A., p. 214.—C.

They had been contracted in their nonage, but the lady desiring a different husband, confessed to incontinence and sued for a divorce, Thomas Hesketh consenting. She gave birth to a son named Edward, and after the divorce was obtained became the wife of Thurston Hall, by whom she had two daughters, co-heirs of their father, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Henry, third son of Nicholas Saville, of Newhall, county York, and from this marriage descended the Savilles of Wath. Alice, the daughter and heir of William de Lea, married Thomas Ashton, the father of Sir William Ashton of Croston, living in the reign of Henry VI., in whom a moiety of the manor of Croston was vested in right of her mother. By these donations and marriages the moieties of the manor of Croston were vested in the families of Ashton and Hesketh, but remain in neither. "Ashton of Croston," says a note in Lord Suffield's MS. pedigrees, "came from Ashton in Craven. This family became extinct by the matches of Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Ashton, with John Trafford, the fourth son of Sir Cecil Trafford of Trafford, Knight, and Monacha, her sister, to Alexander, son of Bartholomew Hesketh, of Aughton, Esq." The moieties of the manor of Croston are at present held by Sigismund Cathcart de Trafford, of Croston Hall, and by the trustees of the late Thomas Norris, of Howick Hall, Esq., whose uncle purchased the Hesketh portion about 1825 from the Rev. Streynsham Master, rector of Croston, by whom it was bought of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, of Rufford, Bart. Two courts leet and baron are held in Croston for the manor of Croston by the lords twice a year, at Michaelmas and Easter.

The place gave name to a family who were seated here shortly after the Conquest, and who held lands in the township for many generations. Lyulph or Lydulpho de Croston was a witness to the confirmation by Richard, son of Warin Bussel, first Norman baron of Penwortham, of his father's grant of the churches of Penwortham, Leyland, and Meols, with other lands, to the Abbey of Evesham, and by which Albert Bussel (younger son of Warin) also gave lands. Nicholas de Croston, a son apparently of Lyulph, appears among the witnesses to the confirmation by Hugh de Nouant, bishop of Coventry (c. 1129), of the grant of a mediety or half of the church of Eccles from Edith de Barton, lady of the manor, a daughter of the baronial house of Grelle, to Geoffrey de Byron, clericus. Nicholas de Croston appears to have been the father of a second Lyulph, whose son, John de Croston, was living in the time of Sir John Dellamere, Knt., lord paramount of Croston and Mawdesley, in the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307). His son, Robert de Croston (fil. Johis. fils. Lyd.), was living in 1319. Contemporary with him was Richard de Croston, clericus, who in 11 Edward II. (1317-18), was sent with Roger de Blacolvesle, clericus, by the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer to seise into the king's hands divers manors, with their appurtenances, in the county of Oxford, which Margaret, late Queen of England (daughter of Philip the Hardy of France), held for the term of life in dower by the assignment of Edward, the then late king (Edward I.), and also survey and estimate the dilapidations in the said manors.[1] The issue of Robert de Croston was a son, Hamnett, named in the Torboc charters, who was living in 44 Edward III. (1370-1), and a daughter, Cecilia or Cicely, living in 1319. Hamnett was the father of Thomas Croston, whose name occurs as godfather to Thomas, son of Nicholas de Heskith, when he was baptized in the church of Croston, 7 Henry IV. (1406).[2] The second in descent from this Thomas was William de Croston, who held lands in Croston and Mawdesley, but who died before 21 Edward IV. (1481-2).[3] Richard de Croston, living 17 Edward IV. (1477-8), a younger brother probably of William, as appears by the Yorkshire Visitation of 1584-5, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Flemyng, baron of Wath, county York, the great grandson of Sir Thomas Flemyng, who, as already stated, acquired a moiety of the manors of Croston and Mawdesley by his marriage with Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Dellamere, Knt., and by her had a son, Roger Croston, of Croston—the younger sister and coheir marrying Thomas Hesketh, of Hesketh and Rufford, from whom she was afterwards divorced, when she married Thomas Hall. Another member of the family was John (Johannes) Croston, one of the Cistercian fraternity at Whalley, c. 1460, and consequently during the abbacy of Ralph Holden. William de Croston was succeeded by his son, Edward, who is found holding lands in Croston of the Abbot of Cockersand in 1480. From him descended Henry Croston, who, in 3 Edward VI. (1549), was witness to a deed, dated from Bryndhill (Brindle), of a grant from Edward Hilton (Hulton) to Elizabeth, his wife, of an annual rent of 6s. 8d. issuing out of his tenements for her life, and who also appears as witness to a codicil, dated June 24, 1563, to the will of Richard Halsall, rector of Halsall, son of Sir Henry Halsall, of Halsall, Knt.; and Richard (fils. Edwardus), of Heath Charnock, who married, c. 1500, Alice, eldest daughter of Robert Pilkington, of Rivington, by his wife Jane, daughter of Thurston Tyldesley, the sister of Richard, father of James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, 1561-1575. In the list of the free tenants (*Libere Tenentes*) in the hundred

[1] Wardrobe Accounts, Edward III., "Archæologia," vol. xxvi, p. 337.—C. [2] Flemyng Charters, *penes* James Croston.—C.
[3] Lanc. Inq. p.m., 6 Henry VI.—C.

of Leyland, in 1600, appears the name of "Henr̄ Croston of Croston gen^{s}". His will was proved at Chester in 1607, and he was probably the father of John Croston, of Croston, a convicted Recusant in 1628, and grandfather of John Croston, of Croston, whose will was proved at Chester in 1691, and of Henry Croston, who, in 1692, founded the Croston's Almshouses, in the township of Croston; and possibly of Edward Croston, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Chetham, brother of Humphrey, the founder of the Chetham Hospital and Library at Manchester, and who settled in Ireland. Of the Heath Charnock stock was Henry Croston, whose will was proved at Chester in 1602, and Edward, whose will was proved there in 1618. The line was continued by George Croston, of Heath Charnock, the firstnamed in a pedigree of four descents which was entered at Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, August 23, 1665. This George married a daughter of Holden, by whom he had John Croston, his heir, of Heath Charnock and Bury, who died in 1643. He married Sarah, daughter of Jeremy Waterhouse, of Crosshill, near Halifax, by whom he had a numerous family, the eldest of whom, George Croston, was trained to the law, and admitted a member of Gray's Inn, but died without issue; Richard, the second son, also died without issue; John Croston, the third but eldest surviving son, of Heath Charnock, was born at Bury in 1617, and entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, June 13, 1634. He was admitted scholar in his college November 8, 1636, and proceeded B.A. 1637-8 and M.A. 1641, and there is extant a letter from James, Lord Strange, afterwards the "Martyr Earl" of Derby, dated March 4th, 1640-1, to Dr. William Beale, Master of the College, reminding him how the foundress, "the Widdowe of one of my Auncestors" (Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII.), and Dr. Ashton, her executor, were not more careful than he that the fellowships may be conferred upon the most deserving men, and recommending John Croston for a fellowship "for the good affection I beare him, for his Father's sake, who is one of my auntientist servants." His name, with that of his father, appears in the list of Protestors at Bury, Febuary, 1641-2, as "Jo. Croston gent." and "Jo. Croston clerk." He does not appear to have been beneficed, but many of the extracts from the deeds of Lord Derby in the Towneley MSS. are in his handwriting, and he appears to be identical with the "Mr. Crosson" who was a prisoner with his patron, the Earl of Derby, at Chester Castle, immediately before the execution of the Earl at Bolton in 1651. Edward, the fourth son of John Croston, the elder, was of Bury. He appeared at Preston Guild with his two sons, John and Edward, 1662, and served as a juror January 26, 1674-5. Jeremiah Croston, the fifth son, was born in 1622, and settled at Thirsk, in Yorkshire, where he was living in 1665. He married Elizabeth Le Playt, one of the ladies-in-waiting of Charlotte Trémoille, Countess of Derby, the defender of Lathom House, by whom he had a son, James Croston, born in 1659, and two daughters, Charlotte and Mary. The descent of this family will be more clearly shown in the accompanying pedigree.

The parish church of Croston, dedicated to St. Michael, in the rural deanery of Leyland, the archdeaconry of Blackburn, and the diocese of Manchester, is a large structure, exhibiting different periods of architecture from the Early English downwards, and consisting of a tower, nave, side aisles, chancel, and two chantry chapels, with porches on the north and south sides, and is situated near the middle of the village, in the vale of the Yarrow. The tower is a strong square pile, castellated and adorned with pinnacles, and contains an excellent peal of eight bells. The church was restored in an admirable manner in 1866 and 1867, a subscription, amounting to £3,000, being raised for the purpose. On the north and south sides of the nave, which, as well as the aisles, is broad, are four pointed arches resting on pillars with plain capitals. The roof is flat, and the oak beams of which it is composed are divided into small compartments or panels with simple carvings. The chapels, formerly separated from the chancel by two massive pillars, and which were the property of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, until purchased by the rector of Croston, formerly contained canopied pews, but these were removed during the alterations, and the chapels reseated with the rest of the church. These chapels were four in number, the Trafford Chapel and the Rufford Chapel on the south side, the Becconsall Chapel and the Bretherton or Bank Hall Chapel on the north side. The Trafford Chapel was restored by John Randolphus de Trafford, Esq., the father of the present owner, in memory of his ancestors, and for the use of his tenantry, he himself being a Roman Catholic. At the same time a handsome stone pulpit was presented by the Rev. James Streynsham Master, rector of Chorley. The font is small and octagonal, having the date 1663 upon one of its divisions. In the east window of the south or Rufford Chapel are the arms of the Hesketh painted on glass, and over the vestry door, carved on stone, are those of the Pilkingtons. In other parts of the church the arms of Farington of Worden, Nelson of Fairhurst, Fleming of Croston, and Ashton and de Trafford of Croston are exhibited. The east window, which is of five lights, is in memory of the Rev Robert Streynsham Master, who was for sixty-six years rector of the church, and his wife, Elizabeth; the subjects being, (1) The Birth of Christ, (2) Christ Blessing Little

CROSTON OF CROSTON.

(From the Whalley Coucher Book, Original Charters, Inquisitions, Visitations, &c.)

. . . . DE CROSTON; living in time of William the Conqueror

Lydulpho or Lyulph de Croston; living *temp.* Henry I.; witness to the confirmation by Richard, son of Warin Bussel, of his father's grant of the churches of Penwortham, Leyland, and Meols, with other lands, to the abbey of Evesham.

Nicholas de Croston; a witness to the confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Coventry, in 1192, of a mediety of the church of Eccles, from Edith de Barton to Geoffry de Byron, clerk.

Lyulph de Croston

John de Croston; living in the time of Sir John Dellamere, Knt., c. 1280.

Robert de Croston (Robertus fil. Johis. fils. Lyd.); living 1319 = . . .

Richard de Croston, clerk; commissioned by the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, 1318, to seise unto the king (Edward II.) divers manors in Oxfordshire, part of the dower of the late queen of Edward I.

Hamnett de Croston; living 44 Edward III. (1370-1) = . . .

Cecilie; living 1319.

Thomas de Croston; godfather to Thomas, son of Nicholas de Hesketh, when baptised at Croston Church, 7 Henry IV. (1406)

. . . . de Croston

William de Croston; living *temp.* Henry VI.; held lands in Croston and Mawdesley; died before 21 Edward IV. (1481-2).

Johannes de Croston; a monk of Whalley, c. 1460.

Richard de Croston, of Croston; living 17 Edw. IV. (1477-8).

Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of William Flemyng, baron of Wath, co. York.

Edward de Croston, held lands in Croston of the Abbot of Cockersand, in 1480.

Roger Croston, of Croston.

Richard Croston (fils. Edwardus), of Heath Charnock

Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Pilkington, of Rivington, sister of Richard, father of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, 1561-1575; mar. c. 1500.

Henry de Croston; living 1549 & 1565.

. . . . Croston, of Heath Charnock

Henry Croston, of Croston; a "free tenant in the hundred of Leyland, 1600; will prov. at Chester, 1607.

Henry Croston, of Heath Charnock; will proved at Chester, 1602.

Edward Croston, of Heath Charnock; will proved at Chester, 1618.

John Croston, a convicted recusant in 1628.

George Croston, of Heath Charnock = . . . dau. of . . . Holden.

John Croston, of Croston; will proved at Chester, 1691.

Henry Croston, founded the Croston's Almshouses, in Croston, 1692.

John Croston, of Heath Charnock and Bury, son and heir; died 1643.

Sarah, dau. of Jeremy Waterhouse, of Crosshill, near Halifax, co. York.

George Croston, eldest son, of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law; died without issue.

Richard Croston, of Heath Charnock; d. without issue.

John Croston, of Heath Charnock; born at Bury, 1617; of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1638 and M.A. 1641; appeared at Preston Guild, 1682.

Edward Croston, of Hillock and Bury; a juror at Preston, 1674-5.

. . .

Jeremiah Croston, of Thirsk, county York; born 1622; living 1665.

Elizabeth le Playt, a French-woman, lady-in-waiting to Charlotte Trémoille, Countess of Derby.

Henry Croston; at Preston Guild, 1642.

Jonah Croston; at Preston Guild, 1642.

John Croston; at Preston Guild, 1662.

Edward Croston; at Preston Guild, 1662.

James Croston, aged 6 years, August 23, 1665.

Charlotte.

Mary.

Children, (3) The Resurrection, (4) The Ascension, and (5) The Presentation in the Temple. The two south chancel windows are in memory of the Venerable Archdeacon Robert Mosley Master and Frances Mary, his wife; and the two east chancel aisle windows are in memory of members of the Master family: John Master, Elizabeth Anne Master, and Major-General Robert Augustus Master, who served with distinction in India during the Mutiny, and was at Lucknow when that city was relieved by Sir (afterwards Lord) Colin Campbell in 1857. In the north aisle is a memorial window to several members of the Mosley family. In the north chapel were painted in Old English characters, on the old canopy, these words, "This chappel was beavtified and this seat erected 1682 by Christopher Banastre, Esq.:" and on one of the windows are the remains of another memorial, "AND FOR YE GOOD ESTATE OF HENRY BA—— OF WILLIAM BANA—," and above are the letters $_{H}{}^{B}{}_{M}$. which are probably the initials of Henry Banastre and his wife Margaret Worthington, the parents of William Banastre, all of whom were living in the middle of the sixteenth century. An inscription is mentioned in 1835 as existing on the north side of the tower, indistinct from its situation. It purported that the church was rebuilt in the year 1577. Subject as the church has ever been to the inundations of the river, this was obviously not the first nor last time of re-erection. Probably, however, its earlier as well as its later re-erections have been only partial. A further "rebuilding" of a large part of the nave took place in the middle of last century, at a cost of £1,834, collected by brief. The registers at Milnrow, near Rochdale, give the date of this brief as 1743, but the rebuilding did not take place till 1767. The chancel is the oldest portion of the existing fabric. It is of dark red sandstone, and appears to have been erected about the year 1240. The more modern parts were erected at different dates, but chiefly about the year 1460, and during the incumbency of Thomas Tarleton, or of his successor, Thomas Mawdesley. During the work of restoring the church, in 1866, some interesting discoveries were made. On removing the plaster from the walls of the chancel a small niche on the south side was laid bare, in which was a double piscina or lavacrum, containing two small basins with drains, which had been separated in front by a small thin column, connected with the back of the niche with stonework, on which, at the point of junction, was a well-executed rose. In the north wall, directly opposite the piscina, was another opening containing an oaken cupboard, doubtless intended, in pre-Reformation times, to contain the eucharistic vessels and elements. On the south-western side of the arch, between the Bretherton and Becconsall Chapels, the workmen discovered a well-executed shield containing the arms of Bretherton. On removing the plaster from above the southern entrance to the church, several texts of Scripture were brought to light, most of which, though they had been hidden for ages, were in a tolerable state of preservation. Among other relics of antiquity turned up were several sepulchral brasses, on one of which, found under the pews in the chancel, were the remains of a Latin inscription, and on the lower right-hand corner a shield charged with the arms of the Foxcrofts. A church existed here in the reign of the Conqueror, when Roger de Poictou, by a charter, of which a copy is preserved in the register of the Priory of Lancaster, granted to the monastery of St. Martin of Sees, in Normandy, the priory of St. Mary of Lancaster, with a number of dependent churches and chapels, among which is named the "eccliam de Croston."[1] This grant was amply confirmed by John, Earl of Morteign, and again when he became king. Subsequent charters of confirmation were granted by Randle, Earl of Chester, and Sir Roger Garnet, of Halton, knight.[3] By a charter without date, Sir John de la Ware, who styles himself Lord of Croston, after confirming the previous charters, surrenders all his right in the patronage of Croston and the mediety of the chapel of Eccleston to the abbey and convent of Sees.[4] In 1317 the rector of Croston claimed Eccleston as a chapel dependent upon Croston, and considerable litigation ensued; but the Bishop of Coventry terminated the dispute by a voluminous decree, in which he decided that Eccleston is an independent parish church.[5] A memorandum without date, inserted in the register of St. Mary, states that the church of Croston, in the county of Lancaster, is worth 204s. per annum, that the advowson belongs to the priory of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, and that the dean of St. Stephen of Westminster is rector of the same.[6] In the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, it is estimated at £33 6s. 8d. The patronage of Croston was exercised by the priory of St. Mary at Lancaster. Subsequently the rectory was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Saviour of Sion, by Pope Martin V. In 1420 it was ordained a vicarage by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. After the dissolution of religious houses, the patronage passed from the Crown to Anthony Browne, of Southwold, county of Essex, Esq., and was afterwards frequently disposed of. In 1755 it became vested in Legh Master, of Newhall, county of Lancaster, and of Codnor Park, county of Derby, M.P. for Newton in Lancashire, and his son, the Rev. Robert Master, D.D., sold the advowson to Le Gendre Nicholas

[1] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 3764, fo. 1. [2] *Ibid.*, fo. 2. [3] *Ibid.*, fo. 2. [4] *Ibid.*, fo. 3. [5] *Ibid.*, fo. 67. [6] *Ibid.*, fo. 2, 81b.

Starkie, of Huntroyde, who, in 1821, resold it to George Smith, Esq., banker, of London, brother of Lord Carington, whose eldest daughter, marrying Robert Mosley Master, it returned to the Master family, and is now vested in the Rev. George Streynsham Master, M.A., of Bourton Grange, Flax Bourton, Bristol, brother of the present rector. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £31 11s. 10½d., and is now of the annual value of £1,038, including 232 acres of glebe, with a residence. There were three chantries in this church. The first was in the south aisle, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and founded by "John Todde, prieste, to celebrate ther for the sowles of him and his predecessors," who died curate of Rufford in 1506.[1] John Smyth was the incumbent of this chantry at the dissolution, and in 1553 had a pension of £5. The second chantry, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded by Katherine Tarleton, widow (as Canon Raines conjectures) of Richard Tarleton, who was living in 1527. The third was founded by Christopher Walton, of Walton, at the Rood Altar, at a date unknown. In 1588, a stipend of £3 19s. 9d. was payable to the clerk of Croston out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.

RECTORS AND VICARS OF CROSTON.

The following list of the rectors of Croston is compiled from the Episcopal Registers of Chester, Lichfield, and the Institution and Firstfruits Books, wills, and other evidences:—

c. 1300.—William de Lancaster. This is the earliest rector whose name we have been able to discover. In 1317 his name occurs as party to a suit against Ralph de Tunstall, rector of Eccleston, in which he claimed Eccleston as a chapel dependent upon Croston. Considerable litigation followed, when the bishop, having heard all the evidence the parties could adduce, finally decided that the church of Eccleston had always been an independent parish church. Lancaster was doubtless a member of the family of that name who were barons of Kendal.

c. 1430.—Thomas Tarleton. Tarleton, which until 1821 was included in the limits of the ancient parish of Croston, gave name to a family of whom was Adam de Tarleton, of Bretherton, living 10 Richard II. (1386-7), and he was probably a kinsman, if not, indeed, the father of this rector. In the Harl. MSS.[2] is the certificate of "Tho. Tarlton, vickar of the church of Croston," witnessing the delivery of a relic of St. Lawrence's head into the church of Chorley (then in Croston parish). The certificate is "Written at Croston afforsayd the 2 day of March in ye yeare of our lord God 1442."

c. 1470.—Thomas Mawlsey (? Mawdesley). The date of this rector's institution has not been ascertained. He probably belonged to a local family, and he died in 1504.

1504.—Robert Becansawe (? Becconsall) was presented by the Abbess of St. Saviour of Sion on the death of Thomas Mawdesley, and instituted January 24, 1504. Like his predecessor he belonged to a local family.

1525.—Thomas Bonde was instituted 1525, and held the rectory during the period when those great changes in the teaching and ritual of the national church, tersely spoken of as the Reformation, were being made. In 1533 a letter was addressed to him as "Vyker of Croston" by the Earl of Derby concerning a "lewd Preist," "Sir" James Harrison, of Farrington, and his "shlaunderous sayings anends the kyngs highnes and the quenes grace.[3] Bonde remained rector until his death in 1557.

1557.—Thomas Lemyng (incorrectly called Beninge in the previously printed lists) was instituted July 5, 1557, on the presentation of Anthony Browne, of Southwold, county Essex, on whom the patronage had been bestowed by the Crown.

1594.—Robert Whittaker (erroneously called Walter in the Institution Books) was instituted September 17, 1594, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books, November 23, 37 Elizabeth (1594). He died intestate in 1607, and in the following year an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester and administration granted to his representatives.

1607.—George Coney was instituted in succession to Robert Whittaker, and paid his firstfruits July 7, 5 James I. (1607). Like his predecessor he appears to have died intestate, for an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester in 1623. His wife, Anne, survived him, and her name

[1] This account, taken, as is the notice of the other two chantries, from the original sources published in Canon Raines's "History of the Lancashire Chantries," overthrows the belief previously entertained that it was founded by Robert Hesketh, based upon Dr. Kuerden's quotation of a deed of 27 Elizabeth, whereby Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, granted to Edmund Dorning and Roger Raut, among other matters, "all that our chantry at the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the Church of Croston, with its members and all the lands & messuages in the town of Croston, Madsley & Hamotion, granted by Robert Hesket in aid of the salary of the late chantry priest, & which chantry & the other premises were granted to Sir Thomas Hesket for 21 years." Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fo. C 27, in the Heralds' College, which instrument is followed by the following memorandum: "32 Eliz. Edm. Dorning & Rog. Raut sold to Tho. Ashton of Croston and Raf Ashton of Lever the churche's bell to St. Jo. Bapt. cum pert. to have to Thomas & Raf and heres."

[2] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2042, fo. 239.—C.

[3] The "shlaunderous sayings" were uttered when Harrison heard that Katharine of Arragon was deposed, and Anne Boleyn proclaimed Queen, when he affirmed that "Quene Katharyn was Quene, and that Nan Bullen should be no Quene, nor the King to be no King, but on his beryng." (Correspondence of Edward, third Earl of Derby—ffarington Evidences, Chetham Society, vol. 19, second series.)—C.

occurs in a deposition taken at Ormskirk, March 24, 3 Charles I. (1628), in a suit brought by James Hyet, clerk (vicar of Croston), against Thomas Charnocke and others touching the vicarage or rectory of Croston.

1623.—JOHN BARTLETT was presented by Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, the patron by lapse, and instituted March 23, 1623, but he held the living for only a brief period.

1625.—JAMES HYET was presented in succession to John Bartlett by the King (Charles I.), and instituted August 18, 1625, his firstfruits being paid February 17, 2 Charles I. (1626). He was successively minister of Liverpool, Goosnargh, Childwall, and Croston. Though professedly a Churchman, he was an ardent Puritan, and in the commotions which disturbed the Establishment he cast in his lot with the Presbyterian party. On the establishment of the Presbyterian discipline he united with the sixth Classis, and was frequently appointed president of the court to which he belonged. In 1648 his signature as "pastor of Croston" was attached to the "Harmonious Consent," which vehemently denounced all kinds of sectaries, and affirmed that "toleration would be the putting of a sword into a madman's hand; a cup of poison into the hands of a child." He also signed the "Agreement of the People" in the following year. When the Parliamentary Commissioners made their survey in 1650 they presented that "Mr. James Hyot, Bach'lor in Divinity, who is a godly able Minister, doth supply the Cuer there (*i.e.* Croston), and is, and for the space of twenty-five yeares last past hath beene, rector and Incumbent there, and hath received the benefit and proffits of all the said viccarage house and lands thereunto belonginge."[1] During the Civil Wars he was harassed and plundered by both contending parties, and was silenced by the Republican party for refusing the engagement, when he removed to Oldham, residing for some time at Lees Hall, in the immediate vicinity. During his incumbency, Hoole, a dependency of Croston, was made into a separate parish, with his consent and approval, the patronage being confirmed to Mr. Andrew Stones. He appears to have been possessed of considerable private means, and was long remembered for the generosity with which he expended it in relieving those suffering from the effects of the war. He lived to see the Restoration, but refusing to comply with the conditions of the Act of Uniformity, was deprived of his benefice. He was then over seventy years of age, and his death occurred in the succeeding year. He was an intimate friend of the Rev. Henry Newcome, who, in his "Diary," gives some interesting particulars respecting his death and burial:—

"Tuesd: Apr. 7 (1663). Wee got to Chorley by 10, but y I heard y^t Mr. Hiet dyed y^e day before at Preston, and so I turned over tow(ards): Croston, called at my friend's house, Mr. Eccleston, and staid y^r 2 houres or more. . . . We met y^e corpse from Preston & came to Croston w^th y^m about night. Mr. Loe lay in y^e chamber w^th mee, who told mee many thgs of y^s pretious man of God y^t is gone, haveinge lived w^th him.

"Wednes: Apr. 8. We went about 10 to see Mr. Pilkington y^e Vicar (of Croston). After I saw y^e schoole w^ch Mr. Hiet hath founded, haveinge seene his will y^s morneinge. Mrs. Hiet desired mee to direct her in y^e choise of bookes, for by will y^e library is to goe to Mr. Edmundson and his son, save only his wife may take w^t she pleaseth for her owne use. I desired to deale uprightly in the busynes, and so noted out several bookes y^t were most practical, as y^e Booke of Martyrs and English Annotations, Burgess' Sp^ll reviveinge and Perkin's, Beeston's, Sibs, Hooker, Bolton, Love, Watson's Workes, so many of y^m as were y^r. No booke tho English y^t are above her capacity that I medled w^th. . . . We had much adoe about his buryal, but Mr. Pilkinton at last went his way, and so he was buryed w^thout ceremony or booke, and Mr. Welsh[2] his old friend & neighbour preached his funeral (sermon) on 2 Ks ii, 12. A very good sermon he made. I got & wrot out y^s eveninge Mr. Hiet's orders for his schoole. Mr. Welsh stayed w^th us all night, & Mr. Pilkinton & Mr. Browne supt w^th us & sate till 9."

Later on Newcome records—

"Tuesday, June 30 (1663). . . . After dinner Mr. Edmundson was w^th mee & sate w^th mee a good while. By discourse w^th him I perceive y^t most of Mr. Hiat's estate goes to his wife, w^m for peace sake he was forced to slight in some measure his owne Children for. W^t a vanity is this world!"

His will, in which he describes himself as rector of Croston, was proved at Chester in 1663. The school which he founded and endowed with certain rent-charges will be noticed more at length later on. Mr. Hyet was twice married. By his first wife, whose name was Cicely, and who was living in 1642, he had two children, Elizabeth and Patience. His second wife, Mary, was his executrix, and to her he bequeathed the greater portion of his property—"for peace sake," as Newcome puts it—to the disadvantage of his children. After his death she removed to Manchester, and resided there some time. She died at Culcheth, April, 1684, at the advanced age of 80. There is extant a sermon, dedicated to Bishop Bridgeman, from Mr. Hyet's pen.

1662.—JAMES PILKINGTON, a son of William Pilkington, was, on the ejectment of Rector Hyet, presented by Mr. Knightsbridge, who appears to have obtained the patronage for that turn from Sir — Huddleston, the true patron, and had institution and induction from the Bishop of Chester, according to the Institution Books (Record Office), October 28, 1662, though in a dispute concerning the rectory, hereafter referred to, he is said to have been presented December 8, in which case he could not have been instituted till a later date. A controversy appears to have arisen

[1] Church Surveys, Record Society.—C.

[2] Rev. Henry Welsh, minister of Chorley.—C.

respecting the right of presentation, for in January, 1662-3, the king (Charles II.) presented one Mr. Kaye (called, in the Institution Books, Ralph Wittie), who had institution and induction from the Archbishop of York (*durante visitatione metropolitica eius*) January 9, 1662-3. Mr. Kaye brought an action against Pilkington, but for some cause discontinued it, and the latter was left in peaceful possession until his death, which occurred in 1683. He does not appear to have made any disposition of his effects, as an administration bond was filed at Chester, though not until 1688. In July in the year preceding his decease he purchased the perpetual advowson of the parsonage, in the names of William Pilkington, his father, Robert Pickering, and others, and their exercise of the patronage gave rise to litigation, as will be seen.

1683.—Charles Layfield. On the death of Mr. Pilkington, Charles Layfield was presented by William Pilkington and Robert Pickering, and instituted and inducted by the Bishop of Chester, May 25, 1683.

1683.—Edmund Townley, presented by the king, and instituted and inducted by the Bishop of Chester, July 25, 1683. The reason of this second presentation and institution is made clear by some papers preserved among the Tanner Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. From these it appears that, immediately after the death of James Pilkington, one Mr. Chaddock made a charge against him that he had obtained the presentation to the rectory by virtue of a simoniacal contract, and on this counsel's opinion was taken as to the right of the king to present, Mr. Townley, meanwhile, procuring the king's presentation, and getting institution. Whereupon Mr. Layfield presented a petition to the Crown, which was referred to Sir Robert Sawyer, whose opinion was adverse to Mr. Townley's claim. Layfield appears to have retained the living until 1688, when he resigned.

1688.—John Lowe was presented by William Pilkington, on the retirement of Mr. Layfield, and was instituted July 2, 1688, but for some cause relinquished the living immediately afterwards.

1688.—John Riley was presented by the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Cartwright), and instituted September 6, 1688, but did not long retain possession, his death occurring in 1689, in which year an administration bond was filed at Chester, though in the Index to the Wills at Chester (Record Society) he is styled "rector of Sephton."

1689.—Robert Pickering, D.D., was presented by Charles Layfield and William Haydock, on the voidance of the living by the death of John Riley, and instituted March 14, but was afterwards deprived for simony, when the patronage lapsed to the Crown.

1695.—Zachariah Taylor, M.A., was presented by the king (James II.), and instituted December 10, 1695. He was the son of the Rev. Zachary Taylor, ejected from the curacy of Rochdale in 1662 for Nonconformity, and was successively master of Rochdale, Bolton, and Kirkham grammar schools. He was born about the year 1650, and received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he entered as sizar, April 19, 1671, and took his degree of M.A. in 1674. He served as curate, at Wigan, to Dr. Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester, and was subsequently appointed king's preacher for Lancashire. On the 9th March, 1679, he was instituted to the vicarage of Ormskirk, which he held until 1693, when he resigned, and on the 10th December, 1695, was presented to the rectory of Croston. He married, July 12, 1685, Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, by whom he had issue. He died in 1703, and his will, in which he is described as "of Wigan, clerk," was proved at Chester in 1705. He was the author of "The Surey Imposter," 4to, 1697; "Popery, Superstition, and Ignorance, and Knavery confess'd and fully proved on the Surey Demoniac," 4to, 1699; and several sermons.

1703.—William Pilkington, LL.D., was presented by the Rev. Dr. Layfield on the death of Mr. Taylor, and instituted December 28, 1703. He held the living for the long period of fifty-two years, and died at an advanced age in 1755. During his lifetime he had purchased the advowson from the Rev. Dr. Layfield, the then patron, a son of Dr. Edward Layfield, Archdeacon of Essex, the nephew in half-blood of Archbishop Laud, and at his decease it passed to his daughter and heir, Margaret, then married to the Rev. Streynsham Master, D.D., who succeeded him.

1755.—Streynsham Master, D.D., was instituted rector in succession to his father-in-law, October 21, 1755. He was the younger son of Sir Streynsham Master, Knt., of Codnor Castle, county Derby, governor of Madras, and founder of the first English church in India. He held the living for little more than three years, and died in the spring of 1759, leaving by his wife a son, the Rev. Streynsham Master, D.D.

1759.—Robert Master, D.D., was presented in succession to his uncle, and instituted May 11, 1759. He was the younger son of Legh Master, of Codnor Castle, county Derby, and New Hall, county Lancaster, M.P. for Newton, county Lancaster, in the Parliaments of 1727, 1734, and 1741. He entered at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1749, and in the same year was elected fellow of All Souls' College, where he graduated M.A. in 1753, and he afterwards

took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. in 1763 as a member of St. Alban's Hall. He held the rectory for a period of thirty-nine years, and died in 1798, having had by his wife, Elizabeth, a family of ten children—eight sons and two daughters: Streynsham, who succeeded him in the rectory of Croston; Robert, of Balliol College, Oxford, who graduated B.A., M.A., and B.M., and practised as a physician, was subsequently appointed physician to the British forces at St. Domingo, and died from the effects of fever on his passage from the West Indies to America in 1797, without issue; John Whalley, B.D., rector of Chorley; James, who entered the royal navy and attained the rank of admiral, and who married Jennetta, daughter of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, M.A., rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, by whom he had a numerous family; Edward, M.A., rector of Rufford; Gilbert, of Coventry, who married Augusta, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Bart., and had issue; another son; Jane, who married, in 1789 (second wife), James Whalley, of Clerk Hill, afterwards Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart., and died in 1843, leaving issue; and Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Heathcote.

1798.—Streynsham Master, M.A. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Robert Master, his eldest son, Streynsham Master, was presented and instituted, Sept. 28, 1798. He was born at Croston, June 10, 1766. He received his early education at the Manchester Free Grammar School, of which the Rev. Charles Lawson was at the time high master, and matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. March 5, 1788, and M.A. October 21, 1791. In 1789 he was ordained deacon by Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, and admitted to priest's orders by the same prelate in the succeeding year, and served in succession the curacies of Becconsall, Rufford, and Croston, succeeding to the rectory of the latter, as already stated, on the death of his father. He married, at Rolleston, county Stafford, August 20, 1790, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., of Rolleston, county Stafford, and Ancoats, county Lancaster, lord of the manor of Manchester, and by her, who died in May, 1853, after a married life of 63 years, he had a numerous issue—Robert Mosley, M.A., born 1793, incumbent of Burnley, 1826 to 1855, and the successor of his father in the rectory of Croston; John, J.P. for Lancaster; James Streynsham, M.A., hon. canon of Manchester, rural dean of Leyland, and rector and patron of Chorley, born 1799, and married, in 1825, to Alice, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, M.P. for Preston, by whom he had Streynsham Mosley, M.A., born in 1834, and other issue; Edward Leigh, registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar; Gilbert William; Elizabeth Anne; Frances Mary, wife of the late Joseph Feilden, of Witton Park, Blackburn, by whom she had, with other issue, Lieut.-General Randle Joseph Feilden, M.P., Margaret Penelope, and Augusta. During his incumbency important changes were made in the constitution of the parish of Croston, which originally comprised an area of about 30,000 acres, or more than one-third of the entire hundred of Leyland. In 1821 an Act of Severance was obtained, under the provisions of which Tarleton and Hesketh-with-Becconsall were constituted separate parishes, and since 1835, as already stated, the parishes of Bretherton and Mawdesley-with-Bispham have been carved out of the original parish. Mr. Master died Jan. 19, 1864, at the ripe old age of 98.

1864.—Robert Mosley Master, M.A., the eldest son of the Rev. Streynsham Master, was instituted February 9, 1864. He is noticed at length under the incumbents of Burnley (vol. iii., pp. 370-1). He married Frances Mary, eldest daughter of George Smith, M.P., of Selsdon, Surrey, brother of Lord Carrington, by whom he had issue, and died July 1, 1867, at the age of 74.

1867.—Oswald Master, M.A., was presented by his kinsman, the Rev. George Streynsham Master, and instituted October 1, 1867. He received his education at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1849 and M.A. in 1852. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1851, and admitted to priest's orders by the same prelate in the following year. His first curacy was that of Huyton, county Lancaster, which he held from 1851 to 1861, when he removed to Cold Norton, where he remained for two years, when he was appointed to the curacy of Croston, which he held until his preferment to the rectory.

When the surveys of church goods were made in 1552, the Commissioners reported that they found at Croston "one belle one chalyce of sylver wt a pattene one Corp'as tow vestmēts tow albes tow amys tow stoyls wt flanells one coyphe one payre of Sensures of brasse tow alt' clothes one crewet tow Towells one Crosse of brasse & one byble."[1] In the survey made by the Commonwealth Commissioners in 1650, they presented that there was "wthin the towneshippe of Croston, in the County of Lancr, a p'ishe church called Croston Church, and a viccarage house and Lands therevnto belonginge, of the value of thirteene pounds p' annū; and there is alsoe severall messuges, gardens, lands and tennts wth the appurtennces, scituate, lyinge, and beinge in Croston afforesaid, of the yearely rent of Seven pounds sex shillings two pence. . . . And there is the tyths and

[1] Church Goods, 1552, Record Society, p. 126.—C.

tenths of Corne and Graine, hay, hempe, flax, calves, wooll, and lambe, and other mixt tyths growinge, arryseing, fallinge, happening, and comynge wthin the severall towneshipes of Croston aforesaid, worth p' ann fiftie three pounds, and in Bretherton worth p' ann fifty-five pounds; in Ulveswalton (Ulnes-Walton) worth p' ann fortye pounds; in Rufford worth p' ann forty pounds; in Tarleton, Sollam, and Holme worth p' ann fifty pounds; in Hesketh cū Beckonsall worth p' ann one and Twenty pounds and a yearely donative of six and fifty shillings and five pence payable for the receivor for the state; in Mawdesley and Bispham worth p' ann seaventy pounds, wch are p'cell of land and doe belonge to the said Viccarage and p'ishe Church of Croston, and are scytuate wthin the said p'ishe of Croston."[1]

The present registers of this parish commence March 25, 1728, and are all that can now be consulted for legal or statistical purposes, Mr. William Henry Baldwin, churchwarden in 1827-28, having removed the preceding registers from their legitimate repository. The following are the results for the two first and two more recent years:—

	1728—1729.		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	32	42	103	107
Marriages	12	11	29	31
Burials	89	128	84	83

The parish of Croston, as constituted in 1835, did not contain one single chapel of ease, though, as late as the year 1642, Hoole, Hesketh-cum-Becconsall, Tarlton, Rufford, and Chorley, were all chapelries dependent upon it. In 1840, however, two Episcopal churches were erected, one at Bretherton (St. John the Baptist's), and the other at Mawdesley (St. Peter's), both in the gift of the rector of Croston, each of which is now a Blandford parish and rectory. There are two Catholic chapels in the parish, one near Croston Hall, built about the year 1793, replaced in 1857 by a very beautiful chapel, designed by Pugin, in the grounds, and another in Mawdesley. There are also in Croston a Methodist chapel, opened in 1828, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

The public charities of Croston parish are exhibited in the fifteenth report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into public charities, from p. 112 to p. 154, and the following is a compendious abstract of this voluminous return:—

PARISH OF CROSTON.

School, erected in 1660 by the Rev. James Hyet or Hiet, rector of Croston, and endowed with rent charges amounting to £14. This income was afterwards augmented by a legacy and pew-rents to £21 9s. per annum. The schoolhouse is situated in the churchyard of Croston, and the sons of poor persons of the parish are admitted by ticket. The master is paid for the education of others. The number of boys is about 80, of whom more than 30 are of the ticket class.

1711. Layfield's Charity.—The Rev. Charles Layfield, D.D., gave to the poor of various places the fourth part of his estate, amounting to £1,389 7s. 4d., after payment of debts and legacies. The share due to Croston was £347 6s. 10d., which, in pursuance of an order in Chancery, was laid out in Government securities, and produced £364 3s. 3d., with which, and £5 16s. 8d. advanced by the parish, a messuage and land in Ulnes Walton were purchased. The present income derived from the rent appears to be £35 0 0

Charities of the Rev. Streynsham Master and Mrs. Anne Master.—These consist of the interest of £200 for the purchase of books of devotion. Part of the interest is applied to the support of a school of industry, established by subscription in 1802, for poor girls, towards which Mrs. Eliz. Master gave £200.

1770. Crook's Charity.—The interest of the produce of two cottages in Mawdesley, for the purchase of books of devotion according to the Church of England. The annual income is 7 4 0

TOWNSHIP OF CROSTON.

1693. 1797. Croston's Almshouse and Wilson's Charity.—Henry Croston bequeathed three houses, with land and gardens, for three poor men and women of Croston, and a rent charge of £7 10s.; and Henry Wilson, surgeon, gave the yearly interest of £20 to the oldest person in the almshouse. On an average of five years, each alms-tenant receives yearly £5 6s. 4¾d., besides the interest of Mr. Wilson's donation.

1663. Dandy's Charity.—£50 to purchase a rent charge of 50s. to be laid out in clothes for the poor of Croston ... 2 10 0

1681. Poor's Stock.—This fund commenced in 1681 with several sums amounting to £32 10s., which, in 1694, had increased to £139 10s., besides a rent charge of £5 a year. In 1718 the principal was computed at £340, and the present annual income, employed in apprenticing children and clothing the poor, is 61 10 0

1700. Lathom's Charity.—Peter Lathom, of Bispham, left several estates in different parts of the county, in trust, to bind apprentices, and to the poor of Lathom, Bispham, Mawdesley, Ormskirk, Newburgh, Burscough, Dalton, Rufford, to the poor prisoners in Lancaster Castle, &c. The annual rents of this property amount in the whole to..... 339 10 0

There is also belonging to this charity the sum of £1,315 12s. 8d. lodged in the bank at Preston, for which 2½ per cent interest is allowed, which is suffered to go to the original as an accumulating fund. The annual allotments made to the seventeen places named in the legacy amount to..... 156 0 0

1721. Hough's Charity.—The interest of £52 to be distributed in bread to poor Protestants..... 2 12 0

1740. Norris's Charity.—The interest of £26 in bread to the poor 1 6 0

1802. School of Industry, established by subscription for the instruction of poor girls, of whom there are about thirty, taught by a schoolmistress for an annual salary of..... 14 0 0

1809. Jubilee Almshouses, built to celebrate the period at which George III. entered into the 50th year of his reign, on 25th October, 1809, partly with a sum raised by subscription and partly with a legacy of £200 given by Mrs. Eliz. Masters. The stock amounts to £548.

[1] Lancashire Church Surveys, Record Society, p. 110.—C.

TOWNSHIP OF BISPHAM.

1675. Durning's Charity.—A messuage and tenement with land, conveyed in trust to raise the yearly sum of £12, for the relief of the poor, binding apprentices, &c., the residue to be employed in raising a sum for building a school, and afterwards for the salary of a schoolmaster. The building is in good condition, and the average number of scholars is thirty-five. They are taught reading and arithmetic, finding only their own books and stationery. Formerly it was a classical school of some repute. It is to be lamented that little advantage is now derived from the establishment, in proportion to the amount of the income applicable to its support, which is about £160 per annum.

Lathom's Charity.—See Croston township.

Ambrose's Charity.—A rent charge of 3s. 4d. to the poor.

TOWNSHIP OF BRETHERTON.

1654. School, founded by Mrs. Jane Fletcher, and endowed with lands which produce an income of	112	5	8

TOWNSHIP OF MAWDESLEY.

Lathom's Charity.—See Croston township.

1657. 1669. Charities of John and David Stopford.—40s. yearly to the poor of the parish and the poor of Blackmoor, which is a common in this township surrounded with cottages	2	0	0
1688. Crook's Charity.—£2 per annum to the poor of Mawdesley, and £2 to the schoolmaster of the little school at Mawdesley	4	0	0

Blackburn's Charity.—£50 to the poor; diminished to £30 3s.

Durning's Charity.—£5 every seventh year for apprenticing a poor child.

TOWNSHIP OF ULNES WALTON.

1657. Glassbrook's Charity.—The rents of four fields to the poor	23	0	0
1735. Waring's Gift.—The profits of two cottages and a tenement in Ulnes Walton, including a rent charge of 40s. annually, amount to	17	0	0

1753. Annuity of 10s.—The field called Dandy Land, belonging to Croston's almshouses, is subject to this charge, which is given to the poor not receiving parish relief.

Croston is a long and straggling village on the banks of the Yarrow, and, according to Leland, was a market town in the reign of Henry VIII.: "Ther is beside Chorle," says the itinerant, "Crosseton, a Market Toune in Lelandshire. It is a iii. Miles from Chorle, and Latham is a iii. mile from hit;"[1] but afterwards he remarks that it is "a poore or no Market."[2] Near the centre of the village, and not far from the parish church and the rectory, is the base of an ancient cross with three stone steps, which may have been the site of the market, and have occasioned the appellation of the village—Cross-Town. A wake, which lasts three days, is annually held at Croston, and indeed throughout the parish, and commences on the first Monday after the Feast of St. Michael. A fair, entirely for cattle, is also held yearly on the Monday preceding Shrove Tuesday, but it does not appear to be chartered. The ancient curfew bell is still rung at Croston church every evening at eight o'clock, from the 25th of March to the 29th of September both inclusive. The township is governed by a local board of nine members. Petty sessions are held in the court house on the second Wednesday in each month. Gasworks were established in 1862, and they have recently been purchased by the local authority. Croston Hall, built in the seventeenth century, was taken down at the end of last century and replaced by a tall building, rough cast, and consisting of a centre and wings, terminating in gables, which in turn was rebuilt by Pugin in 1857, and is a fine Gothic structure, three storeys in height, with pinnacled roofs and a massive square tower, beneath which is the principal entrance, surmounted by the arms and crests of the De Trafford and Ashton families. The principal feature in the interior is the entrance hall, open to the roof and surrounded by galleries on each storey. The mansion, which is occupied by Sigismund Cathcart de Trafford, Esq., is approached by an avenue of fine old lime trees, which crosses the river Yarrow over an ancient stone bridge. The rectory is a stately edifice, coeval with the old hall.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1799, commissioners were appointed to drain the low lands of Croston, Mawdesley, Rufford, Tarleton, and Bretherton, out of a fund to be raised by a rate on the landowners and tenantry. The first operations under this Act were ill-conducted, and attended with much unnecessary expense; but the object was ultimately effected, to the essential improvement of the value of the lands, and the health and comfort of the inhabitants. In the early part of the last century there was a great deal of waste land in Croston, but the Act of 1728, for the inclosure of Croston Common, much reduced its extent.

Hanging Bridge is a hamlet in the parish.

Mawdsley, or Mawdesley, is an extensive, flat, and fertile township, between Croston and Wrightington, watered by the Sidbrook. Mawdesley Hall, a large stone and timber edifice of considerable antiquity, erected on a foundation of stone, now a farm, afforded for many generations a residence to the Mawdesley family, by whom Heskin New Hall in the adjoining township, now also occupied as a farm, was built. Hugh de Maudesley is named in an inquisition relating to the

[1] Itin., vol. v., p. 90. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 47.

MAUDESLEY OR MAWDESLEY OF MAWDESLEY.

(From the Duchy Records, Deeds, Charters, Visitations, Mr. Abram's Notes, &c.)

Hugh de Maudesley, named in an inquisition relating to the priory of Penwortham, dated 1323

Henry de Maudesley, son of Hugh, purchased lands in Mawdesley, 3 Edward III. (1329-30)

Adam de Maudesley; a ward of the Duchy of Lancaster, 35 Edward III. (1362)

John de Maudesley

William de Maudesley

William de Maudesley, "son of William, son of John," gave a fine for a writ in the Duchy Court, at Lancaster, 8 Henry IV. (1407).

Thomas de Maudesley, gave a fine for a writ in the Duchy Court, 10 Henry V. (1422)

William Maudesley, of Mawdesley

Thomas, "son of Will. de Maudesley," had confirmation from Richard, son and heir of Robert Dalton, of the lands of Sir Thomas Flemyng, Knt., in Mawdesley, near lands of the late Will. Croston (charter dated 21 Edward IV., 1481-2, penes Jas. Croston).

William Maudesley; living 1544 = Ellen, dau. of Richard Ashton, of Mawdesley.

Thomas Maudesley, of Mawdesley; party to a suit respecting lands in Mawdesley, 1542-3 and in 1552. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Lathom, of Parbold.

Richard Mawdesley.

Robert Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, son and heir; died intestate, 1617; inventory filed at Chester, 1617. = Alice, dau. of Thomas (? Roger) Nelson, of Mawdesley.

William Mawdesley; died c. 1548.

William Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, son and heir; b. 1566; d. 1628. = Margaret, dau. of Jas. Ashton, of Mawdesley.

Thos. Mawdesley.

Richard Mawdesley.

Cuthbert Mawdesley.

Janet, wife of Thomas ffarington.

Robert Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, son and heir; purchased Bamford Hall, 1657; died 1659; will dated Sept. 9, 1659; proved at Chester, April 23, 1661. = Dorothy, dau. of Alex. Rigby, of Wigan, and sister of Alexander Rigby, Baron of the Exchequer, M.P. for Wigan, and colonel in the Parliament army.

Wm. Mawdesley, second son, of Leyland; died 1658. = Mary, d. of Edw. Bamford, of Bamford.

Thomas Mawdesley.

John Mawdesley.

Alex. Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, son and heir, aged 33 in 1664; died Mar., 1689, aged 58. = Elizabeth, d. of Geo. Dodding, of Conishead Priory; d. 1688.

William. Thomas. Both died unmar.

Dorothy; living 1659.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Peter Earle, rector of Grappenhall, co. Chester; d. Nov. 15, 1708. = *a quo* Earle of Liverpool.

A dau.; died young.

Wm. Mawdesley, of Leyland, aged 41 in 1664. = Ellen, d. of John Lawton, of Budworth, co. Chester.

Margaret, wife of Ralph, son of Thurston Leyland, of Leyland and Clayton. =

Robt. Mawdesley, son and heir; bap. Jan. 6, 1662; governor of the Isle of Man, 1703-1714; sheriff of Lanc., 1720; died 1723; will dated Jan. 17, 1723. = Dorothy, dau. of Edw. Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, co. Cumberland; mar. 1687.

George, of Liverpool; bap. Dec. 8, 1662.

William. Chester.

Thos. Mawdesley, of Mawdesley. = . . .

Elizabeth. Dorothy. Margaret.

Sarah; d. at Bury, in 1755.

Juliana; bap. Jan. 30, 1667; wife of Dr. Allen, of Bury.

John Mawdesley, aged 16 in 1664.

Wm. Mawdesley, son and heir.

Robert Mawdesley; baptised at Eccleston, Feb. 25, 1691-2; died in infancy.

Robert Mawdesley, heir to his brother William; bap. at Eccleston, April 29, 1704; died unmar., and buried at Eccleston, March 3, 1732; will proved at Chester, 1736.

Thomas Mawdesley, in holy orders, heir to his brother Robert; bap. at Eccleston, May 7, 1705; died at Heskin Hall, October 23, 1735; will dated March 3, 1732, and codicil October 20, 1735. = Margaret, only dau. of Thos. Godsalve, of Rigmaden Hall, co. Westmorland; died before 1781.

Elizabeth; bap. at Eccleston, July 14, 1693.

Sarah; buried at Eccleston, Mar. 31, 1701.

Thomas Mawdesley. William Mawdesley. Both died in Feb., 1702-3.

Wilson J. Wilkinson, of Castlehead, co. Lanc., and Brymbo, co. Denbigh. = Anne, eldest dau. and co-heir; born 1733; mar. in 1754, at Kirkby Lonsdale; died childless, in 1807, aged 74.

. . . . Robinson = Margaret, second dau. and co-heir; born 1734; mar. at Kirkby Lonsdale, 1754.

Priory of Penwortham in 1323. His grandson, Adam de Moudesley, was a ward of the duchy in 35 Edward III. (1361), and his descendants continued the owners of Mawdesley until the death of the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley in 1735, leaving two daughters, Anne and Margaret, his coheirs. To satisfy the creditors of Thomas Mawdesley, his elder brothers, then deceased, and his father, the estates were, on the 6th February, 1737, sold by an order of the Court of Chancery, when Heskin and Mawdesley became the property of Alexander Kershaw, Esq., a military officer; they were next enjoyed by his grandson, Edmund Newman Kershaw, Esq., and subsequently became the property of Mr. Mitchell. A moiety of the manor of Maudislegh was held in 46 Edward III. (1372) by William de Lea and Isolda his wife;[1] and it descended with Croston to the families of Hesketh and Ashton, and from the latter family to the Traffords. Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., and Sigismund Cathcart de Trafford are now the lords of the manor and the chief landowners, by whom a court leet and baron is held annually at Michaelmas. Here the Nelsons, a branch from Fairhurst, held lands as early as 1 Richard II. (1377-8). The celebrated naval hero, Lord Nelson, expressed to Mr. Townsend, the herald, during the search for his pedigree, a strong desire to establish himself as a descendant from a Lancashire family; but the name of Nelson is of considerable standing in the county of Norfolk, and to that county we are obliged reluctantly to surrender this most distinguished ornament of the British arms. Bamford House, built in the seventeenth century, was formerly the residence of the Bamfords, from whom it was purchased by Robert Mawdesley in 1657. Black Moor Hall, now in decay and occupied by a farmer, is about the same date. Here is a large Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, with a residence for the minister, erected by subscription in 1830. St. Peter's Church was built here in 1840; present rector, Rev. Martin Twiss, D.D., 1844. A salt spring is found on the estate of Salt Pit House in Mawdesley, the property of Mr. Trafford.

Bispham is a small and thinly-populated but richly-cultivated district, in the ecclesiastical parish of Mawdesley, near the river Douglas, and opposite Burscough. Bispham Hall, a plain stone building erected in the 16th century, now a farm, is the property of Lord Skelmersdale. The Stanleys, Earls of Derby, have long possessed what is called the lordship, but Bispham is merely a factitious manor. The principal landowners here are the Stanleys, the Rigbys, and Lord Skelmersdale. In this township is the free grammar school founded by Richard Durning in 1675.

Bretherton is a considerable township, extending from Hoole on the north to Croston on the south, and from the Douglas or Asland on the west to Ulnes Walton on the east. Bank Hall, which existed here previous to the reign of Edward II.—the present old brick-and-timber house, which has been completely restored, has the date 1608 over the door—was for centuries the manorial residence of the Banastres or Banisters, lords of the manor of Bretherton, and is now the property of Lord Lilford. Thomas Banastre, who married Joan, daughter of Alan, and sister and heir of Thomas de Singleton, was succeeded by his son, William Banastre, whose inquisition was taken 17 Edward II. (1323), when his son, Adam Banastre, then aged seventeen, was found to be the next heir. He died about 1348, and his son and successor, Sir Thomas Banastre, was created a Knight of the Garter in 1375, and his garter plate in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, still exists. In 34 Edward III. (1360) a mandate was issued from the duchy court, on the death of Thomas Banastre, directing the escheator to seise for the king and the duke the lands of Thomas Banastre, among which are named Crofton (Croston) Farryngton, Thorpe, and Bretherton. A Thomas Banastre is mentioned in the Lansdowne Feodary 23 Edward III. (1349), as the son and heir of Sir Adam Banastre, whom Dr. Whitaker conjectures to have been of this family, and who was beheaded in the reign of Edward II. by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for his active opposition to that powerful and factious baron.[2] The conjecture is therefore improved to a strong probability, if it be not advanced to absolute certainty. The direct male line of the Banastres, of Banke, ended with Christopher Banistre, who died about the end of the last century, leaving two daughters his coheirs. Anne, the eldest, married Thomas Fleetwood, eldest son of Sir Richard Fleetwood, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas, son of Sir Richard Legh, of Lyme, county of Chester, and from this match descends the present owner of Lyme, William John Legh, Esq.; Elizabeth, the younger daughter, married Richard Parker, of Extwisle, and from them descend the Townley-Parkers, of Cuerden, a property acquired by the marriage with the coheir of Banastre. The descent of the Banisters, of Bank, is more clearly shown in the accompanying pedigree. The hall, which was the manor-house of Bretherton, as already stated, was possessed after the Banisters by Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., the first improver of Marton Meer, who made it his residence in 1692. In the beginning of the last century he was succeeded by Fleetwood Legh, Esq.[3] Its present owner is Lord Lilford.

[1] Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapterhouse, Westminster.

[2] The learned historian of Whalley is wrong in his conjecture—"Adam Banester, a bachelar, of Lancastreshire, movid Ryot agayne Thomas of Lancastre, by crafte of King Edward; but he was taken and behedid by the commaundement of Thomas of Lancastre."—(Leland's Collectanea.) Adam Banastre, the father of Thomas, as we have seen, died about 1348, his inquisition p. m. being taken 22 Edward III.—C.

[3] "Jan. 16, 1728. Sir John Byrne, Bart., married Madam Legh de Bank." (Tarleton Register.)

BANASTRE OF BANKE.

(From the Heralds' Visitations, Wills, Deeds, Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, a cross patonce, *sable*.*
CREST: A peacock, sitting, proper.

(1) dau. of ... Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston. = HENRY BANASTRE, of Banke, descended from Thurston, younger brother of Robert Fitz Thurston, third in descent from Robert Banastre, named in the Roll of Battle Abbey, who had a grant of Prestatyn, in Flintshire, and other lands. = (2) Cicely, dau. of ... Worthington, of ...

(1) Margaret, dau. of Nicholas Rigmaden, of Wedacre. = Richard Banastre, of Banke, son and heir; died 1548; will dated June 23, 2 Edw. VI. (1548); inventory filed Dec. 20, 2 Edward VI.; no date of probate; directs his body to be buried in the Parish Church of Croston. = (2) Margaret, dau. of William Kirkby, of Rawcliffe.

Henry Banastre.

Anne; married (1) Thomas Farington, of Little Farington, and (2) Jas. Anderton, of Clayton.

Elizabeth, wife of Edward Beconsall, of Beconsall.

William Banastre, son and heir, aged 48 in 1548. = Helen, dau. of Sir Henry Halsall, of Halsall.

Henry Banastre. Isabel.

Alexander Banastre. Margaret, wife of John Meoles, of Great Meoles, in Wirrall, co. Chester; living a widow, at Wallasey, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary (1553-4). Jane.

(1) Margaret, dau. of Richard (? William) Worthington, of Blainscoe. = Henry Banastre, of the Banke, son and heir; died 36 Eliz. (1593-4). = (2) ... dau. of ... of ...

Richard Banastre.

Adam Banastre, eldest son; died without issue.

William Banastre, of Banke, second son. = Christian, dau. of Ralph (? John) Ashe-ton, of Great Lever.

Henry Banastre, third son.

Anne, wife of Henry Boteler, of Rawcliffe.

Jane, wife of Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston. =

(1) Alice, dau. and co-heir of John Cuer-den, of Cuerden. = Hen. Banastre, of Banke, son and heir; died May 25, 1617. Inq. p.m. taken at Chorley, Sept. 15, 15 James I. (1617). = (2) Anne, dau. of James Anderton, of Clay-ton. = (3) Helen, younger dau. of Ralph (? Alexander) Standish, of Standish; survived her husband.

Richard Banastre, of Bolton, attorney-at-law. = ... dau. of ...

Christopher Banastre, vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. = Johanna, dau. of Alex. Standish, of Duxbury.

Nicholas Banastre, in holy orders; rector of Aughton; instituted Jan. 30, 1607.

Alice, heir to her mother; wife of Sir Thos. Haggerstone, of Haggerstone Castle, co. Northumb.

a quo
Haggerston of Haggerston and Ellingham.

Julian, first wife of John Crosse, of Liver-pool; bur. at Chorley, March 15, 1625.

a quo
Crosse of Crosse Hall and Shaw Hill.

Henry Banastre, of Banke, son and heir, aged one year four months and ten days on Sept. 5, 1617; died 16 Charles I. (1641); inventory filed at Chester, 1641. = Elizabeth, dau. of William ffarington, of Werden.

Henry Banastre, of Banke, son and heir, aged 28 in 1664; slain at a race at Delamere Forest (not in the Isle of Man, as stated in first edition of this work), by one Colket or Colcoth (? Col-clough), who was condemned and executed at Chester; he died without issue; buried April 11, 1665. = Dorothy, eldest dau. of Roger Nowell; bap. March 10, 1629; mar. before 1664; survived her husband, and living in 1676.

Christopher Banastre, of Banke, heir to his brother; sheriff of Lanc., 1669-70; living 1682. = Mary, dau. of Ralph Ashe-ton, of Middleton.

Margaret; died young.

Thomas Fleetwood, eldest son of Sir Richard Fleetwood, Bart.; died in the lifetime of his father. = Anne, aged six months, Sept., 1664, eldest dau. and co-heir.

Robert Parker, of Extwisle; born 1663; sheriff of Lanc., 1710; died 1718. = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir; died 1713.

a quo
Parker of Cuerden and Extwisle, and Towneley-Parker of Cuerden.

Thomas, second son of Richard Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester, had Banke in right of his wife; born June 13, 1675; M.P. for Newton, 1698-1710; died before 1723. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir.

a quo
Legh of Lyme.

* The arms have been variously described as a cross flory, or a cross cercelée, but on the garter-plate of Sir Thomas Banastre, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the cross is patonce.

Carr House, built in the seventeenth century, is now a farm, the property of Lord Lilford. It was erected by the Stones family, the benefactors of Hoole Church. This house, though actually situate in Bretherton, belongs ecclesiastically to the adjoining parish of Hoole, under the circumstances stated further on. It is a quaint brick structure, with a projecting porch and gable on the south side. Over the doorway is the following inscription:—

THOMAS . STONES . OF . LONDON . HABER
DASHER . AND . ANDREW . STONES . OF . ANS
TERDAM . MARCHANT . HATH . BVILDED . THIS
HOWSE . OF . THEIR . OWNE . CHARGES . AND . GIV
ETH . THE . SA ER . IOHN . STO
. ME . VNTO NES . ANO . DOMI
THEIR . BROTH NI . 1613 . LAVS .

The upper rooms were formerly covered with oak panelling, but this was removed to Banke Hall by the late Colonel George Anthony Legh Keck, who died September 4, 1860. The house is commonly believed to have been the dwelling of Jeremiah Horrox, and tradition assigns the centre room on the first floor, with the recessed window over the porch, as that in which he watched the transit of Venus, November 24, 1639.[1] A small church was erected in Bretherton, in 1840, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, Rev. Robert Gardiner, B.A. (1874), being the present rector. The value is £190 per annum, and it is in the patronage of the rector of Croston. Of other places of worship, there are the old Methodist Chapel, erected in 1824, and the Independent Chapel, built in 1825. There is an endowed school, referred to in the account of the charities in Croston parish (p. 130), over the door of which is the following inscription: "THIS FREE SCHOOL WAS ERECTED AND BUILT AT THE PROPER COSTS AND CHARGES OF JAMES FLETCHER, OF LONDON, MERCHANT, AT THE REQUEST OF MISTRESS JANE FLETCHER, HIS WIFE, WHO WAS BORN IN THIS TOWNE, DATED 1653." The income of the school is about £75 per annum. The present lords of Bretherton are Lord Lilford and Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., by whom a court-leet is held annually.

ULNESWALTON, a small township occupied by farmers and yeoman families, lies east of Bretherton, between Croston and Leyland. In 21 Edward III. (1347) Henry, Earl of Lancaster, levied a fine on William de Bracebrigge, and Matilda, his wife, for the manor of Vlne Walton,[2] and fourteen years afterwards granted the site of the manor to "Richard de Hibernia, physician of the Duke of Lancaster, with liberty to be Toll free & Hoper free at the duke's mills." Thomas Molyneux had a lease of the manor of Ulneswalton from the crown, in 21 Edward IV. (1481);[3] who afterwards granted a moiety of it to Thomas Walton.[4] In the reign of Edward VI. the manor was transferred by the crown to Sir Anthony Brown, a justice of the common pleas, and a considerable trafficker in the confiscated property of religious houses. In a miscellaneous manuscript in the Harleian collection is an article entitled "An Abstracte of all such thinges as passed the great seale of England, etc., out of the Register kept by Thomas, Bishoppe of Ely, &c., keeper of the great seale, the xxij of dec. a° Dñi 1551," which contains the following memorandum:—

"A Pattente of Purchas, granted to Anthonye Browne of Southweld, in the countye of Essexe Esquier of certayne manners of the Kinges maties namely the mannor of Vlneswalton, Asland, and Kellemargh, wth theire appurtenances in the countye of Lancaster to haue and to houlde to him and his hearies of the kinges matie in Capite, paienge to the kinges grace for the same M.CCCC.LXXXIIIJli VJs VIIJd (£1484 : 6 : 8) dated quarto die Januarye and sealed the vijth daye of Januarye Ano 1551."[5]

Sir Anthony's moiety was speedily transferred to his kinsman, William Farington, of Worden, Esq., who purchased it 5th and 6th Philip and Mary (1558). Sir Richard Molyneux and Thomas Asheton of Croston, Esq., held the other moiety, which is now vested in Longworth's heirs. The court-baron has not been held for many years, the business being transacted at Penwortham. Littlewood Farm, the property of the Misses Farington, of Worden, is the largest in the whole hundred. According to tradition, the farm called Gradwells, in the garden of which stands a plain stone cross about four feet high, loosely placed in a stone socket, probably marking the place of interment of a priest of the family of Winckley, was formerly a monkish cell. This estate, which was the property of Alexander Kershaw, of Heskin, Esq., afterwards belonged to the heirs of Mr. Mitchell. The principal landowner is William Bretherton, Esq.

Though the lands in this parish are low, and produce occasionally their usual concomitant, ague, the health of the inhabitants is generally robust, and many persons attain the age of eighty

[1] A biographical notice of this eminent Lancashire worthy will be given in the account of Toxteth Park, in the West Derby hundred.—C.
[2] Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster.
[3] Duchy Records, bundle A, Originalia, n. 14.
[4] Rot. Parl., vol. vi., p. 382.
[5] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 169, fo. 103.

and even ninety years. The population is slowly progressive, having increased from 2,766 in 1801 to 4,092 in 1881. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, but there are some manufactures, which consist principally of the weaving of figured goods for the Manchester and Preston markets, and cotton-spinning. About three-fourths of the land is pasture, the rest being arable, wood, or waste. The soil is generally stiff and moderate loam, with vegetable peat; but round the village of Croston it is sandy loam, rich and alluvial. Croston and Mawdsley Moss adjoin each other, and form one bog, on the margin of which stand Black Moor and Moss House. There are found under these mosses vast masses of decayed vegetation, generally oak and yew, which seem to have been swept down by floods when the land was more exposed than at present to inundations, from the Yarrow on the one side and from the Douglas on the other. Trees are also found embedded in the cultivated land amongst the alluvial soil formed by the subterranean forest already noticed on the south-western coast of Lancashire. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes along the west side of the parish; and the railway from Liverpool to Preston intersects its principal townships.

HOOLE PARISH.

THE first severance of the parish of Croston took place in the memorable year of our national and Lancashire history (1641), when the Puritans, having the preponderance over the Royalists, began to form the design of dividing the large parishes into separate portions. In this year Hoole was separated from Croston; and a memorandum in the parish register, recording the progress of the measure in Parliament, from its introduction to its consummation, says, "Hoole a chapelry of Croston, 17 Charles I. (1641). Bill for creating the Chapel a Parish Church read 3d June; Committed on the 10th. Royal seal attached July 27th." It was nearly the last of the Acts sanctioned by Charles I. It appears on the statute book as 16 Car. I., c. 6, private, according to the rule of those days, when all Acts were considered as made on the first day of the session, though in this case the royal assent was only given in the 17th year of the reign. The title is, "An Act for the makeing of the Chappell of Hoole in the County of Lancaster a Parish Church, and noe part of the parish of Croston." It recites that there is in the towhship of Great Hoole a chapel, built at the charges of Thomas Stones, of London,[1] Esq., for the ease of the owners, proprietors, and inhabitants, of one messuage in Bretherton, called the Carr House, and of the inhabitants of the townships of Great Hoole and Little Hoole. And (by consent of Sir Robert Thorall, Knight, the present and perpetual patron, and of James Hyett, clerk, the present incumbent, of Croston) enacts that the said messuage called the Carr House, and all the orchards, gardens, folds, courts, and curtilages, thereunto belonging, and one little croft or parcel of land called the Barne Croft, and the townships, hamlets, and villages of Great Hoole and Little Hoole, shall be severed from the parish of Croston, and shall be a distinct parish by the name of the parish of Hoole; the chapel and yard to be the parish church and churchyard. It vests the patronage and advowson in Mr. Stones, his heirs and assigns, with power to present a "parson" (which is the legal designation of a rector), who, and his successors for ever, shall have, hold, and enjoy all such houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, tithes, oblations, mortuaries, and other parochial profits and privileges, within the precincts of the parish of Hoole, which the rector or vicar of Croston might otherwise have done, chargeable with one-seventh part of the crown-rent of £53 6s. 8d. And the church is to be rated at £6 14s. a-year in the king's books. The Act contains other provisions for effecting its objects, and is worded in a style decently respectful to "the King's most excellent Majesty," and to the then still existing ecclesiastical establishment. Under this Act, the rector still receives the great and small tithes, now commuted for a corn-rent of £280 per annum; but the rector of Croston had no glebe in Hoole, and the new living was destitute of a parsonage-house till one was built by subscription in 1866, upon land presented by Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., and situate in the village of Great (more usually called Much) Hoole, about a quarter of a mile from the church. The proportion of crown-rent is now received by the representatives of the Rev. Horatio Dashwood as grantees, but the living is discharged from tenths and firstfruits upon the £6 14s. by Queen Anne's Bounty.

This parish is flat, and the scenery uninteresting. Bretherton, formerly part of the mother parish of Croston, lies to the south. The western boundary is formed by the Douglas, the eastern by Leyland, and the north by the parish of Penwortham. The length of the parish from the Douglas on the west to the turbary of Little Hoole on the east is four miles, and the breadth, from Walmer Bridge on the north to Bretherton, which now divides the parishes of Hoole and Croston, is two miles and a half, comprising, exclusive of Carr House, an area of 2,999 statute acres. It is situated in the archdeaconry of Blackburn and the rural deanery of Leyland. Hoole has a scattered population. At Little Hoole the cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent, but the labour of the peasantry is principally agricultural. The coasting trade of the Douglas, and the canal connected with it, is considerable.

[1] The ancient chapel, which dated from the fifteenth century, had been partially rebuilt in 1628, and endowed by John Stones, of Hoole and London, and other inhabitants, the site being given by Sir Peter Legh and Sir Thomas Bartron. Under the endowment the curate's stipend was fixed at £40 per annum.—C.

Paganus de Vilers, the first baron of Warrington,[1] and the first feodary, gave, according to the "Testa de Nevill," to Thomas de Vilers, the moiety of Uvethorp, the land of Hole, and the moiety of Calverton in knight service. Of these estates Robert de Vilers held the moiety of Hole, except one carucate held by William de Vilers.[2] The other moiety was held by Sir William Boteler or Butler, whose father Aumeric had married Beatrix, the daughter and heir of Matthew de Vilers, son of Paganus.[3] A fine was levied in 40 Edward III. (1366) between Sir Richard de Botiler and John de la Warr, deforciant, of lands in Little Hole.[4] Hoole gave the name to a family as early as the reign of King John, for we find Walter de Hole among the inquisitors of the wapentake of Leylandesir' in that reign;[5] and by a deed without date, preserved in the register of Lancaster Priory, but ascertained, from the name of Gilbert Fitz-Rainfrid, one of the witnesses, "then sheriff of Lancaster," to be about the 10 John (1208-9), Peter, the son of William de Hulle, quit-claims all the charters, instruments, and muniments which he had received from the convent of Sees and the priory of Lancaster concerning land in Hulle.[6] In 26 Henry III. (1241-2), an agreement was made between Gregory de Wimerlegh and Geffrey, prior of Lancaster, by which the former, in consideration of 20s., surrendered for ever six bovates of land in Hull, with their appurtenances, to the monks of St. Mary's.[7] Adam Walton, in 16 Edward I. (1288), held the lordship of Great Hole, by puture and a rent of 2s. A charter without date, transcribed into Codex 2063 of the "Harleian Collection," fol. 182, purports that Henry Fitz W. (presumably Henry, eldest son of William Fitz Almeric Pincerna or Le Boteler, Knight of the Shire for Lancaster 1297, in which year he died), has given Great Hol and the manor of Great Hol[8] to Thomas Banastre and Agnes his daughter in free marriage. This is witnessed by Sir John de Mara, Warren de Walton, Robert de Hulton, and others, who were living in the early part of Henry III. The property passed into the family of Hesketh of Rufford, by the marriage of Thomas Heskaith, lord of Heskaith, in 1387, with Margaret, daughter and heir of the Thomas Banastre[9] above named. Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, of Rufford, Bart., Lord Lilford, the representatives of the late Marquis de Rothwell, and the Rev. R. C. Fletcher are the principal landowners in the township of Much Hoole. Seventy years ago, the Stananoughts, Hunts, and Crichleys were considerable proprietors here; and, at a still earlier date, Mrs. Walton, probably a descendant of Christopher Walton, gent., of Little Hoole, the founder of the Hutton Free School.

The parish church of Hoole, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, and exhibits many traces of the older building with the additions of later times. It was originally erected as a chapel of ease to Croston in the fifteenth century, and the nave re-edified in parti-coloured brick in 1628. A stone tower was raised in 1720, and the chancel added in 1824, at an expense of £100. The chief glory of this church is the memory of Jeremiah Horrox, the young astronomer who predicted, and, while curate of Hoole, observed, the transit of Venus on Sunday the 4th of December (N.S.), 1639. A new chapel at the east end, called the Horrox Chapel, was erected in 1859, by subscriptions from Lancashire and the two Universities. The east window of three lights is illustrated by stellar subjects—the angel and the shepherds and David on the one side, and the visit of the Magi and Joshua on the other; the figure of the student receiving the sun's disc on a sheet, with the words, "Venus in sole visa, viij. Kal. Dec. MDCXXXIX.," and his own exclamation, "Ecce gratissimum spectaculum, et tot votorum materiem," appear in the centre light, and a marble tablet on the south wall records his moral as well as intellectual excellence:—

"JEREMIAH HORROCKS, born at Liverpool, educated at Cambridge, the curate of Hoole, died in the 25th (? 23rd) year of his age, 1641. The wisdom of God in creation was his study from early youth; for his wonderful genius and scientific knowledge men speak of him as 'One of England's most gifted sons,' 'The pride and boast of British astronomy.' Amongst his discoveries are—the nearest approximation to the sun's parallax, the correct theory of the moon, and the transit of Venus. But the love of God in redemption was to him a yet nobler theme; the preaching of Christ crucified a yet higher duty. Loving science much, he loved religion more, and turning from the wonders of creation to the glories of the cross, he expressed the rule of his life in these memorable words—'Ad majora avocatus, quæ ob hæc parerga negligi non decuit.' In memory of one so young and yet so learned, so learned and yet so pious, this church, in which he officiated, has been enlarged and beautified.—1859."

On a monumental brass there is the following inscription:—

"Ad gloriam Dei. Horrocks' Chapel, erected by subscriptions from Lancashire, Oxford, and Cambridge. A tablet by the clergy. Three side-windows by T. B. and J. Addison, Esqs. A clock by the parishioners of Hoole.
"1859.
"The Rev. R. Brickel, Rector.
"William Sumner, } Churchwardens."
"William Harrison, }

[1] See vol. i., p. 43.
[2] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 402.
[3] *Ibid.*, fol. 408.
[4] Bag of Pedes de Finium, in the Chapter House.
[5] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 396.
[6] Harleian Manuscripts 3764, fol. 4b.
[7] *Ibid.* 3764, fol. 3.
[8] Lord Lilford and the representative of the late Marquis de Rothwell are now the lords of the manor, and a manor court was held till within the last few years.
[9] Some confusion exists in the earlier pedigrees of the Hesketh as to the identity of this lady's father, Thomas Banastre being frequently described as the one whom Edward III. created a Knight of the Garter on the institution of that order, and baron of Newton; but Newton had passed by heir female from the Banastres to the Langtons nearly a century before this time, and, as a matter of fact, there never had been a Banastre, baron of Newton, named Thomas. The old genealogical roll preserved at Rufford helps us to a solution of the difficulty, for he is

Two Latin inscriptions, said to have come down from Horrox's days, are now placed on the north and south sides of the tower. Over the clock, given by the parishioners in 1859, are the words: "1639. In Memoriam Horroccii. 1859. Ut Hora Sic Vita." Over the sundial: "Sine Sole Sileo." Over the doorway is the date 1628. The font, which is of freestone, bears the following inscription: "DEO DONVM IOHAN STONES AN DOM, 1633." The pulpit and reading-desk, which are rudely ornamented, are apparently of the same date, and must therefore have been used by Horrox. The registers date from the year 1632, and are in excellent preservation.

RECTORS OF HOOLE.

1641.—ROBERT FOGG. When, in 1641, the chapelry of Hoole was made into a separate parish, Robert Fogg was presented by Mr. Andrew Stones, to whom the right of patronage had been confirmed by the Rev. James Hiett, rector of Croston, and, as appears by the Composition Books, he paid his firstfruits October 21, 17 Charles I. He was born about the year 1596, and is probably identical with the Robert Fogge who was instituted to the rectory of Eccleston on the presentation of the king (Charles I.), October 26, 1627, but whose nomination is endorsed "Non admissus." He was an active member of the Puritan party, and is described by Calamy as a strong man, of a stern countenance, of warm passions, and of a bold and zealous spirit. He was at Bolton, May 28, 1644, when Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby stormed and took the town, Rupert, as Calamy says, having "had a particular aim at him."[1] On the 1st July, 1646, he was presented by the Committee of Plundered Ministers to the living of Bangor-is-y-coed, in Flintshire, sequestered from Dr. Henry Bridgeman, son of Dr. Bridgeman, bishop of Chester and rector of Wigan, but was ejected in 1661, when Bridgeman returned to the possession of it. He afterwards lived in the vicinity of Nantwich, and went constantly to church at Nantwich or Acton (the mother church of Nantwich), and "preached after sermon on the Lord's Day and also on week days." In the latter part of his time he lived alone, and kept his coffin by him. The day before he died Philip Henry (son of Matthew Henry, the commentator), of Broad Oak, Flintshire, coming to see him, he begged him to pray with him, and afterwards Mr. Henry asked him about his Nonconformity, when he answered: "I have conformed too far—thank Mr. Henry for it." Philip Henry, in his diary, referring to his death, writes: "Mr. Robert Fogg, my old dear Friend, was buried at Acton, near Nantwich, April 21, 1676. He died in a good old age, about eighty. He was minister of Bangor, in Flintshire, till after the King came in, and thenceforward to his Death was a poor silent Nonconformist, but of a bold and zealous spirit, giving good counsel to those about him. A little before he died, he had this weighty saying among others, 'Assure yourselves the spirit of God will be underling to no sin.'" He was twice married, and, what is remarkable, his second wife was a Roman Catholic, and the sons by her served in the king's army.

1647.—SAMUEL JONES was appointed to Hoole on the retirement of Mr. Fogg. Like his predecessor he was an uncompromising Puritan. His name does not appear among the members of the Lancashire Classis of 1646, but in 1648 he appended his signature to the "Harmonious Consent" of the Presbyterian ministers of Lancashire, describing himself as "Samuel Joanes, pastor of Hoole;" and in the following year he signed the "Agreement of the People." When the Parliamentary Commissioners visited Hoole, in 1650, they presented that "Mr. Samuell Jones is the present Incumb^{nt} there, and is a godly, painfull, preachinge Minister, and hath for his sallerie and mainteyce the proffitts of the tythes wthin the same towneshippes of Much Hoole and Little Hoole w^{ch} are worth three score pounds p' ann̄ (saveing and excepting) the yearlie some of seaven pounds thirteene shillings, w^{ch} hee payes out of the said tyths to the Receivor of the Revenewes of the Dutchie of Lancaster, and the some of tenn pounds vnto the schoole wthin the said towne of Much Hoole and Little Hoole, w^{ch} some of tenn pounds was given by M^{r}· Thomas Stones or M^{r}· Andrew Stones, or one of them, out of the tyths of Much Hoole and Little Hoole, beinge the onelie purchaser and doner thereof."[2]

1660.—ROBERT BROWNE was presented in succession to Mr. Jones by Martha Porter, of Lamberhurst, county Kent, and instituted December 19, 1660.[3]

1686.—RICHARD FOXCROFT was presented by King James II., and instituted July 16, 1686. He held the living until 1701, when he resigned.

1701.—THOMAS LEIGH was presented by Sir Thomas Wheate, and instituted Nov. 12, 1701, but held the incumbency for little more than a year, his death occurring in 1703.

therein described as "sonne to ye Baron yt was knight of the garter tepe R. 2." Each had a wife named Agnes, but the wife of Thomas Banastre, K.G., was a daughter of Sir Adam de Hoghton, by his wife Ellen Venables; while the wife of Thomas, the father of Margaret, wife of Thomas Hesketh, was, as stated above, the daughter of Henry Fitz-William (presumably Boteler), of Warrington.—C.

[1] Fogg is named as one of the "four ministers of religion" whom Whitelock and Rushworth affirm were slain on the occasion; but without impugning the general accuracy of their representations, there is certainly no evidence of any minister having lost his life.—C.

[2] Lancashire Church Surveys, Record Society, vol. i., p. 115.—C.

[3] Institution Books, Public Record Office.—C.

1703.—James Whitaker was presented by Elizabeth Hanby, and instituted March 13, 1703. He appears to have obtained possession of the advowson, which he sold, in 1709, to John Skerratt, and from him it afterwards passed to Miles Barton, surgeon, of Ormskirk. Mr. Whitaker retained the living until his death, in 1732.

1732.—William Ellison was presented by Mr. Skerratt, and instituted December 26, 1732. He held the living for more than thirty years, and died in 1763.

1763.—John Lowe, presented by Henry Hesketh, the patron for that turn only, was instituted November 11, 1763, and held the incumbency until 1783, when he resigned.

1783.—Roger Barton. This rector was a younger son of Miles Barton, of Ormskirk, the patron of the living, and was instituted September 13, 1783, on the nomination of his father. He received his early education at the Free Grammar School, Manchester, and proceeded thence to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. May 25th, 1780. He died suddenly at his residence, in 1799. His widow, who survived him upwards of forty years, died at Little Hoole, May 27, 1840, at the age of 83. He left a son, Miles Barton, who, as we shall see, succeeded at a later date to the rectory.

1799.—Thomas Shutt, presented by Miles Barton, was instituted November 26, but held the living little more than three years, his death occurring early in 1803.

1803.—Richard Rowe was presented by the same patron, on the death of Mr. Shutt, and instituted June 18, 1803, but died within little more than a year after his induction.

1805.—Robert Harris, also presented by Miles Barton, was instituted in succession to Mr. Rowe, but resigned about the close of the year 1811.

1812.—Miles Barton, a son of the Rev. Roger Barton, rector 1783 to 1799, was instituted on his own petition, and held the living until his death in 1848.

1848.—Robert Brickel was presented by James Greaves Barton, on the death of Miles Barton, and instituted November 28, 1848. Mr. Brickel, who was a native of Furness, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, in 1836, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. His first curacy was that of Cockerham, which he held from 1836 to 1838, when he was presented to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Shireshead, near Garstang, where he remained until his preferment to the rectory of Hoole in 1848. He held the living for a period of thirty-three years, and died at the rectory on the 18th February, 1881, in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Brickel was a great admirer of the genius of Horrox, the former curate of Hoole, and shared his predilections in the same line of study, and it was during his incumbency that the Horrox chapel and other memorials of the eminent astronomer in Hoole Church were erected. Mr. Brickel was the author of the "Transits of Venus, 1639-1874; or, a Chapter of Romance in Science," to which was prefixed an introduction by Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester.

1881.—Edmund Neal Dunne, B.A. (the present rector) was presented by Leonard Horner, Esq., and instituted April 5, 1881. Like his predecessor, Mr. Dunne was educated at Trinity College where he took the degree of B.A. in 1864. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ripon in 1873, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. His first curacy was that of Linton-in-Craven, in the diocese of Ripon, to which he was appointed in 1873. In 1875 he accepted the curacy of St. John the Baptist's, Newtown, Leeds, where he remained until 1877, when he was appointed to the curacy of Christ Church, Leeds, which he held until 1881, when he was preferred to the rectory of Hoole.

On the creation of Hoole into an independent parish, the patronage of the living was assigned to the Stones family. They do not, however, seem to have kept up their connection with it, for the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, rector in 1709, sold the presentation to John Skerratt, from whom it passed to Mr. Miles Barton, a surgeon of Ormskirk, whose son Roger became rector, and whose grandson, the Rev. Miles Barton, as stated above, enjoyed both the living and the patronage in 1833. From this family the patronage has passed by purchase to Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., barrister-at-law, Preston. The baptismal font is ancient, having been presented, as the inscription shows, in 1633, by Mr. John Stones, to whose family the church is indebted for its communion plate. The first entry in the register is dated 20th April, 1673, and the following are the returns of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, for two consecutive years at three different periods:—

	1673—1674.		1700—1701.		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	14	15	9	9	32	29
Marriages	3	4	3	1	0	3
Burials	7	5	6	11	9	19

The following are the only CHARITIES recorded in this parish by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in their fifteenth report :—

School.—By indenture bearing date the 12th of February, 1774, it appears that this school was endowed with two closes in Much Hoole, called Twelve Acre, and land called the Mutkell, purchased for £116, raised by subscription, with a view to apply the yearly income to the salary of a schoolmaster. The closes are let for £16 6s., which is paid to the schoolmaster, who likewise receives a yearly sum of £10 from the rector. For this salary he instructs gratuitously in reading all the poor children of the parish whose parents choose to send them.

1709. Leyland's Charity.—A close of land [called Charity Croft], the rent, distributed in books of Common Prayer, produces annually £1 0 0

1776. Walton's Charity.—The interest of £30, distributed in cloth to such of the poor as do not receive parochial relief..... 1 10 0

There are two Dissenting chapels in the parish of Hoole—a Methodist chapel erected in 1848, and a Primitive Methodist chapel erected in 1860, both of them at Moss Houses.

Moss House, a modern building, was formerly the residence of James Rothwell, Esq., who died in 1825, and was succeeded in his possessions by his nephew. The remains of a moat are discoverable in the garden of an old farmhouse in the village of Much Hoole, but it is without history.

LITTLE HOOLE is a small and thinly-populated township, extending along the line which divides the parish of Hoole from the parish of Penwortham. The manor-house of Little Hoole stands on the west side of this township, and was occupied by the rector until the recent erection of a parsonage. The lordship of this ancient manor, which Roger de Montebegon granted to the priory of Thetford, devolved upon the late Rice George Fellowe, Esq., of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, owner of the entire township, by whom a court-baron was held yearly in April. After his decease it was exposed to sale in lots, in 1848, and the subdivision was completed in 1863. There is a considerable cotton manufactory at Walmer Bridge. These works have added greatly to the population, and have much ameliorated its condition, particularly by superseding the trade of handloom weaving.

CHORLEY PARISH.

CHORLEY, the only market-town in the hundred of Leyland, was long attached to the parish of Croston, but, after having outgrown the parent parish in trade and opulence, it was, in the year 1793, released from its ecclesiastical dependence, and created a distinct and separate parish by the authority of Parliament. This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Leyland, on the south and south-west by Standish, and on the east by the parish of Bolton-le-Moors. The length of the parish of Chorley, from Ackhurst on its western extremity to Higher Healey on the north-east, is three miles, and its breadth, from Yarrow Bridge on the south to Waterloo on the north, two miles and three-quarters, comprising an area of 3,614 statute acres.[1] The river Yarrow rises in the hills of Anlezargh and Heath Charnock, and receives a small tributary at Yarrow Bridge, south of the town. Then, passing north of Duxbury Hall, it receives the Chor, and flows on, by Eccleston and Croston, into the Douglas. The Chor rivulet, anciently denominated the Chur, rising a little to the north of the town, passes through it, and is finally merged in Yarrow, below Gillibrand Hall. The name of this town is obviously derived from the stream by which it is watered, and is supposed to be a Saxon compound of *Chor* and *ley*—"The Field of the Chor." At an early but uncertain period a family named de Chorlegh held the manor of Chorley of the chief lords of the fee.[2] In this capacity, H., the son of Hugh de Chorlegh, granted to Elen, the daughter of Robert Haword,[3] all the land which he had in Chorlegh and elsewhere.[4] The name Stephanus de Chorley occurs shortly after the Conquest. The seventh in descent from him, William Chorley, of Chorley, in the latter half of the fifteenth century, married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger Walton, of Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, and in her right acquired one-third part of the manor of Walton. Their son and successor, William Chorley, born 18 Edward IV. (1478), married Elizabeth (? Alice), daughter of William Charnock, of Charnock, and had a relief granted to him at the sessions held at Lancaster (1493), before Sir Guy Fairfax (Chieff Juge of Lancastre) and John Vavasour, justices of the Dukedom of Lancaster, of the lands of his ancestors, William Swansey and Ellen his wife, after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, 9 Henry VII. (1493), witness Roger Brockholes.[5] His eldest son, also named William, born 18 Henry VII. (1502-3), married Alice, daughter of James Anderton, of Euxton, by whom he had, in addition to his eldest son, William, born 19 Henry VIII. (1528), who married Bridget, daughter of William Hutchinson, of West Hallowes, county Derby, but died in the lifetime of his father, a second son, Leonard, who married Emma, daughter of Robert Blundell, of Ince, by whom he had one son, William, from whom descended the Chorleys of Ormskirk, and a daughter, Anne, who married Miles Gerard, of Ormskirk. William Chorley, who married Bridget Hutchinson, left issue two sons and two daughters. William, the eldest, born 7 Elizabeth (1565), married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cross, of Liverpool. One son only of this marriage survived, Richard Chorley, of Chorley, born 36 Elizabeth (1594), who married Margaret, daughter of John Ditchfield, of Ditton, and a son, William Chorley, of Chorley, born January 17, 1619, and died in 1661, whose eldest son, Charles Chorley, of Chorley, born 1659, had a son Richard, who, with his eldest son, Charles Chorley, having joined the forces of the Chevalier de St. George (the Old Pretender), and being defeated by General Wills, at Preston, in 1715, surrendered, and were tried

[1] The Chorley Poor Law Union is very much more extensive, comprising twenty-six parishes and townships, several of them beyond the limits of Leyland hundred, viz., the parishes of Chorley and Brindle, and the townships of Adlington, Anderton, Anlezargh, Bretherton, Charnock Richard, Clayton-le-Woods, Coppull, Croston, Cuerden, Duxbury, Eccleston, Euxton, Heapey, Heath Charnock, Heskin, Hoghton, Leyland, Mawdesley, Rivington, Ulnes Walton, Wheelton, Welsh Whittle, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell. Area, 52,213 statute acres; population in 1881, 47,730.

[2] The following account of this family is transcribed from the manuscripts of the late Holland Watson, Esq.: "This town gave name to a family who resided here at or soon after the Conquest, and who bore for their arms bluebottles and a tree vert, till W. Chorley, of Chorley, about the time of King Edward III., gave argt. a chevron gul. betw. 3 bluebottles slipped proper, which his posterity have borne ever since. His son, Will. Chorley, of Chorley, marr. Margt. d. & coh. of Roger Walton, of Walton, & quartered the arms of that family with his own. Rich. Chorley, of Chorley, Esq.—a lineal descendant from this William—being led by the great zeal he had for his religion, unfortunately engaged in a rebellion against his Majesty K. George I., was taken at Preston in 1715, and there executed upon the 9th Feby., whereupon his estate at Chorley & Walton-cum-Fazakerley being forfeited, valued at £394 4s. 8½d., was sold by the Com. July 26, 1718, to Abraham Crompton, of Derby, Gent., for £5,550. His son Charles was also found guilty, but died in jail."

[3] Higher Chorley Hall was anciently called Hartwood Hall.

[4] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iii., fol. C 23, in the Heralds' College, London.

[5] "MEM.—That at ye Sessions held at Lancaster, before Guido Fairfax and John Vavison, on Monday next after ye Feast of St. Barthol. ye Apostle, in ye ninth year of Hen. 7, Roger Berkhols and Will. Chorley, Esqs., recovered by writ of our Lord ye King, against Will. Swansice and Ellinor his wife, thre messuages in Clayton, viz., Brinhill, Whitley, and Chorley." (Duchy Records.)—C.

CHORLEY OF CHORLEY, AND OF WALTON.

(From the Visitations, Inquisitions, Parish Registers, Deeds, Charters, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three blue-bottles (flowers), slipped, proper.

CREST: On a chapeau, *gules*, turned up, *ermine*, a saker's head (a species of hawk), erased, proper.

STEPHANUS CHORLEY, of Chorley; living time of Henry I. = Ellen, dau. of William Swansey.

Robertus Chorley =

Simon Chorley; living c. 1200 =

Stephanus Chorley =

Adam Chorley =

Stephanus Chorley =

William Chorley; living c. 1300 =

William Chorley, of Chorley, son and heir; living time of Edward III. = Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Roger Walton, of Walton-on-the-Hill juxta Liverpool.

Hugo Chorley =

William Chorley, of Chorley; born 18 Edward IV. (1478); had relief granted at the Sessions at Lancaster, 9 Henry VII. (1494), of the lands of his ancestors, Wm. Swansey and Ellen his wife. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Charnocke, of Charnocke.

Thomas Chorley = Alice, dau. of Robert, brother and heir of John de Clayton.

William Chorley, of Chorley; born 18 Hen. VII. (1503). = Alice, dau. of James Anderton, of Euxton.

Thomas Chorley.

Christopher Chorley.

Constance, wife of Thomas (? William) Field, of London.

Thos. Chorley. = Cecilia, dau. of Richard de Chorley.

William Chorley, of Chorley, eldest son; born 19 Hen. VIII. (1528); died in the lifetime of his father. = Bridget, d. of Wm. Hutchinson, of West Hallowes, co. Derby.

Leonard Chorley, of Gray's Inn; recorder of Liverpool; had lands in Whittingham and Haughton in right of his wife; died April 3, 1608. Inq. p.m. taken at Preston, Sept. 14, 12 James I. (1614). = Emma, dau. of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell; mar. covt. dated April 7, 36 Eliz. (1594); survived her husband; living at Walton, 1614.

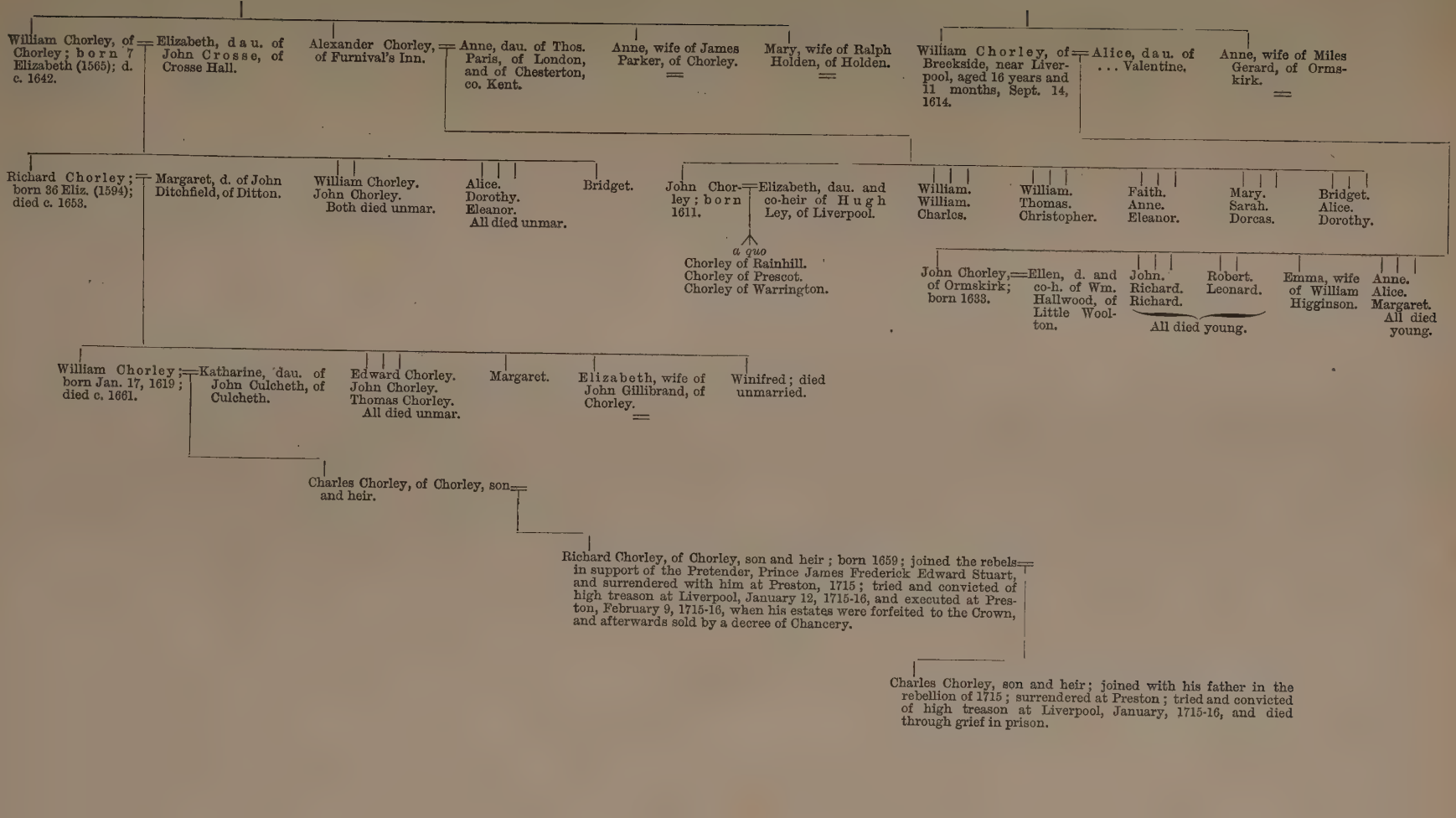
James Chorley.
Andrew Chorley.
Both died without issue.

Elizabeth; died childless.

Anne, wife of Roger Gillibrand, of Chorley. =

William Swansey = Elena, dau. and heir.

a quo Swansey.


William Chorley, of Chorley; born 7 Elizabeth (1565); d. c. 1642.
Elizabeth, dau. of John Crosse, of Crosse Hall.
Alexander Chorley, of Furnival's Inn.
Anne, dau. of Thos. Paris, of London, and of Chesterton, co. Kent.
Anne, wife of James Parker, of Chorley.
Mary, wife of Ralph Holden, of Holden.
William Chorley, of Breekside, near Liverpool, aged 16 years and 11 months, Sept. 14, 1614.
Alice, dau. of ... Valentine.
Anne, wife of Miles Gerard, of Ormskirk.
Richard Chorley; born 36 Eliz. (1594); died c. 1653.
Margaret, d. of John Ditchfield, of Ditton.
William Chorley.
John Chorley.
Both died unmar.
Alice.
Dorothy.
Eleanor.
All died unmar.
Bridget.
John Chorley; born 1611.
Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Hugh Ley, of Liverpool.
a quo
Chorley of Rainhill.
Chorley of Prescot.
Chorley of Warrington.
William.
William.
Charles.
William.
Thomas.
Christopher.
Faith.
Anne.
Eleanor.
Mary.
Sarah.
Dorcas.
Bridget.
Alice.
Dorothy.
John Chorley, of Ormskirk; born 1633.
Ellen, d. and co-h. of Wm. Hallwood, of Little Woolton.
John.
Richard.
Richard.
Robert.
Leonard.
All died young.
Emma, wife of William Higginson.
Anne.
Alice.
Margaret.
All died young.
William Chorley; born Jan. 17, 1619; died c. 1661.
Katharine, dau. of John Culcheth, of Culcheth.
Edward Chorley.
John Chorley.
Thomas Chorley.
All died unmar.
Margaret.
Elizabeth, wife of John Gillibrand, of Chorley.
Winifred; died unmarried.
Charles Chorley, of Chorley, son and heir.
Richard Chorley, of Chorley, son and heir; born 1659; joined the rebels in support of the Pretender, Prince James Frederick Edward Stuart, and surrendered with him at Preston, 1715; tried and convicted of high treason at Liverpool, January 12, 1715-16, and executed at Preston, February 9, 1715-16, when his estates were forfeited to the Crown, and afterwards sold by a decree of Chancery.
Charles Chorley, son and heir; joined with his father in the rebellion of 1715; surrendered at Preston; tried and convicted of high treason at Liverpool, January, 1715-16, and died through grief in prison.

and convicted of high treason at Liverpool on the 12th January, 1715-16. The father was executed at Preston on the 9th February following,[1] and the son died through grief in prison. Upon these events the estates in Chorley, Walton, and other places were sequestered and sold. The other issue of William Chorley, of Chorley, and Bridget Hutchinson was Alexander, of Furnival's Inn, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Paris, of London and Chesterton, county Cambridge, in whose descendants the family of Chorley is continued to the present century. The chief lordship of Chorley was held in moieties by the noble families of Ferrers and Lacy. William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 36 Henry III. (1252), obtained a charter for free warren in his manor of Chorley.[2] His grandson, William de Ferrars, of Groby, who died in 18 Edward II. (1324-5), granted to Richard de Lethebourg, for his service, the towns of Chorley and Bolton, to be held of the chief lord by an annual rent of one mark, to begin after the term of eleven years, at the Feast of the Nativity, in the 25th of Edward [III.] the son of King Edward[3] (1351). On the death of William de Ferrers, brother of William, eighth and last Earl Ferrers of Derby, and father of William de Ferrers, first lord of Groby, in 45 Edward III. (1371), Chorley was assigned to his widow, Lady Margaret, as part of her dower.[4] William de Ferrers, lord of Groby, in 22 Richard II. (1398-9), gave to Robert del Burghton half the waste of Chorley, to be held at a rent of 6d. per acre. Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by a very ample charter, granted to Robert de Heppewel, and Margaret his wife, the manors of Chorley and Bolton, the wapentake of Eccleston in Leylandshire, with all the lands between the Ribble and Merse which he had by gift and feoffement of Richard de Leuthebourg, the grantee of William de Ferrers, about 14 Edward II. (1320-1), to be held by the due and customary services.[6] Henry de Heppewal, who styles himself in two charters Lord Bourchier, grants to William de Chorley, late lord of Chorley, the mill and dovecote of Chorley, the said William having released all his manors of Chorley, Chernoc Gogard, and Helegh, with the parks of Chorlegh and Helegh, and which, says Henry de Hepewal, we lately had by reason of his attainder.[7] This charter is without a date, as well also is another by which he grants to the same William Chorlegh, late lord of Chorley, the entire south mediety of his chapel of Chorley for the annual rent of one peppercorn.[8] The Sherburns, as stated in Dr. Kuerden's account of the hundred of Leyland, became possessed of half of the wapentake, and with it the half of the manor of Chorley. The other half passed into the family of Stanley; and the joint lords, Sir George Stanley, Lord Strange and Joan his wife, Sir Edward Stanley, Knight, and Sir Richard Sherburn, Knight, about 22 Edward IV. (1482) preferred a claim to the wapentake of Eccleston in Leylandshire, with all its liberties and profits, a market on Tuesday every week at their manor of Chorley, infangthef, gallows, and view of frankpledge of their tenants and other residents in Chorley, as pertaining to the same manor of Chorley, tumbrel, and a fair every year on the eve of St. Laurence for two days.[9] The Sherburn portion of the manor passed to the Welds of Lulworth, who sold it, about 1806-7, to the late Thomas Gillibrand, of Chorley Hall, Esq., whose ancestor, John Gillibrand, in the seventeenth century, married the daughter of Richard Chorley, of Chorley Hall, Esq. On his death, in 1829, the manor[10] was once more held in moieties between his widow and his son Henry, who, on succeeding to Colonel Fazakerley's estates in 1815, assumed the name of Fazakerley. A court leet and baron was held here for the manor up to the year 1827-8, but this feudal jurisdiction has not since been exercised.

The parish of Chorley is in the archdeaconry of Blackburn, the rural deanery of Leyland, and diocese of Manchester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient stone building of the perpendicular period, and before the erection of the side aisles, in 1859-61, when the area was enlarged to three times its original extent, partook more of the character of a chapel of

[1] On cutting through the Gallows Hill, at Preston, in May, 1817, the workmen discovered two coffins, in which the headless bodies of two of the unfortunate chiefs executed in 1716 were no doubt deposited. According to tradition, the heads were cut off at the time of execution, and exposed on poles in front of the Town Hall. L. E. L. (Miss Letitia E. Landon, afterwards Mrs. Maclean) made the execution of Richard Chorley the subject of a touching poem, which she published in Fisher's "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and from which we quote the concluding stanza:—

"The daybreak is bright, as with joy overspread,
The face of the east wears a glorious red;
The dew's on the hawthorn; the early wild flowers
Smile out a sweet welcome to morning's glad hours.

But dark looms the gibbet on high in the air,
While the shudd'ring gaze turns from the sight that is there:
Dishonoured—degraded—a mock for the crowd;
Can this be the doom of the young and the proud?

'Tis over. The traitors are left on the tree!
One sits 'neath their shadow, her head on her knee.
A cloak o'er the face of the mourner is spread:
They raise it to look—and they look on the dead!

Young Richard of Chorley, she followed thee on;
But thy life was her own, and with thine it is gone.
Both true to their faith, both so fair and so young—
Woe, woe for the fate which on this world is flung!
Now, for their sake, when summer's sweet children unclose,
Give a moment's sad thought to the fatal White Rose."

The poem is given in its entirety in "The Palatine Notebook" for 1881.—C.

[2] Rot. Chart., 36 Henry III., mem. 24.

[3] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts vol. iv., fol. C 9.

[4] See vol. iii., p. 165]: also Escaet., 45 Edward III., n. 22.

[5] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fol. C 9.

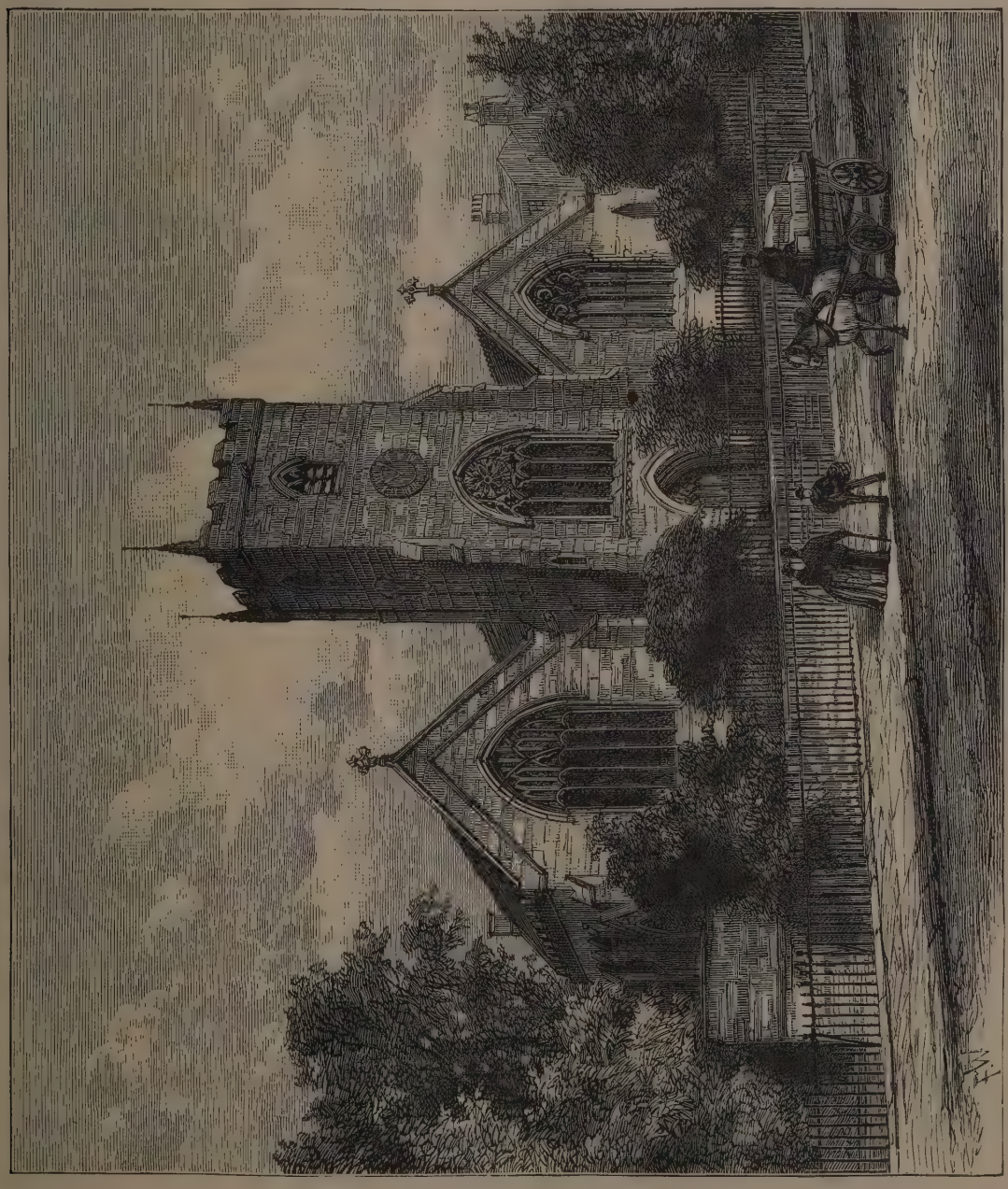
[6] Dr. Kuerden's transcript of a deed in possession of Sir Richard Shireburne, "parcenar" with Lord Montegle in the manor of Chorley. (Manuscripts, vol. iv.)

[7] Kuerden's Manuscripts. [8] *Ibid.*

[9] Manuscript 4to, fol. 55, in the Chetham Library.

[10] Dr. Kuerden states that the Stanley moiety of the manor was sold in 1596 to E. Rigby, of Burgh and Layton, for £900. A local antiquary, Mr. T. Brown, of Chorley, kindly supplies me with the further explanation that his descendant, Sir Alexander Rigby, a merchant, became bankrupt, and that it was probably at this period that this Stanley moiety passed to the Gillibrands, who already held the other moiety.—B. H.

ease than of a parish church, comprising then only a nave and tower, with a chancel at the eastern end owned by two private families. The tower is a substantial erection, with an embattled parapet and pinnacles, and contains a peal of six bells, which were rehung a few years ago. The upper part of the east window contains some fragments of stained glass of heraldic character, and in one



ST. LAWRENCE'S PARISH CHURCH, CHORLEY.

of the lights is a shield representing the arms of Standish, with twenty-four quarterings. There is also in the chancel a stained-glass window in memory of the late William Carr Standish, and on the north side of the church is a similar window, erected by T. B. Crosse, Esq., of Shaw Hall, in memory of his wife, Anne Mary Crosse, who died March 17, 1848, besides others to the late Canon Master and to members of the Smethurst family. Over the pew of the Standish family, at the

entrance of the chancel, is a canopy of carved oak, on which is a shield bearing the arms of the Standishes with their quarterings; and there is another supported by fluted columns in that belonging to the family of Townley-Parker, who inherit through the Brookes from the Charnocks of Charnock. The church was carefully restored in 1859-61, when, owing to the growing needs of the parish, it was found necessary to enlarge the original fabric, and this was done by the addition of north and south aisles, an arrangement that gives to the building a width out of proportion to the length and height. The cost of these additions was defrayed partly by public subscription raised by the late Rev. Canon Master, the then rector, and partly by the liberality of E. E. Silvester, Esq., for the benefit of the poor. During the incumbency of the late rector (the Rev. E. G. James) considerable improvements were made in the internal arrangements. The chancel was redecorated and the table raised, the porch of the old tower was restored, and a new baptistry constructed at the west end, the cost of which latter was defrayed by Miss Caroline Master, daughter of the Rev. Canon Master, rector 1846-1879, and at the same time the whole of the seats in the church were made free.

When the commissioners made their inventory of church goods in Leyland hundred, in 1552, they found at Chorley "three Greate belles tow lytle belles called Sacerying belles thre vestments thre albes one chalice of Sylver p'cellgylte one candelstyke of brass tow alt' clothes tow corperrases, one sheate to cov' the alt' wythe tow Crewets of pewt' one payre of Sensures tow towells of fflaxen and one byble.

Dr. Kuerden says: "The church is seated upon a high banc in the north end of the town, hath a cottage and half a rood of land belonging to it, and a Donative of £200 given by one Hen. Banastre, late of Hackney, deceased. Another Donative of £20 given by Rafe Leuer, of Chorley, and is layd upon lands in Cliderow. Another Donative of £3 6s. 8d. given towards a preaching Minister."[1]

Within that portion of the chancel which belongs to the Standish family, of Duxbury, four bones are shown, apparently thigh bones, said to have belonged to St. Laurence,[2] the patron saint, which were brought over from Normandy by Sir Rowland Standish, with the head of the patron saint, which has disappeared. They are placed in a recess, and are visible through a small glass window. Over the recess is a brass plate bearing the following explanatory inscription: "Within this niche are deposited the relics of St. Laurence, to whom this church is dedicated, which were brought from Normandy by Sir Rowland Standish, Knt., A.D. 1442, and deposited by him in this church. *Vide* Harleian MSS. Cod. 2042, fo. 239, in the British Museum." In the Harleian Manuscripts the following certificate of the vicar of Croston, to which Chorley was then subject, is preserved (with the arms of the knight—*azure*, three plates):—

"Be it knowne to all men that I Tho. Tarlton vickar of the church of Croston berith witnesse & certyfie that Mr. James Standish of Duxbury hath deliuered a relique of S^{t} Laurence head into the church of Chorley the which Sr Rouland of Standish Kt. brother of the sayd James and Dame Jane his wife brought out of Normandy to the worship of God and St Laurence for the pfite and auaile of the sayd church to the Intent that the forsayd Sr Rou. Standish K^{t} & Dame Jane his wife the sayd James and his wife wth their pdecessors and successors may be in the sayd church ppetually prayed for & in witnesse of the which to this my psent writting I haue sett my Seale. Written at Croston afforsayd the 2 day of March in y^{e} yeare of our lord God 1442."—Harleian Manuscripts, Cod. 2042, fo. 239.[3]

On the outside, on the apex of the gable between the nave and chancel, there exists the remains of the old sacring or sanctus bell turret. At the eastern extremity of the church there is a small cross. There are also two large perforated stones of considerable antiquity, one of them at the bottom of the church wall and the other at the lodge at Gillibrand Hall. A stone with a large cavity in it lies near the church, and was probably once used as a font. The register dates from the year 1549. The living is a rectory of the annual value of £715, and is in the patronage of the bishop of the diocese. The church will accommodate about 1,000 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free.

[1] Manuscript, Harleian Collection, cod. 7386.

[2] The following passage in one of the Barritt Manuscripts casts a doubt upon the genuineness of the reputed bones of St. Laurence. Mr. Barritt, the Manchester antiquary, in company with Dr. Ferriar, visited Chorley about the close of the last century, and thus writes: "Called at Chorley; after breakfast took a walk to the church, upon whose mouldering walls are the faint remains of several shields—one charged with three boars' heads muzzled, another with three boars' heads, and a third with three standing dishes, most probably arms of the founders of the church. The second coat, I should suppose, was for Barton—a family once of note in this county. The last is evidently for Standish, a baronet's family in the neighbourhood. In the chancel are mural monuments, standards, and funeral trophies, to the memory of several of the Standish family, who has (*sic*) an elegant seat at Duxbury, and a branch of the Standishes of Standish, near Wigan. Upon one of the trophy irons is a singular circumstance. Instead of the close-beaver'd helmet of the horse-mounted knight is the scallard or skull-cap of the leader of a band or company of pikemen or halberdiers. What might be the cause is now of no moment to determine, unless to form a topic of conversation for the antiquary and herald. In a small recess (on the south side of the communion table), once used for holy water, are three or four large bones, white with age, and secured from further injury by a door in the recess, which was opened by a boy to give us liberty of viewing them; they are represented to be human, but plainly appear to belong to some large quadruped. My good friend, Dr. Ferriar, being along with me, without hesitation pronounced one in particular to be the uppermost joint in one of the hind limbs of either horse or cow species. Whether they were placed here out of superstition, relique or accident, we had no information."—C.

[3] From the manuscript quoted, it is evident the donor believed them to be the genuine relics of the martyred deacon of the third century, though it has been said, and apparently on good authority, that they are more likely to have been the bones of a certain Laurence, who held a see in Normandy about the twelfth century. Be that as it may, they have an interest from the length of time they have been preserved, as also from the rare circumstance of a church retaining so long after the Reformation the relics of what has been held to be its patron saint.—C.

RECTORS OF CHORLEY.

1793.—JOHN WHALLEY MASTER, B.D., was the third son of the Rev. Robert Master, D.D., rector of Croston 1759-1798, and grandson of Legh Master, of Codnor Castle, county Derby, and New Hall, Ashton-in-Makerfield, who represented Newton in the Parliaments of 1727, 1734, and 1741. When, in 1793, Chorley was released from dependence on the mother church of Croston and made a separate parish, he was presented by his father and instituted to the newly-created rectory, which he held for more than half a century, his death occurring in 1846.

1846.—JAMES STREYNSHAM MASTER, M.A., was the third son of the Rev. Streynsham Master, M.A., rector of Croston 1798-1864, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, of Rolleston, county Stafford, and Ancoats, county Lancaster, Bart., lord of the manor of Manchester, and nephew of the preceding rector of Chorley. He was born January 1, 1799, and received his early education at the Free Grammar School, Manchester. He was subsequently elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1816, and took his degrees of B.A. December 18, 1820, and M.A. June 13, 1823. He was ordained deacon to the curacy of Croston by the Bishop of Chester, 1823, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. He subsequently accepted the curacy of Chorley, and held the appointment until the death of his uncle in 1846, when he succeeded to the rectory. Mr. Master was subsequently appointed chaplain to the Earl of Bradford, and in 1854 was nominated to an honorary canonry in the cathedral church of Manchester, and appointed rural dean of Leyland. He married, in 1825, Alice, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, M.P. for Preston 1804-1826, by whom he had a family of six children. He died at the rectory December 31, 1878.

1879.—GILBERT COVENTRY MASTER, M.A., was presented in succession to the Rev. J. Streynsham Master, and was instituted by the Bishop of Manchester, January 31, 1879. He received his education at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and was ordained deacon in 1862, and admitted to priest's orders in 1863, when he accepted the curacy of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, which he relinquished on his removal to Chorley, the living of which he held, however, for only a comparatively short period, having, in 1880, effected an exchange for the vicarage of Thornham, near Maidstone, in Kent.

1880.—EDWARD GEORGE JAMES, M.A., was educated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and took the degrees of B.A. in 1871 and M.A. in the same year. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough, 1871, and priest in 1873. His first curacy was that of Towcester, in Northamptonshire, which he held until 1873, when he accepted the curacy of St. Margaret's, Leicester. In 1874 he removed to St. Thomas's, Old Kent Road, where he remained until 1877, when he was presented to the vicarage of Thornham, which, as stated above, he exchanged, in 1880, for the rectory of Chorley. In 1888 he was appointed rural dean of Leyland. He died on the 16th of February, 1890.

1890.—THOMAS ALFRED STOWELL, M.A. (the present rector), is the son of the late Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., one of the most eminent divines of the Church of England, and a prominent leader of the Evangelical party, and was born at Salford, 1831. He received his early education at the Manchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded as Bridgeman exhibitioner to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in double honours in 1885, took the degrees of B.A. in 1885 and M.A. in 1856. He was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon, in 1857, to the curacy of Calverley, in Yorkshire. He held the sole charge of Bolton, near Bradford, for three years, when he was appointed first incumbent of St. Stephen's, Bowling, county of York, where he remained until the death of his father, October 8, 1865, when he was appointed his successor at Christ Church, Salford. In 1876 he was appointed rural dean of Salford, and three years later honorary canon of Manchester. From 1870 to 1881 he acted as honorary secretary of the Manchester Diocesan Board of Education, and in 1882 he was elected a representative of the central council of diocesan conferences. On the death of Mr. James he was presented by the Bishop of Manchester to the rectory of Chorley, and instituted April 22, 1890.

	1549—1550.		1600—1601.	1700—1701.		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	28	34	[Registers lost.]	23	26	312	333
Marriages	9	8	—	11	12	72	60
Burials	21	17	—	36	27	149	150

It is recorded in the register of 1653 that Richard Standish and Charles Robinson, Esqs., magistrates, published the banns of marriage at the market cross.

A new church, dedicated to St. George, in an open area on the east side of the town, was opened on October 9, 1825, and formed into an ecclesiastical parish ten years later—a substantial modern structure in the early decorated style of architecture, comprising nave, chancel, and side

aisles, with a lofty tower, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles and florid embattlements. Attached to this church is a spacious burial-ground, purchased by the parish, and enclosed and consecrated in August, 1826. This church was built by the Parliamentary Commissioners at a cost of £13,707, and contains 1,800 sittings, of which 1,200 are free. The patron of the living, a vicarage of the value of £300 per annum, is the rector of Chorley. The present incumbent is the Rev. Irton Smith, M.A. (1889). A third church, St. Peter's, consecrated in 1851, and formed into an ecclesiastical parish out of that of St. Laurence in 1852, is also in the patronage of the rector, the living being of the value of £142 per annum. The church contains 646 sittings, the whole of which are free. The present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Lund (1880). A fourth church, dedicated to St. James, was built by subscription in 1878, at a cost of £5,200, and consecrated on the 18th November in that year, to which an ecclesiastical parish, formed out of that of St. George's, was assigned in 1879. It is in the Gothic style, and comprises nave, chancel, with north transepts, and aisles, and will seat 510 persons, the whole of the seats being free. At the east end is a stained glass window, erected in memory of the late Canon Master by his widow. The living, which is valued at £240 per annum, is in the gift of the rector of Chorley. The vicar is the Rev. Frederick James Owens, M.A., who was appointed on the consecration of the church in 1878. In addition to the four churches, the town of Chorley contains ten Dissenting chapels. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, viz., Weld Bank, dedicated to St. Gregory, rebuilt in 1813, and enlarged in 1829, but originally erected in the last century at Burgh Hall. It comprises nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower and spire at the western end. The chancel is separated from the nave by a remarkably fine screen of Romanesque character, with statues at each end. It also contains a number of richly-coloured memorial windows. Another chapel, in the early English style of architecture, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in Market Street. It was rebuilt in 1875, and comprises nave, transepts, apsidal chancel and lady chapel, a chapel of St. Joseph, and a small bell turret. The east window and several smaller windows are filled with stained glass. There is another chapel, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, in Brooke Street. The Unitarian, or, as it is historically called, the Presbyterian chapel, a small stone structure in Park Street,[1] built in 1725 by Abraham Crompton, Esq., of Chorley Hall, supposed to have superseded a still earlier one, used by the Rev. Henry Welch, the ejected minister of the Episcopal chapel of Chorley.[2] There are two Independent or Congregational chapels, one in Hollinshead Street, built in 1792; the other in St. George's Street, built in 1836. The Methodist chapel, in Park Road, is a plain stone building erected in 1842, their old building in Chapel Street, opened in May, 1792, being afterwards used as a Mechanics' Institute; the Baptist chapel, in Chapel Street, opened in 1848, replacing a meeting-room opened in 1821; the United Methodist Free Church, in Railway Street, built in 1866; and the Primitive Methodist chapel, in Cunliffe Street, built in 1866, replacing that in West Street, built in 1828-9.

The CHARITIES of Chorley, summarised from the Commissioners' Report, No. XV., were these:—

The Grammar School of Chorley is a foundation venerable for its age, and yet possessing the vigour of youth. The early history of this institution is contained in the register book of the parish in the form of a certificate, authenticated by William Hawkshead and Thomas Ainscow, the two *provident* churchwardens in the year 1634, which sets forth "that the chapelry having experienced many inconveniences by reason of its being utterly destitute of a schoolhouse, the inhabitants, in the year 1611, agreed that one should be forthwith erected, partly within the churchyard and partly within the Tythe Barn yard, at the cost of the parish." And this being arranged, it was agreed, "that no schoolmaster should inhabit therein with his *wife*, but that every such *wife* must be kept out of the same for divers great causes—and especially that such wives, or their children begotten in such habitation, might become chargeable to the parish of Chorley." "For the perfecting of the said building, Robert Charnock, of Astley, gave the bricks and £6 in money—and every inhabitant of Chorley that was liable to a 15th, gave and paid 20-15ths thereto." William Mason gave 20s. per annum to the use of a schoolmaster, and legacies to the amount of £180 were given, the interest to be paid to the master of the school. This sum, in 1800, was applied towards building a workhouse for the parish; and the interest of £9 is now paid to the master of the school, who also receives 15s. from the steward of Lady Hoghton, and 5s. a year as the rent of some unenclosed ground allotted to the school. The stipend being so small, a quarterage is paid for the instruction of the boys; and as the youths educated here are intended for business, the school is rather commercial than classical. The ancient schoolhouse, from which the wives of the masters and parsons were excluded with so much parochial prudence, was taken down in the winter of 1823-4, for the purpose of enlarging the churchyard, and the school rebuilt in the Tythe Barn yard. [This is now superseded by a handsome Gothic schoolroom, erected in Queen Street West, in 1868.]

Hodgson's Charity.—In 1624 William Hodgson left £100 to be laid out in land of the yearly value of £5, for the clothing of the poor. The executors of Ralph Lever having misemployed this money, were ordered by the Court of Chancery, in 1654, to pay to the trustees the £100 given by William Hodgson, with the interest, amounting together to £201 13s. 4d. This sum being further augmented to £236 2s. 0½d., appears to have been laid out in the purchase of the estates called Eaves Lane, in the occupation of the overseers at a reduced rent of £55 per annum, and Botany Bay, let at a rent of £12 [in 1835, but now for more]. A part of the workhouse is erected upon Eaves Lane property, and the expenses defrayed from Hodgson's Charity and the funds arising from other charities, without security being provided for the interest of any of them, except a promissory note for £180. The Parlia-

[1] Mr. Samuel Bourn, who afterwards (1732) removed to Coseley, was the first minister of the present chapel.

[2] The Rev. Henry Welsh, who styled himself "minister at Chorley," was a member of the sixth Presbyterian Classis. He appended his signature to the "Harmonious Consent" in 1648, and signed the "Agreement of the People" in the following year. In the Parliamentary Survey of 1650 he was reported as supplying the cure of Chorley, and is described as "a godly, painfull, preachinge minister." Refusing to comply with the Act of Conformity in 1662, he was ejected and silenced. He does not appear to have been a preacher of any exceptional ability, but was nevertheless much esteemed by his neighbours and friends on account of his conciliatory and peaceful disposition. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial" it is said of him, "Though he did not excel in gifts, it was made up to him in grace." He was entrusted with the guardianship of the orphan children of Mr. Standish, of Duxbury, and discharged the trust to the satisfaction of all concerned.—C.

mentary Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities, in their XV. Report, properly characterise this proceeding as "very irregular." [The Eaves Lane property was sold in 1868 to the Poor-Law Guardians for £3,886 13s. 4d., and a large new workhouse has been erected upon it.]

Mason's Charity.—A house and upwards of five acres of land at Ingol, in the parish of Preston, left, in 1638, for the benefit of the native poor of Chorley and Duxbury, produces per annum £20.

Cooper's Almshouse and Gift to the Poor.—In 1682 Hugh Cooper left £105 for the erection of an almshouse for six poor persons, and endowed it with £6 rent of the land called Stump, out of which a grey russet coat or gown was to be provided yearly for each of the six persons. He further directed a yearly sum of 20s. to be distributed among twenty poor people, at 12d. each, on St. Thomas's Day. The almshouse is situated in the town of Chorley, and consists of six tenements under one roof. They are inhabited by poor widows or single women. The alms-women received each, yearly, £1 17s. 6d., no part being applied in the purchase of gowns. Annual proceeds, £11 5s. It is conjectured that the founder of these almshouses was Hugh Cooper, Esq., of Chorley, who was high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in the year 1657, during the protectorate of Cromwell. The charities of Allanson, Heald, Woodcock, and Fowl, amounting in the whole to £85, for clothing and apprenticing poor children, which produce £4 per annum, and a rent-charge of £5 per annum, arising from Frith's Bequest in 18 Charles II., complete the Chorley charities.

About the period (1549) when the births in Chorley were only 28 annually, the marriages 9, and the burials 21, Leland described "Chorle" as "a wonderful poore or rather no market,"[1] having before called it a little market-town in Leylandshire."[2] A century afterwards, when the population had very little increased, Blome says: "Chorley is seated near the spring-head of a brook or rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. It is but a small town, yet its market, which is on Tuesdays, is well furnished with *yarn* and *provisions*." A century later, again, the whole town was comprised in one short, narrow, and irregular street, with a shop built across the end of it. It is now a flourishing town, having in 1881 reached a population of 19,478 souls. Chorley is mentioned as the place where the Royalist army assembled, under Lord Molyneux, in Lancashire in the year 1643, had arrived, when it was summoned by the king to repair forthwith to Oxford, to the grievous disappointment of James, Earl of Derby, who sought the assistance of this force in a renewed assault upon Manchester, which his lordship was obliged, probably on that account, to abandon.[3] In 1644 Prince Rupert passed through this town, at the head of a large army, on his march to York; and in 1648 Cromwell scoured the country, after the battle of Ribblesdale, fought at Walton-le-Dale, and slept at Astley Hall, in this parish. According to tradition, it was at Red Bank, east of the town, that Colonel Thornhaugh was killed in a skirmish. By this route General Carpenter advanced to Preston to meet the Scottish rebels who sought to replace the Stuarts upon the throne of this realm. The earthquake of Sunday, September 14, 1777, was felt here during divine service, and spread so strong a panic through the town that the congregation ran out of the church.[4]

The local government of Chorley was formerly confided to a chief and deputy constable, with assistants, but a Local Improvement Act, obtained in the year 1853, invested it in a board of commissioners, and in May, 1881, the town received a charter of incorporation, the first election taking place November 1st in that year, and the first meeting of the council on the 9th of the same month, when Augustus William Smethurst, of Rookwood, Esq., was chosen as first mayor. The corporation took over the duties and responsibilities of the twenty Improvement Commissioners who had previously governed the town.

MAYORS OF CHORLEY.

1.	Augustus William Smethurst	1881-2-3.
2.	Thomas Anderton	1883-4.
3.	Thomas Whittle	1884-5.
4.	John Heald	1885-6.
5.	Thomas Forrester	1886-7.
6.	Arthur George Leigh	1887-8-9.
7.	H. F. Hibbert	1889-90.

The rateable value of the municipal borough, as appears by the statement to March, 1888, is £66,492; income of the borough by borough rates, £1,929; by rents, &c., £664; total income of the municipal authority, £2,593; total expenditure of the municipal authority, £2,366. The urban sanitary district is conterminous with the borough. The income of the urban sanitary authority by general and special rates is £8,791; income from all sources £24,033; improvement works, £953; amount of loans outstanding, £128,350. Total expenditure, £22,281.

Great improvements have been made in the town of late years. There is a complete system of sewage and house drainage, two farms being used for the utilisation of the sewage. A fine cemetery, with three chapels, situated in the Southport Road, was, at a cost of £8,000, laid out on the west side of the town, containing 13 acres, opened in January, 1857. The council acts as the burial board. New courtrooms and police offices have been built in St. Thomas's Road. There is a public dispensary, instituted in 1828, which is

[1] Leland's "Itinerary," vol. vii., fol. 58, p. 47. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. v., p. 90. [3] See vol. i., p. 295. [4] *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 138.

supported by voluntary subscription. The market, on Tuesday and Saturday, was formerly held in the main street, and near the market cross in St. Thomas's Square, but in 1826 a new market-place, on the east side of the town, was formed by Thomas Gillibrand, Esq., the lord of the manor. The tolls were formerly received by the lords of the manor, but are now payable to the corporation who are the owners of the manor. The new Town Hall, a handsome building in the Italian style of architecture, in Market Street, was opened in August, 1879, the cost of erection having been £21,876. The principal front is relieved by a tower 16 feet square, in which is an illuminated clock and chimes. It contains, in addition to the council chambers and the offices of the corporation officials, a public hall, 104 feet long by 58 feet wide and 34 feet high, capable of holding 1,200 persons. Adjoining the Town Hall is the Butter Market, with stands for about 250 baskets. The old Town Hall was built at the sole cost of the late John Hollinshead, Esq., in 1802, for the public accommodation, and served as a monument to the memory of that public benefactor, who died in the year of its completion, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Henry Fazakerley, Esq., as coparcener in the manor, claimed a quit-rent from the parish for the site of the Town Hall, but the parish authorities purchased it from his heirs in 1868.

Fairs are held on the 26th of March, Easter Tuesday, the 5th of May, the 20th of August, the 21st of October, and the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, the first three of which are principally for cattle, and the last for the sale of woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlary—a sort of general holiday. Chorley was supplied with gas by a company formed in 1819. The present works, which were built in 1833, are owned by the Corporation. Waterworks were established here in 1823, but, after a few years' trial, were given up in 1832. Subsequently a new company was started, with a capital of £15,000, which erected the present works in 1846, but these also, three years later, were sold to the Liverpool Corporation, by whom the town is at present supplied.

There are two newspapers published in Chorley: *The Chorley Standard*, established 1864 (Independent), published on Saturdays, 1d. (proprietor, Mr. J. Hindle); and *The Chorley Guardian*, established 1871 (Independent), published on Saturdays, 1d. (proprietor, Mr. S. Fowler).

"The stone house a little to the north of Chorley, in the possession of Mr. Crompton," says Mr. Dorning Rasbotham, in his "Shorthand Notes" (vol. i., p. 66), under the date of the 6th of February, 1783, "is usually called Chorley Hall, but, upon examining the few gravestones in the churchyard, I this morning observed the following: 'Hic jacet Corpus THOMÆ GILLIBRAND, De Chorley Hall, Qui obiit 19° Die Octobris, Anno Domini 1733;' and Mr. Gillibrand this evening told me that his house hath an undoubted right to the title of Chorley Hall." For distinction, Mr. Crompton's house, spoken of by Mr. Rasbotham, has usually been called "Higher Chorley Hall;" and the house at that time occupied by the Gillibrands, Lower Chorley Hall. The latter a fortress-like edifice, after having stood for many ages, was finally taken down and superseded by Gillibrand Hall, erected in 1807-8, at a cost of £15,000, by the late Thomas Gillibrand, Esq., and afterwards the seat of his son, the late Henry Hawarden Fazakerley, Esq., who assumed the name of Fazakerley on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Colonel Fazakerley, in 1815, lord of the manor of Chorley. He inherited Gillibrand at his father's death, in consequence of his elder brother having been accidentally shot. His eldest and only surviving son, Henry Hawarden Gillibrand Fazakerley, while under age, was killed by an explosion of firedamp in one of the mines on the estate. Mr. Fazakerley's eldest daughter, Matilda Harriette, married, April 16, 1863, Jocelyn Tate Westby, eldest son and heir of the late George Westby, of White Hall and Mowbreck Hall, who, on his marriage, assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Fazakerley, in addition to his own. The lady who represented the Fazakerley and Gillibrand families died in 1875, and in 1879 Mr. Westby-Fazakerley married for his second wife Beatrice Faulkner, third daughter of T. B. Jervis, of Croft Lodge, Ambleside, Esq. In 1864 the hall, with the demesne farm, was let to Henry Woods, Esq., M.P. for Wigan 1857-1874, but subsequently remained unoccupied for several years. In 1881 it was purchased by Henry Rawcliffe, Esq., the present possessor. The Higher Hall, was anciently called Hartwood Hall, and was supposed to have been a jointure-house of the De Chorleys. In the year 1718, Abraham Crompton, Esq., of Derby, banker, purchased the estate from the Crown, on which it had devolved owing to Richard Chorley and his son Charles, the last representatives of this line of the Chorleys, joining in the rebellion of 1715. His great-grandson, of the same name, sold the property and mansion to the late Robert Townley-Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall, by whom the ancient hall, a fine stone-gabled edifice, was removed in 1817, and a farmhouse now occupies its site. Astley Hall, seated in a park on the north-west margin of the Chor, about a mile from the town, is an interesting Elizabethan stone building, with portions of a still older half-timbered house, originally surrounded by a moat of which part remains. The date A.D. 1600 is inscribed on oak timber in the wall, but other parts are of much earlier date. In

the reigns of John and Henry III., Adam de Chernoc, the first lord bearing the territorial name, appears to have been joint lord of Astley with Sir Henry de Lee, Knt., and was the progenitor of a long line of feudal lords of Charnock, Astley, and many leading lands. His descendant, Robert Charnock, of Astley, Esq., one of the defenders of Lathom House, compounded for his estate in 1646 for the sum of £260. Subsequently, by the marriage of Margaret, the last heiress of the Charnocks, the estate passed to the Brookes of Mere, in Cheshire, and by the marriage of Susanna, only daughter of Peter Brooke, Esq., and eventually heiress of her brother, Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley, with Thomas Townley-Parker, Esq.,[1] of Cuerden, in October, 1787, the property passed into the possession of her son, R. Townley-Parker, Esq, of Cuerden, the father of Thomas Townley-Parker, the present owner, in whose possession exists an almost unique collection of charters, &c., showing the descent of this manor from the Charnocks for 600 years. The mansion contains much ancient furniture. In one of the chambers is a fine old oak bedstead, carved, on which, as tradition affirms, reposed, in 1648, Oliver Cromwell, when pursuing the Royalists after the defeat of the Duke of Hamilton near Preston; and amongst other articles is a carved oaken shuffle-table, or rather shove-groat table, a game now obsolete, but to which Shakspere alludes in "Henry IV." Bagganlay or Baggenley Hall, formerly the property of the Parkers, belonged at a subsequent date to W. H. Talbot, Esq. Weld Bank, an old residence, derived its name from the Welds, at one time joint lords of Chorley. Cross Hall, formerly the residence of the Cross family of Liverpool, who intermarried with the Beares family, is now divided into cottages and workshops.

The rise of Chorley began with the introduction of the cotton manufacture about the year 1760. Machines for yarn spinning were soon set to work; and in 1779 Chorley was visited, along with other of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, by riotous mobs, who broke the spinning machines, from an apprehension that they would deprive the poor people of labour. But it was not till the year 1790 that spinning mills began to be erected in Chorley, and from that time to the end of the last century a very extraordinary impulse was given to the manufactories. The coalmines of the neighbourhood, and the opening-out of canal navigation, contributed essentially to extend the trade, and a still greater impetus was given by the opening of the railway between Preston and Wigan in 1839, and by the Preston and Bolton line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire system. The fabrics woven in Chorley are muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods. Calico printing and bleaching are also carried on here, but not extensively. The cotton mills are principally built on the Chor and on the Yarrow.

Coal, stone, and iron are found and extensively worked. "Formerly," says Baines in 1835, "there was a spa here, like that of Lathom, impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ochre, mixed with iron, a little *lapis scipilis*, a marine salt, and a bitter purging salt. The sulphur was only discoverable in a morning, going off in the course of the day;[2] but this spring no longer exists." In 1847, however, a mineral spring with some valuable properties was discovered near Yarrow Bridge Inn, while sinking for coal, and a bath was erected on the spot. The land is for the most part a stiff loam soil, rising into sterile hills in the eastern part of the parish, but to the westward it is undulating and productive. The greater part of the land is pasture land and wood.

The principal landowners in Chorley are Thomas Whittle, Thomas B. Crosse, Thomas Townley-Parker, and John Thom, Esqrs.

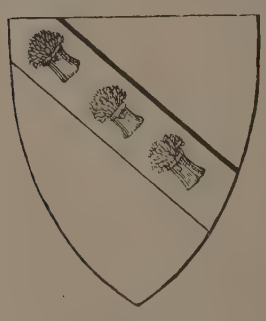
[1] She married for her second husband Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart.

[2] Bowen's "System of Geography," in two folio volumes, published in 1747, vol. i., p. 213.

RUFFORD PARISH.

RUFFORD was formerly a part of the extensive parish of Croston. As early as 1650 it was recommended by the Parliamentary Commissioners for separation into a distinct parish, "in respect the waters lying betwixt the said towne of Rufford and the p'ishe of Croston are for the most p'te all the winter tyme not passable."[1] It was, however, only separated from it contemporaneously with the parish of Chorley in 1793. The parish of Rufford, which is in the archdeaconry of Blackburn, the rural deanery of Leyland, and diocese of Manchester, is bounded by Tarleton parish on the north, North Meols on the west, Ormskirk on the south, and Croston on the east. From north to south the breadth of the parish is two miles and a quarter, and from west to east three miles, constituting an area of 3,120 statute acres, of which rather more than a third is arable.

The eastern boundary of this parish is washed by the river Douglas, augmented by the water of the Ellerbeck, which, after rising in Lathom, forms its confluence with the Douglas at the south-east extremity of the parish of Rufford. A mere-sluice, four yards broad, conveys into the Douglas the surplus water of all the subsidiary drains in the low lands of this parish and the adjoining parish of Croston. With the exception of one estate belonging to the church, the whole parish is an unbroken manor in the lordship of the Hesketh of Rufford Hall. A court-baron is held annually, about the 28th of October, at which the tenants, who chiefly hold their land upon life tenures, render suit and service. A moiety of this manor appears to have been originally granted in the reign of Henry I. by Richard Bussel, the second baron of Penwortham, to Richard Phyton or Fitton, along with the lordship of Clayton, the moiety of Heapey, and other property in the hundred;[2] and, according to the Hesketh Roll, a second moiety of the manor of Rufford was acquired by the marriage of Alice, heir of Edmund Fitton, two generations later. John Fitton, the great-grandson of Richard, was lord of half Rufford, and his grandson, Richard Fitton, by a charter without date, gave to his daughter, Matilda or Mawde, and her heirs, for her homage and service, the entire moiety of the vill of Rufford, with all its appurtenances.[3] Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, who was the second husband of Holcroft, daughter of Thomas Hesketh, notices this charter as in his father-in-law's possession, May 24, 1629, and adds: "This Matilda was coheir of Richard Fitton, and married Sir William Hesketh, 4 Edward I. (1275-6), which proved them to live H. 3 time."[4] According to the genealogical roll at Rufford, "Dame Mawde (Matilda) d. and coheir of Richard Fytton," who married "Sir William Heskayte," "had all the lands of the coheirs of Richard Fitton by gift," on acquiring which properties Sir William, in accordance with the practice of the time, assumed for his arms the coat borne by his wife's family—changing the tincture of the bend only—the shield being, *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three garbs, *or*.[5] By the marriage of Sir William's grandson, Sir John Hesketh, Knt., with Alice, daughter and sole heir of Edmund Fitton, lord of half Rufford, he became sole lord of the manor, Rufford thenceforward becoming the principal residence of the family. His son, Sir William de Hesketh, who is described as lord of Rufforde, Heskaith, Beconsawe (Becconsall), Great Harwood, Tottleworth, and other places, obtained in 13 Edward III. (1339) a charter to hold a market every Friday at his manor of Rugford, and a fair for one day on the feast of St. Philip and St. James the Apostles, together with the liberty of free warren in "all his demesne lands of Rugford, in the county of Lancaster." While in Normandy, the same king, in the twentieth year of his reign (1346), granted Sir William



ARMS OF HESKETH.

[1] Commonwealth Church Surveys, Record Society, p. 110.—C.

[2] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscript, Harleian Collection, cod. 7386.

[3] Witnesses, Sir Rob. Banastre, Sir Hen. de Lee, Sir Wm. de Mara, Sir Ric'd. de Boteler, Hen. de Shuttlesworth, Ad. Banastre, Hen. de Walt., Warino de Bispham, and others. (Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2063, fol. 191.)

[4] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2042, fol. 272. This is one of the manuscripts of Randle Holme.

[5] The Fittons bore—*Argent*, on a bend, *azure*, three garbs, *or*; a coat, evidently derived from the Orrebys, through the marriage with an heiress, of which family they acquired the Gawsworth estates in Cheshire.—C.

a licence to found a chantry[1] in the chapel of St. Mary of Rufford.[2] Whether this licence was then burdened with the condition of a yearly payment of 40s., which was anciently claimed as a fine out of the manor of Rufford by the monastery of St. Werburgh,[3] is not certain; but Richard Bussel gave to the abbey of Chester one carucate of land in Ruchford in alms, which the abbot of Chester holds;[4] and the dean and chapter of Chester at present enjoy a pension of £40 per annum issuing out of this manor in virtue of that grant.[5]

The old church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was a red brick structure, rebuilt in 1734 by the Hesketh family, at a cost of £1,165, on the site of a still more ancient building, which, as already stated, was in existence as early as the year 1346. The present church was erected in 1869, on the old site, the first stone being laid on the 11th January in that year by Lady Arabella Hesketh. It is in the early English and decorated styles of architecture, and comprises a nave with side aisles, chancel with side aisle, organ chamber, and a small tower surmounted with a spire, and containing one bell,[6] at the north-west corner. On the floor of the south aisle is a marble slab, formerly affixed to the north wall of the Hesketh pew, on which are represented a knight and his lady, with their hands uplifted and clasped in prayer, and their heads resting on a cushion—the former attired in armour, the latter in the costume of her times. The family coat, with twelve quarterings, surmounts the table, and round the edges is a Latin inscription, which may be thus translated: "O Lord have mercy on the souls of Thomas Hesketh, Esq. and Margery his wife, which Thomas died 8th October 1363, dominical letter A. Robert, William, Margery, Thomas, John, Hugh, William, Geoffry, Richard, Henry (buried) here." There is a mural monument, of white marble, by Flaxman, to Sophia Hesketh, the first wife of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, who died in February, 1817, and a full-length recumbent figure in marble of Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., father of the present baronet, who died in 1872, by Noble, placed here at a cost of 1,000 guineas.

The family pedigree of the Hesketh preserves mention of several other monumental inscriptions in this church, which are now no longer visible; on the north wall is affixed a mural tablet surmounted by two shields of arms to Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., who departed this life March 4th, 1778, aged 51. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, was interred in the Hesketh Chapel, Rufford Church, he having married a Hesketh of Rufford.[7] There are also several memorial windows to members of the Hesketh family and others, erected by the late and present rectors and by Mrs. Caunce.

Around the base of the cover of the old baptismal font are the following words in gilt letters, raised upon a blue ground: NIVON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OVIN. A very beautiful font was presented by the Freemasons of the province as a memorial to Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., Pro. Grand Master of Lancashire. The registers date from the year 1670. The living is a rectory, of the annual value (including Ulnes Walton) of £600 per annum, and is in the patronage of Colonel Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde. The church has accommodation for 450 worshippers, and the whole of the seats are free.

For successive centuries the patrons of this living, which was a perpetual curacy till the year 1793, were the rectors of Croston, but on Rufford being created an independent parish in that year, it became a rectory, and the Rev. Edward Master became patron and incumbent. From him the patronage was purchased by the trustees of Le Gendre Piers Starkie, of Huntroyde.

RECTORS OF RUFFORD.

1793.—EDWARD MASTER, M.A. When in 1793 the ancient chapelry of Rufford was created an independent parish, the Rev. Edward Master, M.A., fifth son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Master, rector of Croston (1759-1789), became patron and first rector. He held the living for a period of more than 40 years, and died, July 17, 1834, at the age of 63.

1834.—E. T. HALL was presented by Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde, whose father's trustees had acquired the patronage by purchase, and was instituted by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester. He died in 1867.

1867.—JAMES FREDERICK GOGGIN (the present rector) was presented, in succession to Mr. Hall, by Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, and instituted 1867. He received his education at St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1862, and admitted to priest's orders in the succeeding year. His first curacy was that of Wigan,

[1] This chantry, dissolved at the Reformation (1548), was restored in 1553, and finally suppressed in Queen Elizabeth's reign.
[2] Carta fca in Normannia Rex ded W° Hesketh fundare cantariã in capella le Marie de Rufford, an. 20 E. 3. (Harl. 2063, fol. 185.)
[3] Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. i., p. 227, original edition.
[4] "Testa de Nevill,' fol. 403.
[5] Lucas's Manuscripts.
[6] The bell of the old church, which was removed to Rufford Hall, bears the following inscription: "LUKE . ASHTON . WIGAN . FECIT . ELLAN . CAUNCE . CHAPELL . WARDEN . 1736.—C.
[7] Lucas's Manuscripts.

to which he was licensed September 21, 1863. In the same year he was presented to the rectory of Luckington, county of Wilts, which he held until 1867, when he was preferred to Rufford. Mr. Goggin is a J.P. for the county of Lancaster.

There is only one Dissenting place of worship in the parish—a chapel used by the Wesleyan Methodists since 1813.

During the decennial period, between the population returns of 1851 and 1861, the population of Rufford had increased by four persons, from 861 to 865; at the census of 1871, it was 819; but in 1881, it had increased to 905, this nearly stationary condition being owing probably to the entire absence of trade and manufactures, the industry of the inhabitants being wholly confined to agriculture. The ague formerly prevailed in this parish, but improved drainage, by removing the predisposing cause, has almost banished that complaint. There is no market now, but a fair is held annually on the 13th of May (formerly on the 12th), for horned cattle, pedlary, &c. A stone pillar, rising from a tier of steps, formerly stood in the village, but it was removed about the year 1818.

The CHARITIES of Rufford, as exhibited in the XV. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, are few in number and small in amount. They consist of—

Lathom's and Layfield's Charities (see Croston Charities).—Charities of Baldwin and others, amounting to £34 10s. in several small sums, for which an interest of £1 14s. 6d. was paid towards the support of a schoolmaster until the year 1818, when it was discontinued in consequence of a school having been built by Sir T. D. Hesketh in 1816, which is supported solely at the worthy baronet's expense, for all the poor children of the parish, on the national system, and books are also furnished for the use of the school. A small payment is made by the children of the farmers. The old schoolhouse, which stood opposite the Hesketh Arms, succeeded a still more ancient one of Rufford Old Hall. Charities of Baldwin and Berry: Two sums of £20 each, vested in the parochial funds, for the interest of which 40s. was formerly paid by the parish officers, and distributed amongst the poor on St. Thomas's Day, but it appears that the payment has been discontinued for a length of time, "though the parishioners express no disinclination to resume the payment."

The principal mansions in this parish consist of Rufford Old Hall, Holmes Wood House, and Rufford New Hall. The Old Hall, situated in park-like grounds, is a picturesque structure apparently of about the end of the fifteenth century, with some additions of a later date, and composed chiefly of wood and plaster, a basement of stone supporting a strong framework of timber connected by horizontal beams. Many of the rooms are panelled and ornamented with carved figures and foliage. The principal apartment is the banqueting-hall, forty-seven feet long and twenty-three feet wide, which occupies the full length of the building, and exhibits a fine open-timber hammer-beam room, divided into seven bays, with carved figures of angels supporting shields at the hammer terminations, which are further enriched with carvings of various designs. In the centre is a louvre, which is now glazed in, forming a kind of lantern, though originally intended for the purpose of ventilation. At the end is a magnificently-carved screen separating the hall from the vestibule, which is detached from the sides and apparently movable. It is very elaborately ornamented, and is further remarkable on account of its form, the only other instance of a similar screen in the district being the one at Samlesbury, which was, however, altered in form some years ago. The Rufford screen remains much in the same condition as when it left the workman's hand more than four centuries ago, the only additions being the finials, which are of Jacobean work and somewhat incongruous design. The withdrawing-room is a long narrow apartment, with a good open-timber roof. It contains some carved oak furniture of the later Stuart period, amongst the inscriptions on which may be noted—T.B.H. AMOR · VINCIT OMNIA· 1673 W. B. H. 1680 T H 1668. The hall is now occupied by Mr. Ogilvie, the agent of the Hesketh estates. Holmes Wood House is of ancient date, but now used as a farmhouse. The New Hall, or, as it is called, *par excellence*, Rufford Hall, a large plain modern mansion, was erected in 1798 by Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., great-grandfather of Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, seventh baronet, whose seat it now is. The park, which adjoins the great Liverpool and Preston road, is extensive and well wooded, and there are here all the indications of ancient family dignity sustained and heightened by modern improvements. The country in and around Rufford is flat, and the land to the west partakes of the marshy character of Marton Mere, which is partly in Rufford parish. Most of the fields are divided by ditches, and drained by commissioners under the provisions of the Croston Drainage Act. The soil is a good vegetable loam, producing abundant crops of excellent potatoes. This parish is on the line of the subterranean forest, and trees, chiefly oak and fir, are found in great numbers, alike under the Holmes Wood and Tarleton mosses, and the more solid land on the margin of the rivers. In some places these trees have the appearance of having been burnt down, and of having fallen across each other in indiscriminate heaps, and in others a wide sweeping hurricane seems to have torn them up by the roots. The parish is alike destitute of stone quarries and of coalmines.

HESKETH OF HESKETH AND RUFFORD.

(From the Hesketh Roll, Whalley Coucher Book, Inquisitiones, Visitations, Deeds, Registers, &c.)



ARMS: Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three garbs, *or*, for Hesketh. Second and third, *argent*, a fesse, *sable*, between three lions' heads, erased, *gules*, for Formor.

CREST: First, a garb, *or*, for Hesketh. Second, out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a cock's head, *gules*, combed and wattled, *or*, for Formor.

RICHARD DE HESKAYTH

William de Heskayth, son and heir = Annabella, dau. and heir of Richard and Annabella de Stafford.

Robert de Heskayth =

William de Heskayth, son and heir = Elbora, dau. and sole heir of Richard and Isabel de Tottleworthe.

Sir William de Heskayth, Knt., lord of Heskaythe and Becconsawe; marr. 4 Edward I. (1275); assumed for his arms the coat borne by Fitton, changing the tincture of the bend from *azure* to *sable*; held lands in Great Harwood, 1311. = Matilda, one of the three daughters of Richard Fitton, lord of Great Harwood and Martholme, and co-heir of her brother.

John de Heskayth.

Adam de Heskayth. = Maude, dau. of Wm. Fleming, baron of Wath, co. York.

Thomas de Heskayth, lord of Heskayth; received homage from John Nowell, of Great Mearley, *temp.* Richard II. = Alice, dau. of Warren de Bysphan, lord of Bysphan.

Adam de Heskayth. = . . . dau. of . . .

Sir John de Heskayth, Knt., lord of Heskayth, Becconsall, and a moiety of the manor of Rufford; acquired the other moiety of Rufford with his wife, and so became sole lord. = Alice, dau. and sole heir of Edmund Fitton, lord of half Rufford.

Richard de Heskayth. = . . . dau. of . . .

William de Heskayth, son and heir. = Alice, dau. of . . .; lived at Rufford.

Sir William de Heskayth, Knt., son and heir; had grant of a charter to hold a market and a fair in his manor of Rufford, with free warren in all his demesne lands of Rufford, 13 Edward III. (1339); had licence to found a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary of Rufford, 20 Edward III. (1346); lord of Rufford, Heskaith, Becconsawe, Great Harwood, Tottleworth, &c., 29 Edward III. (1355). = Marcella, dau. and co-heir of Thwonge *als* Dodingsells, of Kendal, county Westmorland.

Stephen de Heskayth.

Thomas Heskayth, lord of Heskayth; acquired the manor of Much Hoole, in Croston, in right of his wife. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Banastre and his wife Agnes, dau. of Henry Fitz-William (presumably Botelar), of Warrington.

William de Heskayth; had lands in Becconsawe, 2 Edward III. (1349).

Robert Heskaith, eldest son; died without issue.

Nicholas Heskaith, lord of Heskaith, &c.; died August 10, 1416. Inq. p.m. Jan. 28, 4 Henry V. (1417). = Margaret, dau. and co-heir of . . . Mynshull; d. at Rufford, 5 Henry V. (1418).

Gilbert Heskaith. = . . . dau. of . . .

Sir Thomas Heskaith, Knt., lord of Rufford, &c.; aged 10 in 1417; made proof of age, 6 Henry VI. (1428); died December 18, 38 Henry VI. (1460). Inq. p.m. May 2, 38 Henry VI. (1460). = Sibell, dau. and co-heir of Sir Robert Laurance, Knt.; married 5 Henry V. (1418).

Hugh Heskaith, son and heir, lord of Rufford, &c.; died without legitimate issue.

Thomas Heskaith, heir to his brother, lord of Heskaith, Rufford, &c.; declined knighthood, 24 Henry VI. (1445-6); died October 8, 1463. = Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Hamnet Massy.

Nicholas Heskaith.

Robert Heskaith, lord of Heskaith, Rufford, &c.; aged 31 in 1463; d. January 1, 1480. = Alice, third dau. of Sir Robert Bothe, lord of Dunham Massey, co. Chester, Knt., younger son of John Bothe, of Barton, co. Lanc.; after her husband's death she professed chastity.

William Heskaith, a chaplain; died without issue.
Thomas Heskaith, a priest.
John Heskaith.
Hugh Heskaith.

William Heskaith, sixth son. = . . . dau. of . . .

a quo
Hesketh of Aughton.

Sir Thomas Heskaith, eldest son; Attorney-General to Hen. VIII.; died without issue, 1520.

(1) Elizabeth, dau. of William, and co-heir of her brother, John Fleming, baron of Wath, county York; contracted in marriage during her nonage, but afterwards, confessing to incontinence, sued for and obtained a divorce, 5th pontificate Alex. VI. (1497); she afterwards married Thurston Hall.

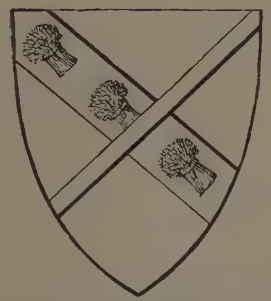
(2) Grace, second dau. of Sir Richd. Towneley, of Towneley; mar. covt. dated August 5, 7 Hen. VII. (1492); died childless, 1510; bur. at Rufford, M.I. = Thomas Heskaith, lord of Heskaith, Rufford, &c.; died without legitimate issue, Aug. 14, 15 Henry VIII. (1523). Inq. p.m. September 16, 1523.

Alice, dau. of Christopher Haworth.

Hugh Heskaith, Bishop of Man.

Margaret, wife of Henry Keighley. Douce, wife of John Nowell, of Reade.

Alice, wife of Sir Richard Aughton, Kt., lord of Meols.



Arms of Sir Robert Heskaith.
Allowed at the Visitation of 1533.

Sir Robert Heskaith, base issue, under age in 1523; inherited the Rufford estates under his father's will; knighted by Henry VIII. for his services in the war in France; repaired Rufford Chapel and Hornes-wood House; at the Visitation of 1533 was allowed the arms of Heskaith, differenced by a bendlet sinister; died February 8, 1539. = Grace, second dau. of Sir John Towneley, of Towneley; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Lawrence Habergham, of Habergham.

Charles Heskaith.

Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knt., son and heir, under age at the time of his father's death; his wardship granted to Thomas Holcroft, 33 Henry VIII. (1541); served with the Earl of Hertford in Scotland, and was present at the burning of Leith, May, 1544; had livery of his father's lands, December 2, 1 Edward VI. (1547); knighted on the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, October 2, 1553; sheriff of Lancashire, 1563; imprisoned for religion, 1581; died at Rufford, 1588; will dated June 20, 1588. = Alice, fifth dau. of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft, and niece of Sir Thomas Holcroft, founder of the line of Holcroft of Vale Royal.

Robert Heskaith = . . . dau. of . . .

Jane, wife of Richd. Assheton, of Croston.

Ellen, wife of Richard Barton, of Barton Row, near Preston; died childless.

(1) Mary, dau. and heir of Sir George Stanley, Knt., marshal of Ireland and captain of the Isle of Man (grandson of George, Lord Strange, of Knockyn, eldest son of the first Earl of Derby), and sister and heir of Henry Stanley, of Cross Hall; died before 1613. = Robert Heskaith, son and heir, lord of Heskaith, Rufford, Holmes and Holmwood, Martholme, Great Harwood, Hongwick, and Beconsawe; had warrant for livery of his father's lands, 19th May, 31 Elizabeth (1589); M.P. for Lancashire, 1597-8; died 1620.

(2) Blanche, dau. and co-helr of Henry Twyford, of Kenwick, county Salop; died childless.

(3) Jane, dau. of Thos. Spencer, of Rufford; married (2 Richd. Hoghton.

Thomas Heskaith.

Richard Heskaith.

Dorothy, wife of Henry Squier.

Margaret, wife of Nicholas Skyllycorne.

(1) Susan, dau. of Thos. Powys, of co. Salop. = Thos. Hesketh, son and heir, aged 41 in 1613; died without issue, Nov., 1646.

(2) Jane, dau. of . . . Edmundson.

(3) Katharine, dau. of Alex. Briers, of Lathom.

Robert Hesketh, second son, heir to his brother; d. January, 1653. = Margaret, d. of Alex. Standish, of Standish.

Henry Hesketh; died without issue.

George Hesketh. = Jane, dau. of and widow of . . . Sherburne, younger bro. of . . . Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

John Hesketh. = Mary, dau. of . . . Haydock, of Pheasantford.

Holcroft; married (1) Lawrence Rawstorne, of New Hall, and (2) Roger Dodsworth, chancellor of York, the eminent antiquary.

Jane; married (1) Edwd. Raynall, and (2) . . . Heneage, of . . . co. Salop.

Mary: mar. (1) Richard Barton, of Barton, and (2) Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston; had issue by both husbands.

Robert; born before marriage.

Cuthbert Hesketh.

Robert Hesketh; died in his father's lifetime, September, 1651. = Lucy, only dau. of Colonel Alexander Rigby, of Middleton in Goosnargh, a baron of the Exchequer; survived her husband, and mar. (2) John son and heir of Sir Francis Molyneux, of Fevershall, co. Notts

Robert Hesketh.

Robert Hesketh.

Thomas Hesketh, son and heir, aged 17, Sept. 21, 1664; succeeded his grandfather. = Sidney, dau. of Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Colonel Spencer.

Alexander Hesketh; d. young.

Lucy; died young.

Margaret; died unmarried.

Robert Hesketh = Elizabeth, dau. of William Spencer, of Ashton, county Lanc., third son of Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton.

Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, heir to his father. = Anne, fifth dau. of Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, co. York, Bart.

Richard Hesketh; d. young.

Anne, wife of Hugh, son of John Warren, of Poynton, co. Chester; died childless. =

Jane, wife of Henry, son of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, co. Chester, Bart. =

Sidney. Lettice. Margaret. All died young.

Elizabeth, only dau., wife of Sir Edwd. Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Bart., afterwards 11th Earl of Derby. =

a quo

Stanley, Earl of Derby.

Thomas Hesketh, lord of Hesketh, Rufford, Holmes and Holmeswood, Martholme, Great Harwood, and Howicke; M.P. for Preston, 1722-7; died April 18, 1735. = Martha, only dau. of James St. Amand, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Juxon, Bart., nephew and heir of Dr. Juxon, successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Jane; died in infancy.

Thomas Hesketh; born September 23, 1723; died young.

Thomas Hesketh, second son and heir; born at Preston, Jan. 21, 1727-8; created a baronet, May 5, 1761; died without issue, March 4, 1778.

Harriett, dau. and co-heir of Ashley Cowper, clerk of the Parliaments; cousin and favourite correspondent of the poet Cowper; mar. at Oxford Chapel, Cavendish Square.

Sir Robert Hesketh, second baronet; b. at Rufford, April 23, 1729; in 1792 obtained permission to use the surname and arms of his maternal great grandfather, Sir William Juxon, Bart.; d. Dec. 30, 1796. = Sarah, dau. of Wm. Plumbe, of Wavertree; died 1792.

Robert Hesketh; d. young.

Thomas Hesketh, eldest son; born at Wavertree, April, 1748; died at Preston in the lifetime of his father, January 13, 1781. = Jacintha, dau. of Hugh Dalrymple, Attorney-General of Grenada; died January 7, 1802.

Robert Hesketh; born July 23, 1751; served in the American war, and slain at Bunker's Hill, in the lifetime of his father, June 17, 1775; unmarried.

Anne; born February 28, 1748; wife of Henry Byrne, of Carshalton, co. Surrey. =

Thomas Hesketh, eldest son; born at Chatham, 1772; died in infancy.

(1) Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Hinde, vicar of Shifnal, co. Salop; mar. Feb. 1, 1798; d. Feb., 1817. = Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, third baronet; born at New York, Jan. 13, 1777; d. July 27, 1842. = (2) Louisa Allemand; d. Sept. 6, 1832.

Harriet Anne, wife of Lieut.-Gen. John Despard, fifth son of William Despard, of Coleraine and Curtown, Queen's County, and Killaghy Castle, county Tipperary, Ireland. =

Dorothea, wife of Arthur Barry Shears.
Jacintha Katharine, wife of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. =

Anne Charlotte, wife of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, Bishop of Limerick.
Lucy, wife of Edward Pearson. =

Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh, fourth baronet; born Feb. 11, 1798; d. Feb. 10, 1843. = Annette Maria, dau. of Robt. Bomford, of Rahinstown House, co. Meath; mar. April 3, 1824.

Harriette, wife of Rev. Joshua Thomas Horton, of Howroyde, co. York.
Sophia Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. S. Hodsgon, rector of Brinklow, county Warwick. =

Emma Susette, wife of E. Honzecker. =

William Hesketh.

Maria.

Charlotte.

Mathilde.

Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, fifth baronet; born Jan. 11, 1825; sheriff of Lancashire, 1848; had royal licence granted, Nov. 8, 1867, authorising him to take the surname of Fermor before that of Hesketh, and to bear the arms of Fermor and Hesketh quarterly; colonel of the 2nd Lanc. Militia, 1852-1872; M.P. for Preston, 1862-1872; died August 20, 1872. = Lady Anna Maria Arabella Fermor, eldest dau. of Thos. William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, and eventually co-heir of her brother, William Richard, fifth and last Earl Pomfret; mar. March 10, 1846; died February 28, 1870.

Maria Harriett; mar. Nov. 15, 1845, to Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., of Haldon House, co. Devon.

Sir Thomas Henry Fermor-Hesketh, son and heir, sixth baronet; born January 9, 1847; died unmarried, May 28, 1876.

Sir Thos. George Fermor-Hesketh, seventh bart., heir to his brother; born May 9, 1849; captain 2nd Lanc. Militia; sheriff of Northamptonshire, 1881; living 1890. = Florence Emily, dau. of William Sharon, Senator of Nevada, U.S.A.; mar. Dec. 23, 1880.

Hugh Robert Hesketh; born June 11, 1850; d. 1879.

Edith Elizabeth; mar. August 10, 1871, Laurence Rawstorne, of Penwortham Priory and Hutton Hall. =

Constance Maria. Auguste Sophia; died 1875.

Thomas Fermor-Hesketh; born Nov. 17, 1881.

Frederick Fermor-Hesketh; born Sept. 24, 1883.

TARLETON PARISH.

TARLETON was one of the last of the parishes separated from Croston (1821), and is amongst the most valuable of the number. It is bounded on the north by Hesketh-cum-Becconsall, on the west by North Meols, on the south by Rufford, and on the east by Croston, being separated from the latter parish by the Douglas, rendered navigable A.D. 1727, which river here answers what Mr. Brindley defined to be the legitimate end of rivers, namely, "to supply the canal with water." The parish of Tarleton comprises 5,553 acres. It is not divided into townships, but has, for parochial purposes, three divisions, named Tarleton, Sollom, and Holmes. Roger de Montebegon granted to the Cluniac priory of Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, an "island near the more of Croxton, the land called Tarleton and Littlehole, with the men and all that pertained to them."[1] About the same time John Malherbe, said to be brother of Roger de Montebegon, gave to the abbey of Cockersand all the holms or marsh lands near the more of Tarelton in Lailondeschire,[2] upon which the prior of Thetford quit-claimed to the abbot all his right in the holms.[3] Tarleton either gave or received its name, like so many other Lancashire townships, from an ancient family seated at this place. In 10 Richard II. (1386-7) Richard de Kandelau and Adam de Tarleton, of Bretherton, apparently trustees of the estates of Banastre, gave to Alexander, the son of Richard Banastre, "bastard," and Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Banastre, of Bonk, "bastard," and their lawful heirs, all the messuages, lands, and tenements which they had of the feoffament of W. Banastre and W. Thornton in the towns of Croston, Bretherton, Tarleton, and Ulnes Walton, which were Richard's, the son of William Banastre, of More.[4] The entail of this property directs that if Alexander and Elizabeth die without issue, the estate shall pass to Thomas, the son of Thomas Banastre del Banc, and his heirs; then to John, another son, "bastard," and so on, naming in succession four or five illegitimate sons of Thomas Banastre, of Bank.

In 20 Richard II. (1396-7) Thomas Banastre del Bank gives to Thomas Banastre, his bastard, all his messuages, lands, and tenements in the town of Tarleton, which were formerly John's, the son of John de Tarleton, to have and hold of the chief lords. The succession of this estate also is limited to a number of illegitimate children, and on failure of their issue is to revert to Thomas Banastre and his heirs.[5] To the original deed was appended a seal, which has been slightly traced by Dr. Kuerden. Within the legend "Sigillum Thome Banastre" is a shield—on the dexter bearing a cross patée, surmounted by a bend, and on the sinister a lion's jamb, armed, erased erect. It would appear that originally a family of the name of Tarleton held the property to which these deeds relate, and that they were succeeded by the Banastres, of Banke Hall, in Bretherton. Thomas Hesketh, according to Lord Suffield's pedigree of Hesketh, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Banastre, of Bank, but of Newton, according to Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh's family pedigree.[6] However this may be, the Hesketh have for centuries been joint lords of Tarleton,[7] and their present coparcener is Lord Lilford, heir of George Anthony Leigh Keck, of Bank Hall, Esq., the successor of the Fleetwoods. A court-leet is held here annually by the joint lords in October. There is in the parish only one landowner, exclusive of the lords of the manor.

The church, which, like the other churches in the hundred of Leyland, is in the archdeaconry of Blackburn, the rural deanery of Leyland, and the diocese of Manchester, is a plain brick building, cased with rough plaster. In the time of Henry VIII. the Parliamentary Commissioners report a chantry in the chapel of Tarleton. It was dedicated to St. Helen, and founded by George Dandye, priest, about 1517,[8] and about 1555 we have William Dandye and Alice Dandye prosecuting Henry Banastre, of Bank, for illegally holding lands, &c., in Bretherton, "devised, among other things, for the support of a priest at St. Ellyn's chapel, in Tarleton.[9] This chantry, however, being sup-

[1] Ellis's "Monast.," vol. v., No. 6, p. 150.
[2] Ex Cart. de Ann., 7 et 8 Ric. II., n. 1.
[3] Ellis, *Ibid.*, No. 7, p. 150.
[4] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fo. T 1, in the Heralds' College.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] The statement in the Hesketh pedigree is manifestly incorrect. The lady was a daughter and coheir of Thomas Banastre, of Banke. Newton had passed by heir-female from the Banastres to the Langtons nearly a century before this time.—C.
[7] In 21 James I. (1623) Robert Hesketh was seised of the manor of Tarleton-cum-Salom. (Duc. Lanc., vol. xxiv., inq. post mort., n. 26.)
[8] "Lancashire Chantries," note by Canon Raines, p. 173.
[9] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. vi. of Cal. to Pleadings, n. 8.

pressed, the chapel fell into decay, and worship was only resumed during the Commonwealth in a building which, like others of that date, was never consecrated. This is alluded to in a petition to Bishop Gastrell in 1718, which states that "during the late unhappy usurpation, an edifice was built by the prevailing faction in Tarleton, and used as a pretended place of worship." This, however, the petitioners state, had fallen to decay, divine service and sermon, according to the Church of England, being only occasionally held, and they petition for leave to erect a new chapel on the site of this building, which had been given by the owners. In accordance with this petition the present church was built, a little distance from the site, however, on ground assigned by tradition as the site of the old St. Helen's Chapel, the baptistry of the old (Presbyterian) chapel being called St. Helen's Well. The church was opened in 1719, and is commonly called St. John's, under which name it appears in the Church calendar of the diocese. Bishop Gastrell, however, says it was "dedicated to St. James," and Canon Raines, in his note, corroborates this. The living, on the separation from Croston in 1821, became a rectory in the patronage of the Rev. S. Master, rector of Croston. In 1864 the patronage and incumbency passed to the Rev. Matthew Fletcher, B.A., who held it until 1875. The present patron and rector is the Rev. Robert Crompton Fletcher, M.A. He received his education at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1872 and M.A. in 1887. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1874, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. His first appointment was that of assistant master to King William's College, in the Isle of Man, which he held in 1872-3, but relinquished in 1874 to undertake the curacy of Tarleton, and in the following year he was instituted to the rectory. The first entry in the parish register here is on the day of consecration July 24, 1719; and a comparison of the numbers of baptisms—16 in 1720, 56 in 1832—seems to show that the population quadrupled in a century. The census of 1801 gives 1,116 inhabitants; that of 1831, 1,886; that of 1861, 1,987; in 1871, it was 1,917; and in 1881, 1,900. The increase is partly attributable to the trade in coal and merchandise along the Douglas navigation, and to the growth of a seafaring population.

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at the Holmes, which was rebuilt in 1832; another in Tarleton, built in 1851; a Primitive Methodist chapel at Mere Brow, erected in 1863; and a Primitive Methodist chapel on Tarleton Moss, erected in 1868.

The CHARITIES in this parish, as stated by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in their fifteenth report, consist of—

1650. School.—There is a schoolroom in this parish which bears upon it the date of 1650, and which is repaired out of the funds of the parish. Part of a field near Tarleton Bridge, supposed to have been given by a Mr. Johnson, was sold to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company for £320 [which sum, together with other moneys called in and subscribed, was laid out in building a dwelling-house for the schoolmaster on the plot of land on which the school stands, besides three cottages on the field near Tarleton Bridge. The present annual endowment of the school is therefore as follows: School lands at Croston, now let at £12; three cottages and land near Tarleton Bridge, £23 10s.—in all, £35 10s., besides a convenient dwelling-house for the schoolmaster, near the school, worth about £7 a year. The whole number of scholars is about 80, of whom 20 are free.

1757. Leadbetter's Charity.—£100 in trust to be put out to interest, to be laid out in cloth for the poor. It appears to have been applied to the purchase of land, of which the annual rent is £8.

Layfield's Charity.—See township of Croston.

There is no weekly market in this place, but a fair is held annually on the 23rd and 24th of April for pedlary, under a charter granted by King William III. to Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., of Bank Hall, of the date of the 22nd of March, 1700, and appointed to be held upon the site of Martin Mere. This Thomas Fleetwood was the first who attempted the drainage of this great marsh on any considerable scale. A further charter for two other fairs, to be held on the 23rd of September and the 23rd of October yearly, was granted by the same monarch to the same public-spirited experimenter, but these have fallen into disuse.

The land is flat and tolerably fertile. To the west there is a large tract of reclaimed moss-land, producing excellent potatoes. About the middle of this Tarleton Moss there were two excavations, called "The Bottomest," or "The Bottomless Holes," which on the surface resembled exhausted coal-pits, but there is no record of coals having ever been got in this parish, though under some of the mosses in Lancashire efforts have been made to obtain this valuable mineral. These holes have been filled up, and the moss is now entirely under cultivation, which is here very successfully pursued for the never-failing markets of Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston. Croston and Rufford stations, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from Liverpool to Preston, are each about three miles distant from Tarleton village. About eighty years ago, a labourer, while employed in digging in a copse in Mr. Robert Howard's garden in this parish, turned up a small leaden box without a lid, in which were contained about a hundred small silver coins, all struck by the same die, probably secreted by some thrifty housewife when the rebels were scouring the country, in one of the Scottish rebellions of the last century.

HESKETH-WITH-BECCONSALL PARISH.

HESKETH is the most westerly of the five parishes which have been separated from Croston. On the north side it is washed by the Ribble, and on the east by the Douglas or Asland, while to the south and the west it is bounded by the parishes of Tarleton and North Meols. The length of the parish, taken from Hoole on the east to North Meols on the west, is from two miles and a half to three miles, and its breadth from Hesketh Bank on the north to Tarleton on the south one and a half miles. Its area, including its portion of the estuary, is 4,736 statute acres, the land amounting to 1,975 acres. It is in the archdeaconry of Blackburn, the rural deanery of Leyland, and the diocese of Manchester. Till recently at floodtide the Ribble was here three miles wide from Hesketh Bank to the Guide's House, on Freckleton Marsh, though at low water the river was fordable under the conduct of a guide appointed for the purpose. In late years, however, the Ribble Navigation Company have deepened the river, and built a wall, which has not only benefited navigation, but has led the way to the erection of an extensive sandbank, which protects a large tract of arable land formerly covered with water at high tide.

The Douglas, as well as the Ribble, is navigable, and many small vessels, registered at the custom house at Preston, are employed in conveying coal from Wigan to Lytham and Preston, as well as to Ireland, and in the importation from that country of grain, meal, and butter. At present there are two ferries on the Douglas—one at Longton and the other at Hoole—which save a circuit of nearly four miles to Preston by the turnpike road. In the summer season Hesketh used to be a place of considerable resort for bathing and marine recreations, and the visitors were plentifully supplied with salmon and flounders taken near the mouth of the rivers. The grazing of sheep also was carried on to a great extent on the marshes. All this, however, has been changed by the new embankment. Anciently a beacon was placed near the confluence of the Douglas with the Ribble, and the name Beacon's Hill, or Becconsall, is supposed to be derived from this harbinger of approaching danger. According to the "Testa de Nevill," Pagan de Villers, the first feodary in this parish upon record, gave to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem one carucate of land in Bekaneshou in alms.[1]

From "The Genealogye of the Worshippful and auncient familie of the Heskaythes of Rufford in Lancashire," it appears that Heskayth, the first of the family, was great-grandfather to William Heskayth, to whom, in 55 Henry III. (1271), Richard, son-in-law of Richard Totleworth, gave lands in marriage with Elbora, his daughter and sole heir. William was the father of Sir William Heskayth, Knt., lord of Heskaithe and Beconsawe, 4 Edward I. (1276), who married Mawde, daughter and coheir of Richard Fytton, lord of Great Harwood, and had all the lands of the other coheir by gift from "Edmund Leigh, lord of Crostone," her husband (see Croston parish). Between the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. Becconsall and Becconsall Hall were the property and residence of the De Becconsalls, while Hesketh was vested in the Hesketh of Rufford. Subsequent to that period Becconsall descended to the Molineux family, and on a large stone now lying at the end of the farm buildings belonging to Becconsall Hall is inserted "John and Lucy Molynevx bvilt this Hovse, Anno 1667. T. H." A descendant and heir of the Molineuxes conveyed this property by marriage to the ancestors of the present proprietor, Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, the lord of the manor of Hesketh and Becconsall, for which a court-leet and court-baron are held annually about the 24th or 25th of October.

The parish church of Hesketh stands one mile below Hesketh Bank, and is generally called Becconsall Chapel, the name of the patron saint being lost. The building is a plain brick fabric, without any architectural pretensions, comprising nave and chancel, with a turret and bell. The original erection was of the sixteenth century, and it was then used as a domestic chapel for the Becconsall family. The Duchy returns of about 1588 (see vol. i., p. 73) give, under the list of fees payable per annum, "Clerk of Beconshawe Chappell, £2 16s. 5d." In 1650 the Parliamentary

[1] "Testa de Nevill," p. 402.

Commissioners recommended that it should be made an independent parish. In 1765 the chapel was rebuilt and enlarged, and in 1875 the interior was repaired. In 1821 an Act of Parliament was passed, severing Hesketh and Becconsall Chapel from Croston, and elevating Hesketh to the rank of an independent parish church, where the rite of marriage is celebrated. The patronage of the living is vested in Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart. The ministers' names extant are the Rev. Thomas Cooper, curate in 1755, who died in 1783, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Whitehead the officiating minister for thirty-nine years, who died in 1822, and was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Ellwood. The Rev. R. O'Brien, M.A., succeeded as rector in 1864, and is the present incumbent. Mr. O'Brien was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1854 and M.A. in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1860 and priest in 1861. His first curacy was that of St. Jude's, Dublin, which he held in 1860-1, when he accepted the curacy of Wendy, in Cambridgeshire, where he remained until 1863. He then removed to Coppenhall, in Cheshire, but relinquished his curacy there in the following year, on his preferment to Hesketh-with-Becconsall. The register here is of recent date, commencing with the year 1745, and exhibits no results worth recording.

There is only one Dissenting chapel in the parish, namely, the Primitive Methodist Chapel, which was built in 1827. There was an Independent preaching-room for about eight years prior to 1833.

The population was augmented from 352 in 1801 to 804 in 1861; in 1871 it was 799, but at the census of 1881 it had increased to 863. Hesketh-with-Becconsall benefits from the bequests left in 1710 by Dr. Layfield to the poor in all the townships of Croston, and distributed in books and clothing to persons who support themselves by their own industry without relief from the parochial rates. There are many seafaring men and some shipowners residing here, but the employment of the principal part of the people is agricultural. The soil, which is sandy near the coast and peaty at a distance from the river, with a mixture of marl, is well cultivated, and about five hundred acres are arable. For many ages the remains of the subterraneous forest were exhibited on this coast by trunks of trees, which became visible on the reflux of each successive tide, but they have now all disappeared. In that great depository of decayed vegetable matter called Tarleton Moss, oak trees are frequently found embedded in the soil.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, an eminent lawyer, and recorder of London in 1569, was born in this parish, and died in the year 1592, after having distinguished himself by several published and manuscript works, amongst the latter of which is the "Ducatus Lancastriæ."[1] Wood says of him that "he was a learned man and a good antiquarian." His principal works are, "Annalium tam regum Edwardi V. Ricardi III. et Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII.;" "Les Commentaries ou Reportes de Edmund Plowden vn Apprentice de la common Ley," &c.; "The Office of a Justice of the Peace."

[1] See vol. i., p. 8.

LEYLAND PARISH.

KING EDWARD (the Confessor) "held Lailand."[1] The men of this manor, which was of the superior order, as well as those of Salford, were privileged, by being allowed to attend to their own harvest, instead of the king's, in autumn! The parish of Leyland forms the central part of the hundred to which it gives name. On the north and the east it is bounded by the parishes of Blackburn and Brindle; on the west by Penwortham, Hoole, and Croston; and on the south by Eccleston, Standish, Chorley, and Bolton-le-Moors. In length, from the west to the east, it is nine miles; and in breadth, from north to south, about five miles—comprehending in the whole parish an area of 19,266 statute acres, in which, at the period of the Norman Conquest, there was a wood three leagues long and two broad, and four aeries of hawks. The river Yarrow flows to the south of Euxton and Leyland, dividing this parish from Chorley. Drownsnip or Ransnap brook waters Euxton, and, with another rill, runs into the Lostock, as do all the streams in the township of Leyland, for which the river forms a little estuary. The Lostock rises in Withnell, three miles north-north-east of Chorley, in a hilly country, descending by Heapey to Shawhill, and, pursuing its course past Whittle-le-Woods, it becomes the boundary of Leyland and Blackburn, and forms its confluence in the parish of Croston with the Yarrow, after having passed Leyland to the west. Moulden Water, or the river Roddlesworth, a romantic mountain stream, springs from three brooks in the wild gullies south of Withnell and Wheelton, and, passing by Tockholes, descends into the Darwen below Hoghton Tower, a little to the west of the junction of the Blackburn with that river. The Darwen, a large rivulet rising in Over Darwen, after washing the north-east side of the parish of Leyland in its course past Hoghton Tower, falls into the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale. The other rivulets of this well-watered parish are the Chawbeck,[2] below Euxton Chapel; Shawbrook, between Leyland and Euxton; and Bowbrook, north of Leyland, all of them tributary streams to the Lostock.

The following table will show the population of each of the nine townships comprising the ancient parish of Leyland, in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Clayton-le-Woods	747	705	607	582	1,431	2,910	3,159	3,338	3,438	3,446
Cuerden	521	666	647	573	808	2,778	3,130	3,610	3,800	3,896
Euxton	1,631	1,491	1,182	1,147	2,934	7,826	8,446	9,664	10,270	12,072
Heapey	495	396	290	369	1,464	1,895	1,888	2,314	3,090	4,796
Hoghton	1,373	1,201	906	871	2,224	4,750	4,549	5,300	6,794	8,778
Leyland	3,617	3,755	3,839	4,961	3,726	11,797	14,446	17,582	21,282	27,556
Wheelton	1,041	1,260	1,471	1,570	1,696	3,012	4,384	4,866	5,752	6,428
Whittle-le-Woods	2,310	2,151	1,805	1,937	1,355	4,894	5,492	5,614	5,680	6,628
Withnell	1,975	2,059	1,966	2,106	3,628	5,010	6,227	8,030	10,044	11,446
Total	13,710	13,684	12,713	14,116	19,266	44,872	51,721	60,318	70,150	85,046

The name of Leyland, that is, *Legh-land*—the field or flat land—indicates the early cultivation of its fields. Warin Bussel, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the reign of William I., seated at Penwortham, held among his ample demesnes the parish of Leland, and was a considerable benefactor of the abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, to which he gave the priory of Penwortham. A memorandum, entered in the chartulary of the former house, supposed to be

[1] See vol. i., p. 40.

[2] Dr. Whitaker says, somewhat erroneously, that there are few *becks* south of the Ribble.—B.

coeval with Henry III., enumerates in the following manner the donations made to that house by the barons of Penwortham:—

"Warin Bussel gave to the church of Evesham the church of Penwortham and the church of Leiland, the chapel of Meols, with their appendancies. The same Warin gave the whole town of Farinton with its appurtenances,[1] and Richard Bussel [his son] gave to the church of Evesham six bovates of land in Longeton; the entire church of Leiland, which returns two marks, and the chapel of Meols, which returns 3s. Albert [brother of Richard] gave two bovates in Leiland, and the assart of Blackesawe. Also the aforesaid Richard gave the fourth part of his fishery."[2]

By another charter Richard Bussel, the son of Warin, confirms his father's grant, and gives two bovates of land in Leiland. Albert, the brother of Richard, by another charter, confirms the preceding donations, and the two bovates given to the church by his mother, Matilda, as well as others in Leiland, which had been given by his wife Letitia out of her dowry. All the preceding charters are confirmed by Albert's son, Hugh Bussel,[3] who, in 6 Richard I. (1195), paid 40 marks for his relief; and who, on being dispossessed by John, Earl of Moreton, had a suit with him for his inheritance, which he recovered. But when John came to the crown, he was constrained to give him 20 marks for a confirmation of his title, and to hold it of him by the service of three knights' fees.[4] Hugh subsequently resigned his claim, and the barony was granted to Roger de Lacy. The parish of Leyland was parcelled out in various townships, or manors, at a very early period amongst the followers of the barons of Penwortham, many of whom, no doubt, came over with the Conqueror, in the train of Warin Bussel, the first baron.

Roger Lacy, constable of Chester, on coming into possession of the lordship of Leyland, gave to the hospitallers of Penwortham nine bovates of land within this township, which was esteemed as one carucate of land. Warin Bussel, the second of the name, had Robert Bussel, of Leyland, whose daughter Avicia, in 14 Henry III. (1230), was married to John de Farington, the son of William de Meles, corodor of the church of Leyland, and son of Richard de Farinton, of Hogwic. This John de Farington, and Avicia his wife, in 7 Edward I. (1279), had a process[5] directed to William Walton to deliver up his lands in Leyland, and John Croft and Emma his wife, and William the son of Adam de Walton, were required to do the like, which lands John, the son of William de Meles, had in free marriage with Avicia, the daughter of Robert Bussel, and which were to descend, after the death of John and Avicia, and William their son, according to the form of the donation. In 17 Edward II. (1323-4) Sir William de Bradeschagh accused Henry de Gylibrund of most outrageous conduct, alleging that on the Friday next preceding the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the 16 Edward II., he came to Leland in company of Richard de Holland and Adam de Hindeleye with a force of one hundred armed men, who attacked the complainant, and carried off two of his horses. The rioters thence rode to Preston, where Ed. de Nevill and Gilbert Singleton, the king's justices, were holding the assize for the county, who were so much terrified and stupefied with their noise and clamour that they dared not proceed with the trials; neither did the complainant dare to defend his sentence in an assize of novel disseisin, by which he suffered damages to the amount of 10 marks. The justice Stanton, on a verdict being pronounced in favour of complainant, awarded him the damage, and committed Henry Gylibrund to prison.[6] In 21 Edward III. (1347) Henry, Duke of Lancaster, levied a fine on Sir William de Bracebrigge and Matilda his wife for the moiety of the manor of Leyland and Eccleston,[7] in the form of donation granted in 31 Edward I. (1303). In 23 Edward III. (1349) William de Faryngton held in demesne and service one carucate of land in Leyland, whereof ten carucates constituted one knight's fee;[8] and two years afterwards, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, William de Faryngton, and William de Holland, held of the duke the tenth part of a knight's fee in Longeton and Eccleston, which Robert Bussell formerly held.[9] In 22 Richard II. (1398-9) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, held half the manor of Leyland, and William de Farington the other half, which descended in that family until it came into the possession of Sir Edmund Huddleston, of Sawston, county Cambridge, by his marriage with Dorothy, heir of William, eldest son of Sir Henry Farington, knight,[10] by whom the manor was sold to her kinsman William Farington, Esq., of Worden. The court baron for the manor is still held annually in October.[11] The moiety held by William de Holand of the Duke of Lancaster reverted to the crown, and we find in the Duchy Office two instruments, dated 32 Henry VI. (1454), one of which is of the nature of a complaint to the council of the king's duchy, preferred

[1] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 3763, fol. 86.

[2] *Ibid.*, 3763, fol. 58. The earliest gifts mentioned in this enumeration of donations must be assigned to the time of William Rufus, the gifts having been perfected before Abbot Robert, a monk of Jumieges, in Normandy, who succeeded to the abbey of Evesham on the death of Abbot Walter, in 1086, and retained the office until his death in 1096.—C.

[3] *Ibid.*, fol. 86, fol. 87 b.

[4] Dugdale's "Baronage," vol. i., p. 593.

[5] This deed is given in "The Priory of Penwortham," Chetham Soc., xxx., p. 17, note.

[6] Placit. apud Lanc., 17 Edward II. From Rot. 23 it appears that William de Bradeschagh had been guilty of a like trespass against the other parties.

[7] Bag of Fines, in the Chapterhouse, Westminster.

[8] Lansdowne Manuscripts, cod. 559, fol. 23.

[9] *Ibid.*, fol. 31.

[10] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts.

[11] It was stated in the 1835 edition that no court is held. This is a mistake. The court-rolls from the time of Charles I. are preserved at Worden.—B. H.

by Richard Molineux, as lessee of the duchy, against William Faryngton, concerning the two halfendeles of the manor of Leyland and its appurtenances in the county of Lancaster. The other is an inquisition annexed to the bill, showing the title of the king as Duke of Lancaster, as well as the title of William Faryngton to the respective parts of that manor,[1] thereby confirming the title of the lessee, Thomas Molyneux. In 21 Edward IV. (1481) the king granted to Thomas Molyneux, Esq., and his heirs, the manor of Ulneswalton, and a moiety of the manors of Eccleston, Leyland, Hesken, and Kellermergh, and the rents and services of the free tenants, reserving all other services and customs and the advowsons of churches. He also granted 400 acres of moor and heath in Fullwood, and the turbary or marsh called Penwortham Moss, with the herbage and agistment of Croxteth Park, for the annual rent of £100, with power, in default of payment, to enter on the said premises, as well as on the manors of Sefton, Lytherland, Eukeston, Scaresbreck, and Ellel. This instrument is apparently a counterpart executed by the lessee in exchange for the original under the seal of the county palatine.[2] The wars of the houses of York and Lancaster seem to have disturbed this moiety of the manor, for it appears that Thomas Walton had a grant under letters patent of Edward IV. of several manors within this hundred, and among them the half of Layland, which he retained through the following reign, and in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6) his estates were exempted from seizure into the king's hands by the Act of Resumption, which provides—

"That this Acte of Resumption, ne any thing conteyned therin, be not prejudiciall, derogation, ne hurtfull in eny wise unto Thomas Welton, Squier, ne Agnes his Wif, ne other of theyme, nor advoide, adnulle, ne defeate any Lres Patents of Edward late king of England the Fourth, wherby, according to the effecte of the said Lres Patents, the said Thomas hath had and occupied the Offices of oure Attourney, and Eschetour of oure Countie of Chestre to hym graunted for terme of his lyf, and oure Moite of oure Manours of Eccleston, Hesken, Ouswalton, Laylande and Kellemarghe, with oure Mosse of Penwortham, otherwise called there the Kings Mosse, in oure Countie of Lancastre, unto the said Thomas graunted to ferme for terme of yeres."[3]

It is therefore extremely probable that this moiety, then held by the Crown, was subsequently granted to the lords of the other moiety, the Faringtons.[4]

In the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV., of the date of A.D. 1291, under the head "Decanatus de Leyland," the following entry occurs: "Ecclia de Laylond, £10—£1," from which it appears that there was a church here at an early period, and though its origin is not to be ascertained, the probability is that it was anterior to the Conquest. The church—a plain Gothic structure, the major portion of which was rebuilt in 1817—stands on an eminence at the east side of the village. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and comprises a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a massive square tower at the west end, and a chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle, belonging to the Faringtons of Worden, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. The old edifice had a fine arched roof, boarded horizontally, and painted blue with gold stars. If the supporting timbers resembled those in the chancel, this boarding completely covered them. The tower, which contains an excellent peal of six bells, and the chancel, are all that remains of the old structure. A wide pointed arch of the age of Edward II. divides the nave from the chancel, which contains sedilia, a piscina, and an ambry with an oak door, and chained to one of the windows are the works of Foxe and Jewell, in black letter. In the north wall is one of those low side windows which are such a puzzle to antiquaries. There are several mural monuments to members of the Baldwin family and others—one to Samuel Crooke, gent, a public benefactor to Leyland, who died in 1776, and another to Dr. William Bushell, founder of Goosnargh Hospital. The east window is a memorial to Mrs. Gould Weston (Eleanor Crook Freeman), last representative of the Crookes of New Crooke, who died at Therapia in the year 1861, aged 27. There are other monuments in the body of the church, but all of modern date. An inscription on marble records the memory of Banastre Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., born 1696, died 1738, son of Robert Parker, of Extwisle, Esq., and Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Christopher Banastre, of Bank, Esq., by his wife, Anne, daughter and coheir of William Clayton, of Liverpool, Esq. Another is to the memory of Banastre Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., who died without issue February 7, 1788. Another is to the memory of Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., who died January 8, 1794, aged 33 years. He married Susanna, sole heir of Peter Brooke, of Astley, Esq., by whom he left one son and two daughters.

The Farington Chapel occupies the south-east corner of the church. It has two chantries attached to it—one founded, as Canon Raines infers, about 1360 (Edward III.); the other by Sir Henry Farington in 1524, who resumed his grant within a few years, and appears in 1537 among the Commisssioners for Suppressing Religious Houses. When chantries were finally suppressed Queen Elizabeth turned over the stipend attached to this to the Leyland Grammar School, which receives £3 18s. from the Duchy of Lancaster annually on that account. The keeping of a school had previously to that time been part of the duty of the chantry priest. In 1591, Chadderton,

[1] Duchy Records, Bun. AA, n. 13. [2] *Ibid.*, Bun. A, no. 14. [3] Rot. Parl., vol. vi., p. 382.
[4] "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. iii., n. 67.

Bishop of Chester, and others, confirmed a right to this chapel and the "vawltes or towmbes beneath, one for the males and the others for the females," to William Farington, of Worden, and his heirs for ever. Till the church was pulled down in 1816 there was a division between the sexes in the family pew, and to this day the men's and women's free seats are on opposite sides of the church. The chapel was ornamented with helmets, tabards, &c., previous to the alterations. It contains memorial windows by Warrington, of London, and some good mural monuments, the two most interesting of which are erected by widows of the family—one to George Farington, who died in 1742, aged 45, leaving ten children, and the other to James Nowell Farington, who died in 1848, a few months after his marriage, aged 34.

When the commissioners visited the church in 1552, they found "faure Grette belles one chalyce of sylv' one sute of vestments of black & reade sylke w^{t} byrds of Gold apon the same one sute of vestments of blew sylke one Coope tow Corparasses w^{t} case, two altre cloths two candelstykes of latten one payre of Sensures of latten one old Crosse of brasse one lytle belle called a sackeryng belle one crewet and one byble."[1]

When the old church was pulled down only so much of the walls was removed as made way for the new flooring, but some alterations made in the Farington Chapel, in 1852, required the complete removal of a part of the foundations, which were found to consist of portions of a still earlier church. Part of a good Norman doorway, incised slabs, coffinstones, &c., were brought to light, and there seems no reason to doubt the rest of the foundations would be equally interesting, if examined. The churchyard contains several ancient gravestones, well worthy of preservation. There are incised slabs ornamented with rude crosses of various shapes, and other emblems. These have been assigned to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and some of them are defaced by late inscriptions. There is also a very rude incised slab, with the figure of "William Walker, batchelor of musicke, clarke of this parish for xx years, who dyed the xxth of April, 1588." In the churchyard wall is a headstone of the Weardens of Golden Hill, dated 1500.

VICARS OF LEYLAND.

(Extracted from the Episcopal Register at Chester, Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, &c.)

1540.—Charles Wainwright. This is the earliest vicar of whom we have found any mention. He answered the episcopal "calls" from about 1540 to 1562,[2] in which last-named year his successor was appointed.

1562.—Thomas Bowkley (? Buckley) was presented in 1652 and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books (Record Office) March 2, 5 Elizabeth (1562-3). He died in 1570.

1570.—John Sherburne was presented by John Fletewood, to whom the advowson had been granted, and was instituted July 21, 12 Elizabeth (1570). The Composition Books show that he paid his firstfruits on the 31st August in the same year. He was doubtless a cadet of the influential and wide-spread family of Sherburne of Stonyhurst, though his name does not appear in the printed pedigrees of that house. He appears to have held the living for about a quarter of a century.

1595.—John White was instituted May 31, 1595, and paid his firstfruits on the 12th November in the same year. He appears to have been a member of the family of that name, of Bankfield, in the parish of Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and, in that case, a kinsman of Peter White, who was presented to the vicarage of Poulton in 1581. He resigned his benefice in 1604, having held the living for a period of nine years only.

1604.—Thurstan Breers was presented by Richard Fleetwood on the resignation of Mr. White, and instituted October 27, 1604. A family of the same name was settled at Chorley, and entered a pedigree at the Visitation of Richard St. George in 1613, but the name of the vicar of Leyland does not appear in it. He died in 1611, in which year his will was proved at Chester.

1611.—James Langley was presented by Richard Fleetwood on the death of Thurstan Breers. He was instituted January 17, 1611-12, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books, on the 5th October following. Mr. Langley belonged to the family of that name of Agecroft, in Eccles parish, and had many clerical relatives, among them being several of the rectors of Prestwich. He died in 1650, in which year an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester, so that presumably he died intestate.

1650.—William Rothwell, M.A. When the Commonwealth Commissioners visited Leyland, in June, 1650, they presented "that there is noe p'sent Incumbent at Leyland, Mr. James Langley, w^{ch} was the Incumbent or Viccar there formly, beinge now deade." Mr. Rothwell was appointed

[1] Inventories of Church Goods, Chetham Society, vol. cxiii., p. 125.—C. [2] Piccope Manuscripts, vols x. and xv^{i}.—C.

in succession to Mr. Langley, but as his views on Church government were not in accordance with those of the dominant party, he was not allowed to officiate. Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy,"[1] says he was violently dragged out of the church, and persecuted from place to place, and would have starved had it not been for the liberality of Mr. Daniell, of Daresbury (erroneously called Densberry by Walker), in Cheshire. Be that as it may, he lived to see the Restoration, when he was restored to his benefice, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1676. He appears to have died without making any disposition of his property, for an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester in the same year, and administration granted to his representatives. In the church register there is an irregular entry of the baptism of a son of Vicar Rothwell, dated June 20, 1651, and attested by him. The entry was probably made after his return to the vicarage.

1677.—JOHN RISHTON was presented by Edward Fleetwood, and instituted by Dr. Pearson, Bishop of Chester, July 25, 1677. Mr. Rishton was the third son of William Rishton, of Pontalgh, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Anderton, of Euxton, in Leyland parish, and before his preferment to Leyland held the curacy of Bury. He died in December, 1684, and was buried at Bury on the 31st of that month. His will, in which he is described as of Bury, was proved at Chester in 1684-5.

1684-5.—GEORGE WALMESLEY was presented by Edward Fleetwood on the death of Mr. Rishton, and instituted February 17, 1684-5. He held the living for five years only, his death occurring in 1689, in which year an administration bond was filed at Chester.

1689.—THOMAS ARMETRIDING, belonging to a family of yeoman rank, holding lands in Euxton, Leyland parish, was presented on the death of Vicar Walmesley, and instituted October 21, 1689. He held the living for a period of thirty years, and died in 1719, in which year his will was proved at Chester. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry Farington, of Worden, who survived him, and at her death, in 1728, bequeathed a sum of £160 for the further endowment of the Farington Almshouses, in Leyland.

1720.—CHRISTOPHER SUDELL, M.A., was presented by Thomas Fleetwood, and instituted January 21, 1719-20. He belonged to the family of Sudell, located at Preston, and was admitted a pensioner at Emanuel College, Cambridge, May 25, 1689, where he took his degrees of B.A. 1692 and M.A. 1696. He was admitted a burgess at Preston Guild in 1682, in which year his kinsman, Roger Sudell, was mayor, and served as a juror in 1693. He was presented to the vicarage of Huyton before the year 1705, and remained there until his preferment to Leyland, which last-named living he held until 1733, when he resigned.

1733.—EDWARD SHAKESPEAR, presented by Henry Fleetwood, on the resignation of Christopher Sudell, was instituted November 6, 1733, but he remained little more than two years.

1736.—EDWARD SHAKESPEAR. On the vacancy caused by the cession of the vicar of the same name, Edward Shakespear was presented by Henry Fleetwood, and instituted April 21, 1736. He died in 1748.

1748.—THOMAS BALDWIN, M.A. The patronage of Leyland, which had remained in the Fleetwoods of Penwortham from the time of the suppression of religious houses, was purchased in 1748 by the the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, M.A., who, on the death of Edward Shakespear, was presented to the vicarage by Robert Hooper, George Jarvis Tapps, and Walter Chetwynd, the patrons for that turn, and instituted by Dr. Peploe, Bishop of Chester, June 15, 1748. He was a son of John Baldwin, alderman, of Wigan. He was an alumnus of Cambridge, where he was admitted pensioner of Jesus College April 11, 1702, and graduated B.A. 1705 and M.A. 1709. On his ordination he accepted the curacy of Liverpool, under the Rev. Henry Richmond, M.A., grandfather of the author of "The Dairyman's Daughter," rector of the mediety of Liverpool 1706—1721, and previously vicar of Garstang. While curate of Liverpool he preached at St. Peter's before the judges of the assize held for the trial of the prisoners taken at Preston in 1715. This sermon, which was afterwards printed, is entitled "The Folly of preferring a Popish Pretender to a Protestant King." He appears to have obtained the goodwill of the parishioners, and on the death of Mr. Richmond he was (July 17, 1721) appointed by the mayor and aldermen, in whom the patronage was vested, his successor, and instituted on the 2nd August in the same year. In 1733 he was elected a town councillor of the borough, and he held that office about fifteen years, resigning it on his appointment to Leyland, which living he retained until his death in 1750. He married Sarah, daughter of John Wareing, of Liverpool, who died May 22, 1743, and to whose memory there is a mural tablet on the north-east side of the chancel of St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool.

1750.—THOMAS BALDWIN, M.A., instituted on his own presentation, was a son of the vicar last named, and held the living until his death, which occurred in 1802. He was appointed a

[1] Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 344.—C.

"king's preacher," to "preach at any place within and throughout the county of Lancaster, and especially in those churches and chapels where for preaching it may not be otherwise provided," March 9, 1763.

1802.—THOMAS BALDWIN, M.A., eldest son of the preceding rector, was instituted on his own presentation as successor to his father, but held the living for little more than six years, his death occurring in 1808.

1809.—NICHOLAS RIGBYE BALDWIN, younger son of Thomas Baldwin, vicar 1750—1802, and brother of the preceding vicar, was instituted on his own presentation January 5, 1809. Like his father, Mr. Baldwin was nominated by Bishop Blomfield, one of the four "king's preachers" for Lancashire, his appointment being dated July 16, 1783, previous to which he had been minister of Haslingden. In 1802 he became incumbent of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, where he remained until the death of his brother, when he was instituted to the family living of Leyland. He died in 1852.

1824.—GARDINER BALDWIN, M.A., who succeeded to the vicarage on the death of the Rev. Nicholas Rigbye Baldwin, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. May 5, 1814, and M.A. June 6, 1825. He held the living for a period of twenty-eight years, and died in 1852.

1852.—THOMAS RIGBYE BALDWIN, M.A. (the present vicar) was instituted on his own presentation in 1852. He received his education at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge and graduated B.A. in 1845, and afterwards took the degree of M.A. He was ordained deacon in 1846, and admitted to priest's orders in 1847. He succeeded to the family living in 1852, and the same year was appointed a surrogate of the diocese; he is also a justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster.

The living of Leyland, which is a vicarage, was in monastic times an impropriate rectory of Penwortham Priory, but in the distribution of the monasteries the Fleetwoods became the patrons, John Fleetwood having purchased the impropriate rectory in 1543. In 33 Elizabeth (1591), John Fleetwood was found possessed of the advowson of Leyland and North Meols.[1] Laurence Rawstorne, of Penwortham Priory and Hutton Hall, is the lay rector, but the patronage of the living was purchased from the Fleetwoods in the year 1748 by Thomas Baldwin, the vicar, and since that time the Baldwins have enjoyed the presentation as well as the living, the present patron being the Rev. Thomas Rigbye Baldwin, who is also vicar. The church, which, with St. Ambrose's chapel-of-ease, is valued at £950 per annum, has accommodation for 1,200 worshippers, 700 of the seats being free. The first entry in the original parish register bears the date of the 27th of April, 1538, and the last in the volume is August 3, 1597. Just below this entry it is stated that the books after the 3rd of April, 1597, have been lost or destroyed, and it would appear that those from 1597 to 1653 have shared the same fate, though the register was in existence in 1656, for in that year, when the vicar, William Rothwell, had been driven from his benefice, it was transferred to the custody of Robert Abbot, who had been appointed registrar under the provisions of an Act of the Commonwealth Government, and was presumably lost. The earliest entry in the present books is: "Thomas, son of Edwd. Robinson, of Buckshaw, Esq., borne the 7th day of October, 1653." The following are the results from that time to the present, taken at three different periods, varying from 47 to 130 years:—

	1653—1654.			1700—1701.			1831—1832.	
Baptisms	35	56		53	60		194	235
Marriages	15	16		23	10		81	136
Burials	28	35		60	61		335	340

Early in 1883 the foundation was laid of a new church, dedicated to St. Ambrose, which was consecrated June 17, 1885. It is situated close by the railway station, and is in the Gothic style, from the designs of Messrs. Aldridge and Deacon. The total cost is estimated at over £5,000, but owing to insufficiency of funds the tower and spire have not yet (1890) been added. It contains 460 sittings, the whole of which are free. At present it is a chapel-of-ease to the mother church.

Sometimes the children of Dissenters and Catholics have been registered separately from those of the members of the Established Church; and in the year 1720 there is this entry—"A Register of the Children of Dissenters and Papists." In 1857 the parish of Leyland was subdivided into six parishes under the Blandford Act—viz. Leyland, new parish, comprising part of Leyland townships, Euxton and Cuerden; St. James's Parish, comprising that part of Leyland township

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xx., Inquis. n. 34. [2] Information obligingly communicated by the Rev. Walter Stuart White, M.A., Leyland.—C.

lying west of the Penwortham and Wrightington turnpike road (and the north part of Ulnes Walton, in the parish of Croston). Whittle-le-Woods Parish, including Whittle and Clayton-le-Woods. Heapey Parish, including Heapey and Wheelton. Withnell, including Withnell and part of Hoghton; and Hoghton Parish, being the remainder of Hoghton township north of Chorley and Farrington Road. There is a Roman Catholic Chapel dedicated to St. Mary, built in 1854; also a Wesleyan Chapel at Golden Hill, 1814; an Independent Chapel, built in 1844; and a Primitive Methodist Chapel.

The CHARITIES of Leyland, from the XV. report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities, are exhibited in the following summary:—

THE PARISH.—Grammar School.[1] Queen Elizabeth gave £3 18s. per annum (the endowment of the Farington chantry suppressed at the Reformation) for the foundation of the free school of Leyland, in which about 30 children are educated. The present annual income is £28 2s. 6d.—1770. Crooke's Charities. Cottages and lands, of which the income is given to the masters of Euxton, Clayton, and Cuerden schools, the rector of Croston and curate of Leyland, &c., amounting annually to £76 4s. 0d. 1782. Balshaw's School at Golden Hill and Charity for the Poor. Tenements in London and Leyland for a charity school and Sunday school, of which the income appears to be £171 8s. 0d.[2] 1792. Beatson's Charities. £200 to the grammar school of Leyland, and £100 to each of the schools of Moss Side, Euxton, and Clayton. Also, £200 to the trustees of the Almshouse of Leyland, called Osbaldeston's Alms-House,[3] to be invested in the funds, and the dividends to be paid yearly to six poor women, and £100 in trust to be invested in the funds, and the dividends to purchase bread for the poor of Euxton.

LEYLAND TOWNSHIP.—1767. Crooke's School at Moss Side, including Beatson's Charity. A school-house erected on a piece of waste ground—an annuity of £10 to an organist, and another £10 for salary of a schoolmaster. The income, for which about 100 children are instructed, appears to be annually £20 10s. 2d. [This school being built for the benefit of the children living west of Leyland Lane, has now fallen to the parish of St. James's, and has been rebuilt and attached as a Sunday school to St. James's Church. Additions have also been made to the endowment.] Farington's Alms-Houses, founded 1649 (and refounded in the reign of James II.) for six alms-people, each of whom was to receive 10s. on Good Friday, 10s. on St. Thomas's Day, six loads of turf yearly, and a gown worth 20s. on All Saints' Day every third year.[4] The charity is also entitled to the interest of Margaret (Farington's) Armetriding's [5] bequest of £160 in 1728, and of Mary Farington's legacy of £100 in 1811. The endowment has been increased, and they now receive three shillings each weekly, making per annum £46 16s. 0d. Charities in Land and Money to the Poor, per annum: Osbaldeston, in 1665, left, per annum, £117 5s.; Clayton, in 1754, 10s. For bread, in 1728, Preston left, per annum, £1 6s., and Oakenshaw, in 1744, 10s.; yielding annually £119 11s. 0d.

CLAYTON.—1744. School, founded by Edward Bootle, and consisting of a house and two gardens occupied by the schoolmaster, who receives dividends from Beatson's Charity, and £5 a-year from Crooke's Charity. 1721. Clayton's Charity. The profits of two closes of land to the poor of Clayton, £15 6s. 2d. Frith's Charity. See Chorley.

CUERDEN.—1667. Gifts of Reynold and Peter Burscough. Several annual sums of money bequeathed to the poorest people in Walton-le-Dale, Whittle-le-Woods, and Cuerden, to be paid out of the tithes of Cuerden and Whittle-le-Woods, amounting to £23 6s. 8d.—1673. School, founded by Mr. Dandy, and supported by a rent-charge and interest amounting to £6, paid to a schoolmaster, who receives also £5 per annum from Crooke's Charity. Annual income £11.

EUXTON.—1758. School, including Longworth's, Crooke's, Woodcock's, Platt's, and Beatson's Charities. Land in Euxton, and several sums of money, producing an annual interest of £11 6s. 2d. Charities in land and money for cloth to the poor. Houghton, in 1686, left, per annum, £1 10s.; Hodson, in 1701, £11; Pincock, in 1716, £2; Oakenshaw, in 1744, £1; yielding annually, exclusive of Beatson's gifts, £14.

HOGHTON.—1709. School, founded by Sir Charles Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Bart., for teaching the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, but about twenty years ago the national system of education was introduced into the school, and Sir Henry de Hoghton and Mr. Sudell voluntarily contribute £25 each annually to its support. About 150 [6] boys and girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic—£50.

WHEELTON.—1750. Simpson's Charity. The interest of £30 to poor housekeepers of Wheelton, £1 7s.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.—1769. School, founded by Sir F. Standish, Bart., and Samuel Crooke, Esq. Here are fourteen children, educated by a schoolmaster who receives per annum £11.—1667. Charities of Reynold and Peter Burscough. See Township of Cuerden. Frith's Charity. An alms-house, and 10s. to the poor. See Chorley.—Pincock's Charity. Interest of £10 to the poor not receiving parish relief, 8s.

In addition to the charities named in the foregoing summary is Bolshaw's Free School Golden Hill, founded in 1785 by Richard Bolshow, gentleman, of London, but formerly of Leyland, who endowed it with estates in the neighbourhood producing about £350 per annum, which is applied solely to educational purposes.

The principal gentleman's seat in the township is Worden, formerly called Shawe Hall, a seat of the Farington's [7] for many generations. It is situated about half a mile from the village, in a park of about 300 acres, and contains a collection of paintings, and a museum of marble busts and

[1] Concerning the Grammar School, which is situate near the churchyard, some interesting particulars are given in a report furnished by Mr. Hugh Boukin, in 1673, to Mr. Christopher Wase, one of the superior bedells in the University of Oxford, and now preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Boukin writes that he sends "the best informacon that could bee given or procured from Mr. Rothwell, our vicar, the antientest man of our parish; as first, who was the first founder of our Schoole at Leyland, in the County of Lancaster, we conceive that Queene Elizabeth was the first founder; and gave foure pounds per annum to the same, the which was well truly payd ontill nowe of late, that the patente or grante beinge lost, and sought for in the records at London, but as yett connot bee found, and soe the moneys are denyed to be payed, accordinge as formerly it was: The next ffounder was one Mr. Peter Burscough; he gave to our schoole the sum of 100li in the year of our Lord 1627. Also William ffarington, late of Weorden, Esq., deceased; gave the sum of 20li about the yeare of our Lord 1658. James Sherdley, of ffarington, gent., gave the sum of 50li in the year 1670. Henery Asshurst, Esq., and Nathaniel Hilton, Esq., hath given 10li p. ann. as a gratuitie in the year 1678—but they may recall it when they please, being both yet liveinge at London. Also one Mr. Andrew Dandie, late of London, deceased, gave the sum of one hundred pounds in the yeare of our Lord 1672." The report, which is given at length in "Local Gleanings," vol. ii., p. 108, then gives a list of the governors and visitors, and the names of the "Schoolemasters at Leyland Schoole since the yeare 1580."—C.

[2] The annual income was in 1835, £190, and the number of the children in the school, which was on the national system, 300.

[3] The Osbaldeston Almshouses were founded by John Osbaldeston, of London and Strand-on-the-Green, in the parish of Chiswick, second son of John Osbaldeston, of Sunderland, who, by will dated March 26, 1665, left £500 to the poor of the parish of Leyland.—C.

[4] The Farington Almshouses were rebuilt in 1849, on a site more eligible than the former, at the cost of the Misses ffarington.—C.

[5] Widow of the Rev. Thomas Armetriding, vicar of Leyland, 1689-1719.—C.

[6] Now increased to 300.

[7] Miss S. M. Farington, to whom I am indebted for much valuable help in revising Leyland hundred, says: "I uphold Baines in using the large F, for I believe it is the more correct thing in printing. The 'ff' is only the old way of writing it, and as we have a series of family signatures, from Sir Henry downwards, proving that each generation has continued the 'ff,' we do not ourselves depart from the family rule; but I think that the capital F is correct for print."—B. H.

frescoes, commenced by Sir William Farington, who died in 1781, and under whose direction the house was enlarged, and the principal room, which is nearly 70 feet long by 36 wide, in the bow, was erected. The Faringtons are descended from John de Faryngton, son of William de Meoles, and grandson of Hugh de Meoles, living about the time of the Conquest. The family continued in Leyland in uninterrupted succession for twenty-five generations until the death of James Nowell Farington, June 6, 1848. The house contains many antiquities, and a fine collection of family portraits. Old Worden Hall, the former seat of the family, is now a farmhouse, as is the Old Hall, once a seat of the Charnocks, a family now extinct here. Astley, near Chorley, already noticed (*supra*, pp. 150-1), was the principal seat of this family; and Stephen Charnock, the celebrated Puritan divine, author of the "Discourses on the Existence and Attributes of God," was a member of it. A small mansion called Fleetwood Hall, in 1680, has disappeared, but there is an old house to the west of Leyland Lane which seems to have been a respectable mansion in its day. Golden Hill, a modern mansion, is the property and residence of James Quin, Esq.

Many Roman coins have at different times been found within the parish, and are now preserved at Worden, including a gold finger-ring, with the letters S. P. Q. R.; four brass rings, interlaced in the form of a chain; and ninety-three Roman coins, the latter part of 126, which were found at Worden in 1850.

Two customary fairs are held here annually on the 24th of March and on the 26th of October for horned cattle, both of recent date, having been commenced in 1830. There is also a wake held on the Tuesday after St. Andrew's Day, of an antiquity probably coeval with the church, in honour of whose patron saint the wake was instituted. The town is governed by a local board of nine members. A new police station, erected at a cost of £2,500, was opened in August, 1883; and a court of petty sessions is held here on the second Monday in each month.

Leyland contains extensive cotten manufactories, gold threadworks, a large indiarubber and waterproofing manufactory, bleachworks, and gasworks. The London and North-Western line has a station at Leyland, and another at Euxton, near to which place is a junction with the Chorley and Bolton line. The Lancashire and Yorkshire line passes and has a station in the St. James's district.

St. James's Parish, formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1855, comprises Leyland west of the high road, popularly known as Leyland Lane, and Ulnes Walton, north of the river Lostock. The district called Leyland Moss lies within it. The church is a plain but correct specimen of the Early English, from the designs of Mr. Ewan Christian, and comprises a nave of five bays, side alsies, chancel, porch, and western tower, surmounted by a tall and graceful broach spire, which is seen for miles around. The east window is a memorial to the parents and the only brother of the foundress. The font, which is large enough for immersion, is supported by eight pillars of Purbeck marble, and handsomely carved. It was built by Mrs. Sarah Esther Farington, of Worden, as a memorial of her late husband, Mr. James Nowell Farington, at a cost of £4,200, and the patronage is vested in the Farington family. The church was consecrated in July, 1855. Archdeacon Master was the first incumbent, and was succeeded in 1864 by the Rev. Osbert Fynes-Clinton, who held the incumbency until 1874, when the present vicar, the Rev. James Watts Wilkinson, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was instituted. This church is chiefly remarkable for the exquisitely beautiful monument of the foundress—a recumbent effigy in Carrara marble, resting on an altar-tomb of Campanella marble, the work of John Hutchison, R.S.A., of Edinburgh. The church contains 500 sittings, half of which are free, and is of the annual value of £300. The entrance to the churchyard is by a lichgate of beautiful workmanship, covered in with stone. The parsonage-house and the school were built at the expense of the Misses Farington. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Midge Hall. There are cotton-mills in the parish of St. James, but the district is chiefly agricultural.

Euxton adjoins to the township of Leyland on the south. Dr. Kuerden gives the following account of this township:—

"Euxton hath the Riuer Yarrow upon the South; it hath Astley and Whittle upon the East; Werden broke upon the North to Preston post road, and Osbaldiston brok, or Balsha broke[1] westward to Shawhal and the boundary of Leyland, Vlneswalton and Eccleston upon the West and Sothwards to the water of Yarrow. The most part of this Lordship hath antiently been much replenished with wood. It lyeth prety leuel. It was antiently part of the Inheritance of Bussel, Baron of Penwortham,[2] who gave it, namely 2 carucates of land, to John of Jerusalem; and Roger Lacy, constable of Chester, in K. John's time, obtaining the said Barony, gave the service of 2 carucates in Euxton to Rob. Bussel,[3] from whose successor by a daughter it came in maryage to one —— Holand,[4] who thereupon became Lord of Euxton; and his son Sir Robert, maryed Margery the heir of —— Heton, which

[1] Now called Shaw Brook.
[2] Robert Bussell held the tenth part of a knight's fee in Longton, Leyland, and Eukeston. ("Testa de Nevill," fol. 397).
[3] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403.
[4] Will de Holland de Eukeston held this manor in 17 Edward II., as appears by the escheat of that date.

FARINGTON OF FARINGTON AND WORDEN.

(From Deeds, Charters, Heralds' Visitations, Inquisitions, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three leopards' faces, *sable*; second and third, *gules*, three cinquefoils, pierced, *argent*.

CREST: A wyvern, tale nowed, *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet, *gules*, with a chain reflexed over his back, *or*.



SEAL OF THOMAS FARYNGTON, showing the ancient crest of Faryngton.

Roger de Busli, or Bussel, joint lord of Blackburn hundred with Albert Greslet, baron of Manchester. = Matilda, illegitimate dau. of Matilde, Queen of William the Conqueror.

Warin Bussel, baron of Penwortham = Matilda.

Richard Bussel; d. without issue.

Albert = Letitia.

Geoffrey = ...

Warin.

A dau. (? Sibil), wife of Hamo Pincerna, to whom her father gave lands in Hoghton and Eccleston.

a quo Hoghton of Hoghton.

Robert Bussel; gave lands to the Priory of Penwortham. = Alice

Henry.

Thomas.

WILLIAM DEL MELES, *als* DE FARYNGTON; living 45 Henry III.

John de Faryngton, termed in other deeds lord of Leyland; living 7 Edward II. (1313); had lands in free marriage with his wife Avicia. = Avicia.

Geoffrey.

Warin.

William.

Margaret.

William de Faryngton, lord of Leyland, 9 Edward II. (1315). = Agnes, dau. of . . . ; survived her husband, and by deed, dated 4 Edw. III. (1330), settled lands in Leyland on her sons, John, Roger, and Robert, with remainder to Henry, son of John.

Robert; living 16 Edward II. (1322); styled "Roberto filio Johannis de ffaryngton," to whom William, abbot of Evesham, granted lands in Faringtton. = Elene.

William de Faryngton, eldest son; gave lands to Evesham, 10 Edward III. (1336); in 6 Edw. III. (1332), settled lands in Leyland on his brother John; on Aug. 1, 33 Edw. III. (1359), on his sons John, Thomas, Nicholas, Ralph, and Roger.

Joan, dau. of . . . ; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Thos. de Radeclyf.

John de Faryngton, named in his mother's settlement; living 11 Richard II. (1387). Sealed: A chevron between three leopards' faces, bearded.—(Trafford Evidences.)

Eva, d. of . . . ; survived her husband; living 5 Henry IV. (1403).

Roger; parson of Heysham, 49 Edw. III. (1375); of Bebygton, 11 Rich. II. (1387).

Robert; parson of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, "near the Tower of London," 49 Edw. III.; canon of York, 11 Rich. II.

Nicholas; living 11 Rich. II. = . . . d. of . . . Southworth.

Robert de Faryngton.

Roger de Faryngton. = . . . de Faryngton, third son.

Wm. de. Faryngton, eldest son; died without issue before 46 Edward III. (1372).

John de Faryngton, a minor, 46 Edward III.; living 7 Henry IV. (1405). = Joan, d. of . . .

Thomas; living 10 Henry IV. (1408).

Nicholas; had a release of lands from Eva, who was the wife of John de Faryngton, sen., 5 Henry IV. (1403).

Ralph.

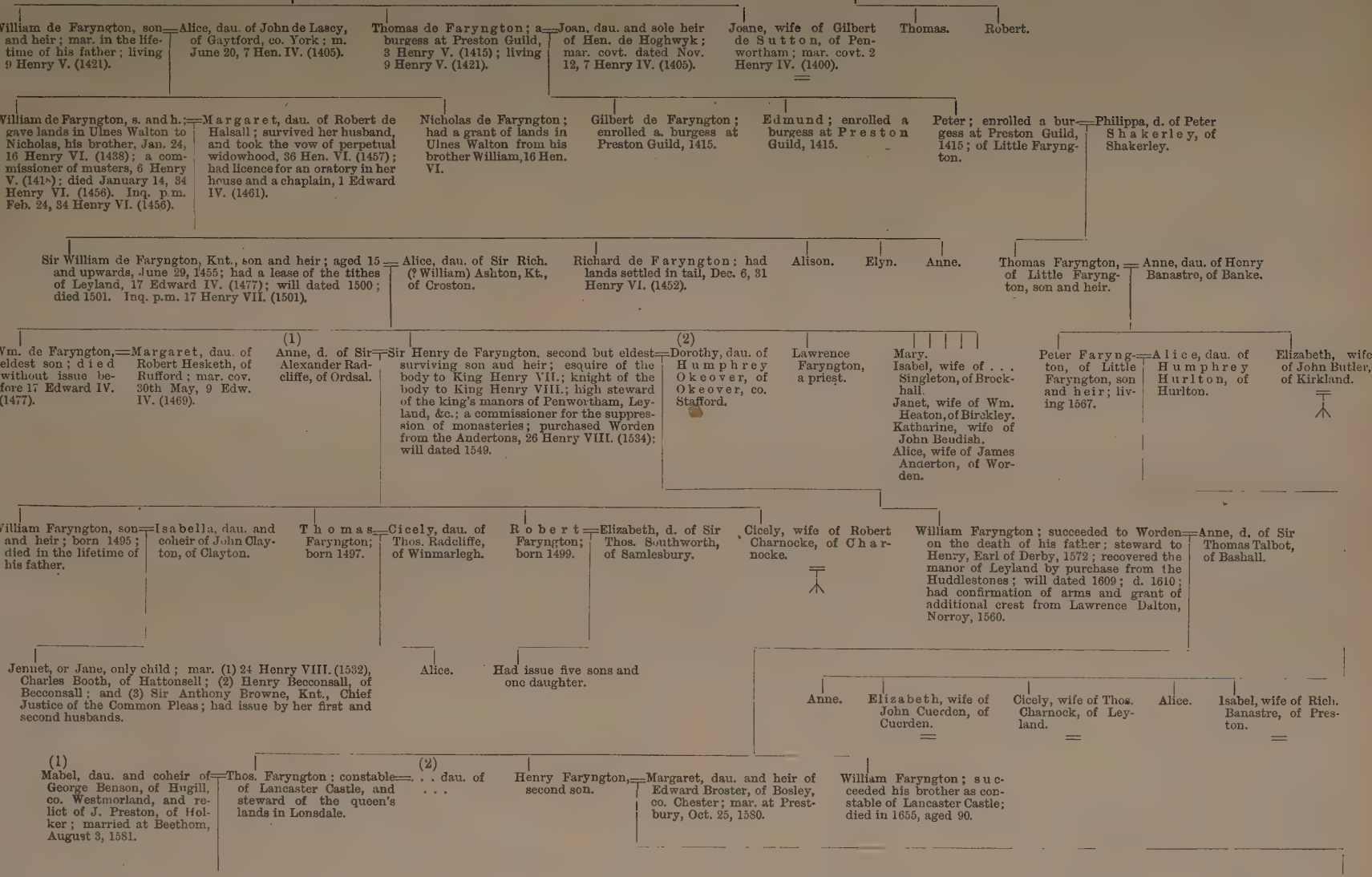
Roger.

Henry de Faryngton. = Anne, dau. of . . .

William, rector of Bekaunfeld, 7 Hen. IV. (1405).

Adam; living 14 Edward II. (1320).

Henry.


William de Faryngton, son and heir; mar. in the lifetime of his father; living 9 Henry V. (1421).
Alice, dau. of John de Lascy, of Gaytford, co. York; m. June 20, 7 Hen. IV. (1405).
Thomas de Faryngton; a burgess at Preston Guild, 3 Henry V. (1415); living 9 Henry V. (1421).
Joan, dau. and sole heir of Hen. de Hoghwyk; mar. covt. dated Nov. 12, 7 Henry IV. (1405).
Joane, wife of Gilbert de Sutton, of Penwortham; mar. covt. 2 Henry IV. (1400).
Thomas.
Robert.
William de Faryngton, s. and h.; gave lands in Ulnes Walton to Nicholas, his brother, Jan. 24, 16 Henry VI. (1438); a commissioner of musters, 6 Henry V. (1418); died January 14, 34 Henry VI. (1456). Inq. p.m. Feb. 24, 34 Henry VI. (1456).
Margaret, dau. of Robert de Halsall; survived her husband, and took the vow of perpetual widowhood, 36 Hen. VI. (1457); had licence for an oratory in her house and a chaplain, 1 Edward IV. (1461).
Nicholas de Faryngton; had a grant of lands in Ulnes Walton from his brother William, 16 Hen. VI.
Gilbert de Faryngton; enrolled a burgess at Preston Guild, 1415.
Edmund; enrolled a burgess at Preston Guild, 1415.
Peter; enrolled a burgess at Preston Guild, 1415; of Little Faryngton.
Philippa, d. of Peter Shakerley, of Shakerley.
Sir William de Faryngton, Knt., son and heir; aged 15 and upwards, June 29, 1455; had a lease of the tithes of Leyland, 17 Edward IV. (1477); will dated 1500; died 1501. Inq. p.m. 17 Henry VII. (1501).
Alice, dau. of Sir Rich. (? William) Ashton, Kt., of Croston.
Richard de Faryngton; had lands settled in tail, Dec. 6, 31 Henry VI. (1452).
Alison.
Elyn.
Anne.
Thomas Faryngton, of Little Faryngton, son and heir.
Anne, dau. of Henry Banastre, of Banke.
Wm. de Faryngton, eldest son; died without issue before 17 Edward IV. (1477).
Margaret, dau. of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford; mar. cov. 30th May, 9 Edw. IV. (1469).
(1) Anne, d. of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordsal.
Sir Henry de Faryngton, second but eldest surviving son and heir; esquire of the body to King Henry VII.; knight of the body to King Henry VIII.; high steward of the king's manors of Penwortham, Leyland, &c.; a commissioner for the suppression of monasteries; purchased Worden from the Andertons, 26 Henry VIII. (1534); will dated 1549.
(2) Dorothy, dau. of Humphrey Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford.
Lawrence Faryngton, a priest.
Mary.
Isabel, wife of . . . Singleton, of Brockhall.
Janet, wife of Wm. Heaton, of Birkley.
Katharine, wife of John Beudish.
Alice, wife of James Anderton, of Worden.
Peter Faryngton, of Little Faryngton, son and heir; living 1567.
Alice, dau. of Humphrey Hurlton, of Hurlton.
Elizabeth, wife of John Butler, of Kirkland.
William Faryngton, son and heir; born 1495; died in the lifetime of his father.
Isabella, dau. and coheir of John Clayton, of Clayton.
Thomas Faryngton; born 1497.
Cicely, dau. of Thos. Radcliffe, of Winmarlegh.
Robert Faryngton; born 1499.
Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Southworth, of Samlesbury.
Cicely, wife of Robert Charnocke, of Charnocke.
William Faryngton; succeeded to Worden on the death of his father; steward to Henry, Earl of Derby, 1572; recovered the manor of Leyland by purchase from the Huddlestones; will dated 1609; d. 1610; had confirmation of arms and grant of additional crest from Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, 1560.
Anne, d. of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall.
Jennet, or Jane, only child; mar. (1) 24 Henry VIII. (1532), Charles Booth, of Hattonsell; (2) Henry Becconsall, of Becconsall; and (3) Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; had issue by her first and second husbands.
Alice.
Had issue five sons and one daughter.
Anne.
Elizabeth, wife of John Cuerden, of Cuerden.
Cicely, wife of Thos. Charnock, of Leyland.
Alice.
Isabel, wife of Rich. Banastre, of Preston.
(1) Mabel, dau. and coheir of George Benson, of Hugill, co. Westmorland, and relict of J. Preston, of Holker; married at Beethom, August 3, 1581.
Thos. Faryngton; constable of Lancaster Castle, and steward of the queen's lands in Lonsdale.
(2) . . . dau. of . . .
Henry Faryngton, second son.
Margaret, dau. and heir of Edward Broster, of Bosley, co. Chester; mar. at Prestbury, Oct. 25, 1580.
William Faryngton; succeeded his brother as constable of Lancaster Castle; died in 1655, aged 90.

William Farryngton, of Worden, eldest son; succeeded to the Worden estates in 1610, in accordance with the settlement made by his grandfather; sheriff of Lancashire, 1636; col. of militia; commissioner of array, and collector and treasurer of the subsidy for the king; one of the defenders of Lathom House; taken prisoner 1646, and compounded for his estates, 1647 and 1649; will dated June 4, 1657; buried at Leyland, April 20, 1658.

Margaret, dau. of Henry Worrall, of Wyssell, co. Notts; mar. 1609; survived her husband, and buried at Leyland, January 3, 1659.

Thomas Farryngton.

Margaret (? Janet), dau. of Robert Mawdesley, of Mawde-ley.

(1) Elizabeth, dau. of Richd. Saile, of Weston-upon-Trent.

Henry Farryngton, third son.

(2) Isabel, dau. of Henry Worrall, of Wyssell.

Anne, wife of William Preston, of Preston.

Alice, wife of Anthony Sawrey, of Plumpton.

Elizabeth; died childless.

Dorothy.

Thomas Farryngton, son and heir.

Anne, dau. of Worrall.

William.
John.
James.
James.
James.
Henry.

Margaret, wife of William Swann, of London; married at Prestbury, January 26, 1603-4.

Anne.
Mary.

William Farryngton, of Worden, son and heir; born 1612; named as a knight of the projected order of the Royal Oak; captain of militia under the Earl of Derby; will dated Feb 20, 1672; proved at Chester, 1673.

Katharine, dau. of Richard Fleetwood, of Penwortham; baptised at Penwortham, Oct. 12, 1603.

Henry Farryngton, a merchant; died at Naples, unmar.

George Farryngton, of juxta-Barnet, co. Herts.

Lady Bludworth, relict of Sir Thos. Bludworth, Kt.

Anne, aged 4 years in 1613; married at Leyland, Sept. 25, 1627, to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham; bur. at Penwortham, Mar. 24, 1657.

Elizabeth; mar. (1) Henry Banastre, of the Banke, and (2) Alexander Standish, of Duxbury.

Mabel; married (1) Richard Clifton, of Crooke, and (2) Sir Peter Brooke, of the Mere, co. Chester.

Alice; married (1) Robert Charnock, of Charnock, and (2) Edward Oldfield, younger son of . . . Oldfield, of Somerford, co. Chester.

Thomas Faryngton.

Mary, dau. of . . . Smith, and sister of John Smith, speaker of the House of Commons, 1702-1708.

Henry Faryngton, of Worden, son and heir; will dated May 20, 1687; prov. at Chester, 1692.

Susanna, dau. of Digory Weare, D.D., principal of Gloucester Hall, and professor of history, Oxon; mar. 1685.

George Faryngton, of Shawe Hall, second son.

Elizabeth, dau. of Valentine Whitmore, of Thurstaston, co. Chester; married 1672.

Margaret, wife of Alexander, son and heir of Roger Nowell, of Reade.

Margery, wife of Alexander Ingleby, of Lakeland, co. York.

Anne, wife of William Currer, citizen of London.

Mary, wife of William Anderton, of Euxton.

Thomas Faryngton, of Chislehurst, major-general in the army.

Theodora, sister of Sir Edward Bettinson, Knt., of Sudbury.

Henry Farington; born 1656; died without issue in the lifetime of his father.

Anne, dau. of Henry Diconson, of Wrightington.

William Farington; sheriff of Lancashire, 1714; died without issue in the same year; will proved at Chester, 1715.

Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Edmund Swettenham, of Somerford Booths, co. Chester; living a widow, 1715.

Margaret, wife of Rev. Thomas Armetriding, vicar of Leyland, 1689-1719; died 1728.

Katharine.
Agnes.

Anne, wife of . . . Kelsall, of . . . Ireland.

William Farington, of Shawe Hall; born 1675; succeeded to the Worden estates on the death of his cousin William, in 1714; died 1717; administration bond granted at Chester, 1719.

Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of Dr. James Rufine, of Boulogne, a Huguenot refugee.

Valentine Farington; born 1676.

Agnes, dau. of . . . Prickett, of Natland Abbey, co. Westmorland.

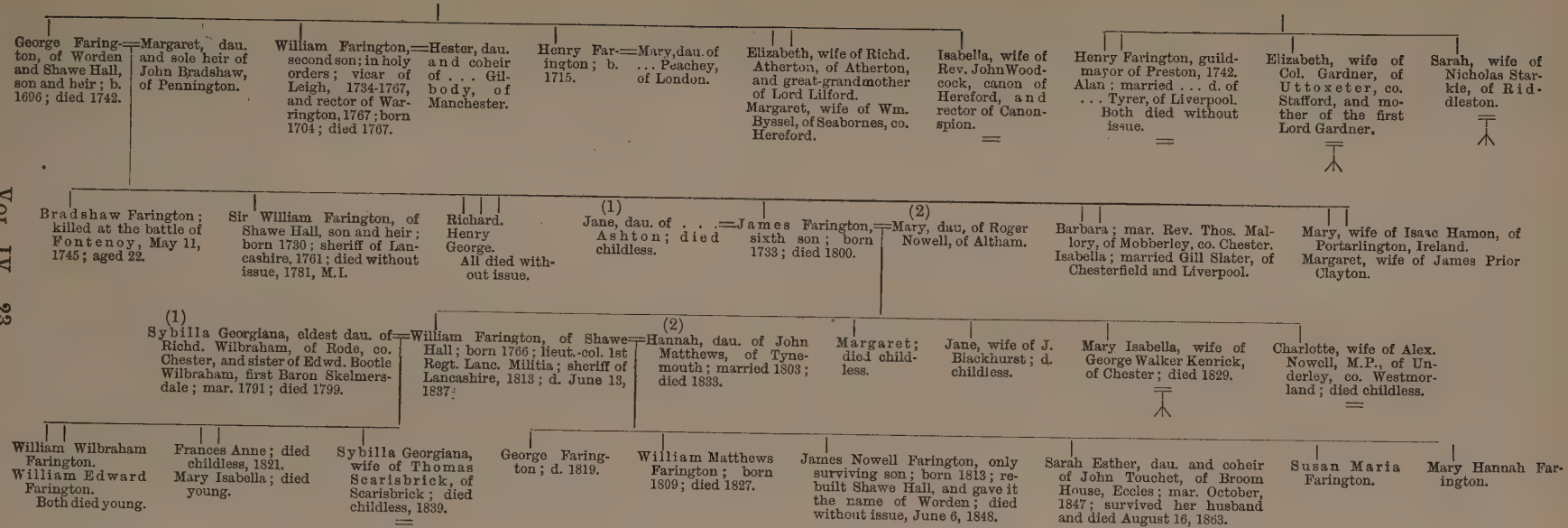
Margaret.
Elizabeth.
Both d. childless.

The Right Hon. Thomas Farryngton, commissioner of excise; died unmarried.

Mary, dau. and coheir; mar. Col. J. Selwyn, of Matsen, co. Gloucester.

a quo Townshend, Viscount Sydney.

Albinia, dau. and coheir; mar. (2nd wife) Robert, first Duke of Ancaster


George Farington, of Worden and Shawe Hall, son and heir; b. 1696; died 1742.
Margaret, dau. and sole heir of John Bradshaw, of Pennington.
William Farington, second son; in holy orders; vicar of Leigh, 1734-1767, and rector of Warrington, 1767; born 1704; died 1767.
Hester, dau. and coheir of ... Gilbody, of Manchester.
Henry Farington; b. 1715.
Mary, dau. of ... Peachey, of London.
Elizabeth, wife of Richd. Atherton, of Atherton, and great-grandmother of Lord Lilford.
Margaret, wife of Wm. Byssel, of Seabornes, co. Hereford.
Isabella, wife of Rev. John Woodcock, canon of Hereford, and rector of Canonspion.
Henry Farington, guildmayor of Preston, 1742.
Alan; married ... d. of ... Tyrer, of Liverpool.
Both died without issue.
Elizabeth, wife of Col. Gardner, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, and mother of the first Lord Gardner.
Sarah, wife of Nicholas Starkie, of Riddleston.
Bradshaw Farington; killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745; aged 22.
Sir William Farington, of Shawe Hall, son and heir; born 1730; sheriff of Lancashire, 1761; died without issue, 1781, M.I.
Richard.
Henry
George.
All died without issue.
(1)
Jane, dau. of ... Ashton; died childless.
James Farington, sixth son; born 1733; died 1800.
(2)
Mary, dau. of Roger Nowell, of Altham.
Barbara; mar. Rev. Thos. Mallory, of Mobberley, co. Chester.
Isabella; married Gill Slater, of Chesterfield and Liverpool.
Mary, wife of Isaac Hamon, of Portarlington, Ireland.
Margaret, wife of James Prior Clayton.
(1)
Sybilla Georgiana, eldest dau. of Richd. Wilbraham, of Rode, co. Chester, and sister of Edwd. Bootle Wilbraham, first Baron Skelmersdale; mar. 1791; died 1799.
William Farington, of Shawe Hall; born 1766; lieut.-col. 1st Regt. Lanc. Militia; sheriff of Lancashire, 1813; d. June 13, 1837.
(2)
Hannah, dau. of John Matthews, of Tynemouth; married 1803; died 1833.
Margaret; died childless.
Jane, wife of J. Blackhurst; d. childless.
Mary Isabella, wife of George Walker Kenrick, of Chester; died 1829.
Charlotte, wife of Alex. Nowell, M.P., of Underley, co. Westmorland; died childless.
William Wilbraham Farington.
William Edward Farington.
Both died young.
Frances Anne; died childless, 1821.
Mary Isabella; died young.
Sybilla Georgiana, wife of Thomas Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick; died childless, 1839.
George Farington; d. 1819.
William Matthews Farington; born 1809; died 1827.
James Nowell Farington, only surviving son; born 1813; rebuilt Shawe Hall, and gave it the name of Worden; died without issue, June 6, 1848.
Sarah Esther, dau. and coheir of John Touchet, of Broom House, Eccles; mar. October, 1847; survived her husband and died August 16, 1863.
Susan Maria Farington.
Mary Hannah Farington.

Margy. after was maryed to Sir Will. Molineux of Sephton, who had a son cald W. Milineux, who maryed Joan, a coheir of the said Sir Robert Holand, his stepfather and father-in-law. The other daughter and coheir was maryed to Lord Louel; so his manor of Euxton came to the inheritance of the Molineux family, in whose successors it remains at present, and in the possession of the Honorable Carol, Viscount Molineux. Euxton is two statute miles from its parish church of Leyland, and hath a fayre chappel (built) by Sir W. Molineux of Sephton, Lord of the Manor of Euxton. The corn tyth is worth 55li per an. and in the inheritance of Mr. James Anderton, of Clayton. The small tyth is worth 50 shill. and belongs to the vicar of Leyland. In this township ther is a water corn miln, cald Pincoc Miln, standing vpon the Riuer of Yarrow, and adjacent to it a fayr arched stone bridge ouer the said riuer in London post road, parting the parish of Leyland from the parish of Standish, and below the bridge standeth a paper milne, and a little below that another corn miln, cald Hermitriding [Armetriding] miln. Vpon the banks of this riuer are some quarryes of stone of very hard flags and slate. Nere the afforesaid chappel standeth an antient fabric cald Euxton Hall, the present inheritance of W. Anderton, Esq., late Justice of Peace under K. James, but scince a prisoner at Manchester, amongst other Lancashire Gentlemen. This manor hath likewise a court leet and court baron belonging to the same under Lord Viscount Molineux. In 15 of H. VIII. (1523) James Anderton of Euxton settles the issues of his lands in Breth. Lydiat and Whittle towards paying his debts, &c. then to W. Molinex and Henry Banestre de Banc, and their heirs, to find three chantryes three priests to pray for the souls of him and Agnes his wife, one in the parish church of Leyland, one in Eccleston, and one in the chapel of Euxton. 8 Oct., 15 Hen. VIII."

The chapel above referred to was rebuilt about A.D. 1724, and enlarged by the Society for Building Churches and Chapels in 1829. The original date of building (1513) remains on the south wall. The name of the patron saint is lost. Bishop Cartwright has the following entry in his diary, under date 1687: "Mr. Walmsley, of Leland, came to visit me, and he delivered me a petition for the restoring of Euxton Chapel to the inhabitants, the key whereof was in the hands of —— Molineux, who alledges that it is his and not theirs; that it has no maintenance nor any prayers said in it for twenty years last past." There are piscina and sedilia, and a font of very early date. It contains 310 sittings, 160 of which are free. The living, which is of the value of £263 per annum, is in the gift of the Rev. Thomas Armetriding's representatives, and has been held, since 1837, by the Rev. John Williams, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, the present incumbent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

Since Dr. Kuerden's time the representative of the noble family of Molyneux transferred the manor of Euxton by sale to James Longworth, of Liverpool, Esq., by whose heirs it was sold to the late W. Ince Anderton, Esq. A court-baron is held for the manor occasionally. The Andertons of Euxton and Clayton are descended from a second son of Anderton of Anderton, who married Anne, the daughter of Henry Banaster, of Bank, afterwards wife of William Farington, of Farington, and by whom it is probable that Euxton Hall was re-erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The old hall was the manor-house, and was partly rebuilt about the year 1739. This rebuilding took place about the time that William Anderton, Esq., of Euxton, married the Honourable Mary, daughter of Richard, fifth Viscount Molyneux (and relict of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Lytham), as the Molyneux arms quartered with the Andertons are to be seen over the entrance-door, and also on two old chimneypieces in the house. The ceilings of the entrance-hall and staircase are richly ornamented by Concilio,[1] and the house was considerably altered and enlarged by William Ince Anderton, Esq., the late possessor. William Michael Ince Anderton, Esq., the father of the present owner, William Arthur Ince Anderton, Esq., greatly enlarged and beautified this mansion during the lifetime of his first wife, the Lady Emma Frances Mary Plunkett, daughter of Arthur, ninth Earl of Fingal. The perfectly plain Roman Catholic chapel attached to the house was replaced in 1866 by an elegant Gothic domestic chapel; and a large Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary, with schools, &c., was erected in 1865 in the village of Euxton, from the designs of Mr. E. W. Pugin, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, and two porches, with a small tower and spire. The interior is enriched with mural decoration, and contains some fine statuary. William Anderton, Esq., by his marriage with Frances Sobieski, daughter and heir of Christopher Ince, Esq., of Ince, near Wigan, became entitled to that estate, and to the valuable coal and cannel mines under it. The following extract from a violent Republican and Puritan paper, the "Mercurius Politicus," of August the 16th, 1650, shows that Euxton Hall was once honoured by a visit from Charles II., and is a specimen of the rancorous spirit that existed at that period:—

"August 14, 1650. This day Charles Stuart lodged at Euxton-burgh, six miles on this syde of Preston, being Sir Hugh Anderton's house, who was prisoner at Lancaster, but sett at liberty by the Scotts. This Anderton is a bloody Papist, and one that when Prince Rupert was at Bolton, boasted much of being in blood to the elbows in that cruell massacre. The next night theyr king lodged at Brine, six miles from Warrington, being Sir William Gerard's house, who is a subtile jesuited Papist. This dissembling Scott trusts none so well in Lancashire for his hostes as the papists."[2]

The Andertons of Lostock, near Bolton—another branch of this family (descended from a third son of Anderton of Anderton)—were created baronets by Charles II.; and Sir Francis Anderton,

[1] An Italian artist of considerable local celebrity, whose works in stucco, done by hand, and not moulded in the present fashion, adorn many of the neighbouring mansions.

[2] In "Orders concluded by the Lord Strange and his Adherents," at a meeting at Preston, December 10, 1642, Hugh Anderton, gentleman, was appointed commissary for the hundreds of Amoundernesse and Lainsdale, and on this occasion is described by the pamphleteer as "an active and dangerous papist." (King's Pamphlets in the British Museum, Pamphlet lxxxviii., No. 26).

ANDERTON OF EUXTON.



ARMS: *Sable*, three shackbolts, *argent*.
CREST: A stork, proper.

JAMES ANDERTON, of Euxton; descended from a second son of Anderton of Anderton. = Anne, dau. of Henry Banastre, of Bank, and relict of Farington of Farington.

(1) . . . dau. of . . . Butler, of Rawcliffe = Hugh Anderton, of Euxton; died about 1652 = (2) Alice, dau. of Alex. Standish, of Standish.

- Jas. Anderton, of Clayton.
- Anne.
- William Anderton, of Euxton; died in the lifetime of his father, 1618. = Isabel, dau. and heir of William Hancock, of Lower Higham, in Pendle.
 - Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, heir to his grandfather; aged 64 at the Visitation of 1664. = Margaret, d. of Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby.
 - Wm. Anderton; aged 26 in 1664.
 - Hugh Anderton, of Euxton. = Katharine, dau. of Francis Trappes, of Nidd, co. York.
 - William Anderton, of Euxton, son and heir. = Mary, dau. of Richard, fifth Viscount Molyneux, and relict of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham; died 1752.
 - William Anderton, of Euxton and Ince; d. August 6, 1811; bur. at Wigan. = Frances Sobieski, dau. and heir of Christopher Ince, of Ince; died July 3, 1816; buried at Wigan.
 - William Ince Anderton, of Euxton and Ince. = Mary Frances, only dau. of Christopher Crook, of London, first cousin of Thomas Gillebrand, of Gillebrand; mar. Nov. 14, 1823.
 - (1) Lady Emma Frances Plunkett, dau. of Arthur James, the ninth Earl of Fingall; mar. Sept. 12, 1850; died Oct. 14, 1866.
 - William Arthur Alphonsus Joseph Ince Anderton, of Euxton, eldest son and heir; lieutenant Grenadier Guards; born Dec. 22, 1855.
 - Francis Robert; b. Feb. 22, 1859.
 - Mary Louisa Anne Frances Josephine Martha.
 - Emily Adelaide Mary Sobieski.
 - = William Michael Ince Anderton, of Euxton, only son and heir; born Sept. 29, 1825; formerly of the 17th Lancers; died 1884.
 - (2) Casilda Hunloke.
 - Maude Margaret.
 - Dolores Anna.
 - Robert Anderton.
 - Francis Anderton.
 - Thomas Anderton; born September 11, 1834; buried at Wigan.
 - Margaret, second wife of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell.
 - Five other children.
 - Margaret. Jane.
 - Dorothy, wife of John Bradshaw, of Daniog, Anglesea.
 - Wm. Anderton. Jas. Anderton; died unmar.
 - Christopher Anderton; d. unmar. Andrew; died in infancy.
 - Thos. Anderton; living 1664. Robt. Anderton; living 1664.
 - Dorothy, wife of Wm. Rishton, of Pontalgh.
 - Eleanor. Alice. Both died unmar.
 - Anne.
 - Dorothy, wife of Richard (? Edw.) Rigby, of Burgh. =
 - Jane; d. unmar.
 - Alice, wife of Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby. =
 - Anne, wife of Wm. Hesketh, of Poulton. =
 - Francis Anderton, a monk, O.S.B.; died July 5, 1779, at Linley, co. Salop.
 - Katharine, wife of Sir Robt. Camfield Gerard, of Garswood and New Hall, Bart.; died at Richmond, county York, 1821.
 - Anne, a nun at Calais; died Nov. 30, 1807.

the last baronet, had his estates confiscated during his life for his strong adherence to the Stuart family. His son, by whom they were resumed, died unmarried, and they are supposed to have afterwards passed in marriage with Margaret Anderton, of Euxton, to Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell. This township was anciently comprised with Rothelsworth, Stanworth, Ollerton, Whelton, and Withnil, in the district called Gunoldsmores, consisting of four carucates and a half of land, part of the inheritance of Richard Bussel, Baron of Penwortham. Under the name of Gunnolvesmores he gave it to Alan, the son of Swane, in marriage with one of his sisters.[1] Of this transaction Dr. Kuerden says:—

"And these we find were al giuen by Ri. Bussel 2d baron of Penwortham in marriage with his sister to Alan the son of Suen, and sometimes cald Regenaldus, as is memorised in an antient scrole. Md that ther was one Regenaldus a knight, that once had the whole lordship of Gunoldsmores who had one son cald Alan, from which Alan came one William that was cald Will Alanson, which William had two sons & three daughters, & the sons being dead, the daughters succeeded as coheirs to their father's estate. 1. The Eldest thereof was maryed to one Richard de Ollerton, who had for her part Ollerton and Heapey. 2. The 2d was maryed to one Rog. de Stanworth, and had for her part Stanworth, Brinscoles, Monkshal, Whelcroft and Brightfeld, with a third part of the lordship as wel in mores as in woods. 3. The 3d was maryed to one Rog. de Withnil, and had for her part Withnil with the miln, one tenement called the Fordth, and one place cald Kilcar."

Heapey.—The son and successor of Richard de Ollerton gave Hepay to his brother Ranulph, who assumed it as his surname in the reign of King John. Ranulph de Hepay had a son, Peter, whose son, Robert de Hepea, was father of another Robert, who, in 28 Edward 1. (1300), sold the lordship of Hepea to Hugh, the son of Ralph de Standish, and father of Richard, whose eldest son Ralph was lord of Standish, and whose younger son, James Standish, was lord of Duxbury. The manor or lordship of Hepay has ever since remained in the Standishes of Duxbury, now the principal landowners. "Heapy," says Dr. Kuerden, "had an antient Park belonging to it, and a water miln for graine vpon the Bagir brok." In 35 Henry VIII. (1543), "the special boundary of Hepea" was taken by John Holcroft, sheriff, with a view to define strictly the possessions of the families of Hoghton and Standish, which adjoined each other.[2] The Episcopal chapel is first mentioned as "Haypay chapel," about 1554.[3] It was rebuilt in 1740,[4] and enlarged in 1828-9, and again in 1867, when north and south transepts were added, and a new chapel erected. The church, which is of the annual value of £191, has 500 sittings, the whole of which are free. The Rev. Octavius de Leyland Baldwin, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, is the present incumbent, on the presentation (1874) of the vicar of Leyland.

Whittle-le-Woods.—Part of the manor of Whittle was granted, about the time of Henry I., to Gilbert de Witul, whose descendant, Thomas de Witul, in the reign of Henry III., gave it to Richard le Boteler, by a deed which describes the boundaries, and mentions the park of Witul. This portion of the manor descended to John Butler, of Rawclif, who died without heir male, leaving four daughters, of whom Elizabeth married John Standish, of Duxbury, and Grace married James Anderton, of Clayton. It was agreed among the four heirs that their moiety should be divided between Standish and Anderton, and the descendants of the latter sold their portion to William Croke, Esq., in the reign of Charles II. The other half of the manor—half a carucate in Whythull in the Wood[5]—was given by the second baron of Penwortham to Richard Fitton, from whom it passed to the Leas, and, by the marriage of Sibil, daughter of Sir Henry de Lea, to Sir Richard Hoghton. Lady St. Clair, Mrs. Paulet, Mrs. Lucy, the trustees of the late Mrs. Gould Watson, and T. B. Crosse, Esq., are the chief landowners.

"Nere unto the water of Lostock," says Dr. Kuerden, "is a fayr fabrick of stone cald the New Croke, which was erected by Richard Clayton, Dr. of Divinity and Mr. of St. John's College, Cambridge, who purchased the estate in Whittle called the New and Old Croke, where the family of Claytons was planted for some generations. The New Croke descended to Rich. Clayton, Esq., who dying without heirs male, it descended by a sister to the Leicesters of Toft in Cheshire, the present owner thereof. And the other house cald the Old Croke descended in another brother of the family of Clayton, and by Captain Robert Clayton, now of Fulwood, was sold to one Mr. William Croke, who likewise purchased the half lordship of Whittle from James Anderton, of Clayton, Esq."

An Episcopal chapel, in the Early English style, was built here in the year 1829, principally at the cost of the Church Commissioners, the parish contributing £500. In 1882 it was rebuilt on the same site, and consecrated May 30. It consists of a nave, south aisle, north transept, and apsidal chancel, with south porch, and a tower at the western end 90 feet in height. The building, which was erected from the designs of Messrs. Myers, Veevers, and Myers, cost £7,500. It has accommodation for 622 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. The present incumbent is the Rev. Alfred William Groves (1884); its patron the vicar of Leyland; annual value, £186. There is also St. Chad's Roman Catholic chapel at South Hill, a stone building erected in 1868. Six almshouses, for poor persons of Chorley, were built here in 1841 by Susanna, daughter of Peter

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403.
[2] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscript 7368, Harleian Coll., and Manuscripts Coll., vol. iii., fol. H 5, in the Heralds' College. A copy of this survey was in the hands of Mr. Baines.
[3] "Lancashire Chantries," by Canon Raines, vol. ii., Chetham Soc., lx., p. 277.
[4] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, 134.
[5] Lansdowne Manuscript 559, fo. 23.

Brooke, of Astley, widow (first) of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., and (secondly) of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. Shaw Hill, a large and handsome mansion of the Roman-Doric order in this township, existing in the seventeenth century, is the seat of Thomas Bright (Ikin) Crosse, Esq., by marriage with Miss Crosse, the heiress of the property. This township has been called the birthplace of Sir Jonas Moore, Knt. and F.R.S., surveyor-general of the ordnance in the reign of Charles II., but his real birthplace was White Lee, in Pendle Forest. Whittle contains large millstone quarries, an extensive brewery, and several factories and other works. Its stone quarries were worked by the Romans. About half a century ago a great hoard of Roman coins was discovered beneath some rock above the canal tunnel. In late years Whittle-le-Woods has acquired some celebrity from its alkaline springs, which, rising from a depth of 265 feet, were first discovered by Mr. William Brigham, of Foxley House, Cheshire. Baths are attached to the springs, 125 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth.

Wheelton township and its members, under the names of Whelcroft, Brinscoles (now Brinscall or Brinscough), Stanworth, Monksal, and Brightfeld, forming the third portion of the ancient lordship of Gunoldsmores, passed in marriage with the second coheir of William Alanson to Roger de Stanworth, on which the surname of De Quelton seems to have been assumed. By a deed without date, Henry, son of John de Quelton, grants to Sir Adam de Hocton, for the annual rent of one barbed arrow, or four marks, at Michaelmas, all his lands in the vill of Quelton. The deed is witnessed by Sir Henry de Lea and others, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and the early part of that of Edward I.[1] Whelton-cum-Hepay was anciently considered as part of the manor of Hoghton, and in 25 Edward III. (1351), Sir Adam de Hoghton, a tenant of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, held the third part of a knight's fee in Hoghton, Ethelswyk, Clayton, Whelton-cum-Hepay, and Wythenhull-cum-Rothelesworth, which Robert de Fetun formerly held.[2] In the inquisition on the boundaries of Heapy, taken by the sheriff of Lancaster in 35 Henry VIII. (1543), the jurors say, "that the said Richard Hoghton, knight, hath and holds to himself and his heirs for euer in seueralty all the residue of the lands, meadows, woods, wasts, heths, and mores in Whelton, Wythnyl, and Rodilsworth, and the jurors upon their oath extend and value all the afforesaid lands, medows, woods, and all the other premises with their appurtenances in Whelton, Withnil, and Rodlesworth, to the yearly value of 8 marcs."[3] In 32 Elizabeth (1590), Thomas Hoghton, Esq., who was slain at Lea Hall by Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, held the manor of Hoghton with its members, namely, Clayton, Hepea, Rothelsworth, Withnil, and Whelton, of the king, for the third part of a knight's fee.[4] "Here are," says Dr. Kuerden, "good store of slate and flag quarryes in this lordship called Whelton Delph." Brinscall Hall, the seat of William Christopher Wood, Esq., in Wheelton, existed in 1650; and the house called Simpson's Fold is of a date equally early. St. Paul's Mission Church, erected in Wheelton in 1871 by subscription, is a stone building in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower. It will seat 560 persons, and is ecclesiastically dependent upon Heapey. The interest of £30, left in 1750 by a person named Simpson, is distributed among the poor of Wheelton.

Withnall, or Withnell, which includes the hamlets of Brinscall and Ollerton, is also a part of the lordship of Gunoldsmores, containing Rothelsworth, a name derived from the Roddlesworth, or Moulden Water, a rapid stream which descends, on the east side of the district, from some heathy source on the south-west, through romantic moor and woodland scenery. It is now a parish under the Blandford Act. St. Paul's Church, built in 1841 as a chapel of ease to Leyland, is in the gift of the vicar of that parish. It consists of a nave, chancel, and tower with spire, and contains 756 sittings, of which 436 are free. The living is of the yearly value of £160, and the Rev. George Ormerod Redman (1883) is the present incumbent. There are Wesleyan chapels at Brinscall and Withnell Fold, and for the United Methodists at Brinscall and Abbey Mill. Crook's Charity of Leyland amounts to £5 yearly, which is expended on books and distributed to the poor of that part of the township commonly called "The Moor Quarter of Leyland." Withnell was part of the inheritance of the third coheir of William Alanson, who married Roger de Withnil.

The manor of Hoghton extends over the townships of Hoghton, Wheelton, and Withnell, and in 7 Edward I. (1279) it was recorded in the assize court that Adam, the son of Henry de Wythenall, held his lands of Sir Adam de Houton.[5] In 11 Edward I. (1283), Richard, another son of Henry de Wythenall, granted his lands to Sir Adam de Hochton.[6] By a charter dated 11 Edward III. (1337), the king granted to Sir Richard de Hoghton and Adam his son, and their heirs, the privilege of free warren in all their demesne lands in Hoghton and Withinhul, secured by a penalty of £20, besides 500 acres of wood and heath to inclose in the said vills, and to make a park.[7] The

[1] Kuerden's Manuscript Collection, in the Heralds' College, vol. iv., fol. H, 9 b.
[2] Lansdowne Manuscript 559, fol. 31. John Feton held two carucates in Quelton, fol. 23.
[3] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscript in Harleian Collection, N 7386, and vol. iii. in the Heralds' College.
[4] Placit. Michis, 7 and 8 Edward I., Maj. Record, Rot. 40.
[5] Kuerden, 7386.
[6] Dr. Kuerden, vol. iv., fol. H, 9b.
[7] Rot. Chart., 11 Ed. III., n. 75.

manor of Hoghton-within-Withnell was sold in the eighteenth century to Henry Sudell, and the trustees of that gentleman resold it to Robert Bickerstaff, Robert Park, and John Park, of Preston, gentlemen. John Park, Esq., is the present lord of the manor.

HOGHTON.—In the reign of William Rufus, the manor of Hoghton was given by Warin Bussel with a daughter in marriage to Hamo Pincerna, after whose death his wife gave it to their second son "Ricardus filius Hamonis Pincernæ." The son of Richard Fitz Hamo was Adam, who in the reign of Henry II. styled himself Adam de Hocton, or Adam Dominus de Hocton. From him descended Sir Richard de Hocton, to whom was granted free warren in Hoghton and Whitenhull, with liberty to enclose a park. John of Gaunt, king of Castile and Leon, in 9 Richard II. (1385-6), granted Sir Richard Hoghton licence to enlarge his park with sevenscore acres. The family of Hoghton have long been designated from the tower which was erected by Thomas Hoghton, in the reign of Elizabeth, from the stone of a quarry contained within the park, and completed in the year 1565, as would appear from an inscription referred to below, as well as from the record



HOGHTON TOWER—WESTERN FRONT.

of a lawsuit which Thomas Hoghton had with Bernard Townley and Ralph Holden, in 1562-3 respecting a contract for the building and other works, and which is preserved among the pleadings in the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster now in the Record Office.[1] Of this erection Dr. Kuerden says—

"This tower was build in Queen Eliz. raigne by one Tho. Houghton, who translated this manor-house, formerly placed below the hill nere unto the water side. Betwixt the inward square court and the 2d, was a very tall strong tower or gate house, which in the late and unhappy civil wars was accidentally blown up with powder, with some adjacent buildings, after the surrender thereof, and one Captain Starky with 200 soldiers were killed in that blast most wofully. The outward is defended with two lesser bastions vpon the south-west and north-west corners, besides another placed in the midst betwixt them, now serving for an outward gate-house. This stately fabrick is inuironed with a most spacious park, which in former time was so full of tymber that a man

[1] This document, a copy of which, with some interesting notes thereon was contributed to "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes" (part iv., pp. 201-2), by that indefatigable antiquary, Mr. W. A. Abram, of Blackburn, sets forth briefly that Thomas Hoghton, having resolved to build a new mansion upon Hoghton Hill, afterwards called Hoghton Tower, and having accumulated building materials for that purpose, on the 1st of November, 1561, entered into an agreement, duly drawn and attested by one Bernard Townley, described as "a waller and hewer of stone," that he should, for the space of two years at least, and longer if necessary—until the intended building were finished—direct the building operations for Mr. Hoghton. After continuing upon his work for some time, this Bernard Townley was enticed away, and induced to break his agreement with Hoghton, by Ralph Holden, of Holden Hall, in Haslingden. A stoppage of the works ensued, which necessitated an appeal to the chancery court of the duchy for redress, but with what result is not stated. The date over the archway at Hoghton points to the conclusion that, with or without the direction of Townley, Mr. Hoghton completed the erection of his house in 1565.—C.

passing through it could scarce haue seen the sun shine at middle of day ; but of later days most of it has been destroyed. It was much replenished with wild beasts, as with boars and bulls of a white and spangled coulour and red deer in great plenty, the last as yet preserved for game by the lords thereof."

The manor of Hoghton is still in the Hoghton family, and Sir Charles de Hoghton, the tenth baronet, holds a manorial court-leet for this manor yearly in the month of March or April, at which a churchwarden is chosen. King James I., in his progress from London to Edinburgh, in the year 1617, passed by the route of Lancashire, and spent three days at Hoghton Tower as the guest of Sir Richard Hoghton, in the midst of the most splendid festivities.[1] These festivities were on such a scale of magnificence that it must have been many years before the Hoghton family recovered, if they ever recovered, from the inconvenience which the lavish expenditure entailed upon them. Sir Richard Hoghton died in 1630. His heir, Sir Gilbert Hoghton, who was 39



HOGHTON TOWER—OUTER COURT.

years old at the time of his father's decease, served several years in Parliament as knight of the

[1] The following bills of fare, from a manuscript in the possession of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., serve to show with how much hospitality the royal guest and his retinue were entertained :—

"NOTES OF THE DIET AT HOGHTON TOWER, AT THE KING'S COMING THERE.

"SUNDAY'S DINNER, THE 17TH OF AUGUST.

"FOR THE LORDS' TABLE.

"*First Course.*—Pullets, boiled capon, mutton boiled, boiled chickens, shoulder of mutton roast, ducks boiled, loine of veal roast,* pullets, haunch of venison roast, burred capon, pasty of venison hot, roast turkey, veal burred, swan roast, one, and one for to-morrow, chicken pye hot, goose roasted, rabbits cold, jiggits of mutton boiled, snipe pye, breast of veal boiled, capons roast, pullet, beef roast, tongue pye cold, sprod boiled, herons roast cold, curlew pye cold, mince pye hot, custards pig roast.

"*Second Course.*—Hot pheasant, one, and one for the king, quails, six for the king, partridge, poults, artichoke pye, chickens, curlews roast, peas buttered, rabbits, ducks, plovers, red-deer pye, pig burred, hot herons roast, three of a dish, lamb roast, gammon of bacon, pigeons roast, made dish, chicken burred, pear tart, pullets and grease. dryed tongues, turkey pye, pheasant tart, hogs' cheeks dryed, turkey chicks cold.

* There is a laughable tradition, still generally current in Lancashire, that our knight-making monarch, finding it is presumed, no undubbed man worthy of the chivalrous order, knighted at the banquet in Hoghton Tower, in the warmth of his honour-bestowing liberality, a loin of beef—the part ever since called the sir-loin. Those who would credit this story have the authority of Dr. Johnson to support them, among whose explanations of the word sir in his dictionary is, that it is "a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good-humour." "Surloin," says Dr. Pegge, rector of Brindle ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. liv., p. 485), "is, I conceive, if not knighted by King James, as is reported, compounded of the French *sur*—upon, and the English *loin*, for the sake of euphony, our particles not easily submitting to composition. In proof of this, the piece of beef so called grows upon the loin, and behind the small ribs of the animal." (Nichols' "Progress of King James," vol. iii., p. 401.)

shire for the county of Lancaster. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Sir Gilbert espoused the Royalist cause, and Hoghton was garrisoned for the king. In February, 1642-(3), a body of Parliamentary troops was despatched by Sir John Seaton to demand the surrender. A few shots were fired, when, after a brief parley, the tower was given up (February 14), on the condition that the garrison was allowed to depart without molestation. Captain Starkie, son of Colonel Starkie, of Huntroyde, and his company then marched in, when they found "three great pieces of ordnance," with a good supply of arms and ammunition. But while they were congratulating themselves on their easy victory, the tower over the second gatehouse was blown up, Captain Starkie was killed, sixty of his men were killed or maimed, and the tower completely destroyed. The explosion was attributed to different causes. The Parliamentarians accused their enemies of treachery, while the Royalists attributed the explosion to accident. The author of "A Punctual



HOGHTON TOWER—INNER COURT, SHOWING THE BANQUETTING HALL.

Relation of Passages in Lancashire, this week, February 14, 1642(3),"[1] describes it as "the lamentable tragedy of those perfidious creatures whose religion will allow them to make no conse-

"SUNDAY NIGHT'S SUPPER.

"*First Course.*—Pullet, boiled capon, cold mutton, shoulder of mutton roasted, chicken boiled, cold capon, roast veal, rabbits boiled, pullet, turkey roast, pasty of venison hot, shoulder of venison roast, herons cold, sliced beef, umble pye, ducks boiled, chickens baked cold, pullet, cold, neat's-tongue pye, neat's tongue roast, sprod boiled, curlews baked turkeys baked cold, neats' feet, boiled rabbits, rabbits fried.

"*Second Course.*—Quails, poults, herons, plovers, chickens, pear tart, rabbits, pease buttered, made dish, ducks, gammon of bacon, red-deer pye, pigeons, wild-boar pye, curlew, dry neat's tongue, neat's-tongue tart, dried hog's cheek, red-deer pye.

"MONDAY MORNING'S BREAKFAST, THE 18TH OF AUGUST.

"Pullets, boiled capon, shoulder of mutton, veal roast, boiled chickens, rabbits roast, shoulder of mutton roast, chine of beef roast, pasty of venison, turkey roast, pig roast, venison roast, ducks boiled, pullet, red-deer pye cold, four capons roast, poults roast, pheasant, herons, mutton boiled, wild-boar pye, jiggits of mutton boiled, jiggits of mutton burred, gammon of bacon, chicken pye, burred capon, dried hog's cheek, umble pye, tart, made dish.

"*Labourers.*—For the pastries—John Greene, Richard Blythe, William Aldersey, Alexander Cowper; for the ranges—John Coleburne Elias James, John Rairke, Robert Dance; for boiling—John Munyer William Parkes; for pullets—John Clerke, John Bibby.

"*Chief Cooks.*—Mr. Morris, Mr. Miller."

[1] Civil War Tracts.—C.

quence of dealing treacherously with Protestants;" while the author of "The Valley of Achor" ascribes it to "that great soldiers' idol, tobacco," implying that it was caused by a spark from "the swearing, drunken, smoking" soldiers of the garrison. Sir Gilbert Hoghton died in December, 1657, and was succeeded by his second but eldest surviving son, Sir Richard Hoghton, whose eldest son and heir, Sir Charles Hoghton, was father of Sir Henry Hoghton, who represented Preston in Parliament for nearly thirty years, and died in 1768 at the advanced age of 89. His grandson, Colonel Sir Henry Hoghton, who, by royal licence dated 15th February, 1825, was authorised to take the surname of Bold in addition to and before that of Hoghton, and to bear the arms of Bold quarterly with those of Hoghton, and who died July 19, 1862, was the father with other issue of Sir Charles de Hoghton, the present baronet and owner of Hoghton Tower. On the knightly family of Hoghton quitting the tower, the building was left to decay, and let to humbler occupants, who for a time occupied the south wing, the Hoghtons taking up their residence at Walton Hall, on the banks of the Darwen, near its confluence with the Ribble, where they have long enjoyed the manor of



HOGHTON TOWER—FIREPLACE, BANQUETTING HALL.

Walton-le-Dale, in virtue of an arrangement with the Langtons, barons of Newton, referred to more particularly in the account of Walton-le-Dale.

Hoghton Tower has, within the last five and twenty years, been carefully restored from its previous ruinous condition by the present owner, who has made it his residence. The edifice shows with sufficient clearness its original strength and grandeur, and the repairs undertaken have been carried out gradually, and with a due regard to the preservation of its ancient characteristics—indeed, the main structure required little beyond the actual repair of the timbers to adapt it to the requirements of the present age. Rising in isolated pre-eminence from the rocky banks of the Darwen, the stately pile crowns the top of the hill. The western front is formed by three stately towers, of which the centre is ornamented by battlements, capitals, and mullioned windows, and at the entrance arch leading to the outer court, which is large enough for the movement of 500 or 600 men, is the figure of a knight slaying a griffin. The buildings on each side are ornamented by mouldings, fillets, balls, and mullion windows, and on the inner

DE HOGHTON OF HOGHTON TOWER.

(From Deeds, Charters, Inquisitiones, Visitations, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Sable*, three bars, *argent*.
CREST: A bull passant, *argent*.

[The ancient crest of the Hoghtons was: A bull's head, *argent*, the horns tipped, *or*, charged on the neck with three bars, *sable*.]

Leofric the Great, Earl of Mercia; died at Bromley, Aug. 31, 1057; buried at Coventry. = "The Lady Godiva," sister of Thorold de Bahenhales.

Algar, or Alfar, Earl of Mercia; died 1059; buried at Coventry. = Alversa.

Edwin, Earl of Mercia, slain 5 William I. (1070-1).

Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, slain 2 Wm. I. (1068).

Brinbric Meaw.

Agitha.

Yvo, or Ivo, de Talbois, Count of Anjou. = Lucy; buried at Spalding.

Eltret, or Ughtret; living A.D. 1106 =

Ketel, or Chetel =



ANCIENT CREST OF HOGHTON.

ROGER DE BUSLI, or BUSSEL, joint lord of Blackburn Hundred with Albert Greslet, baron of Manchester. = Matilda, illegitimate dau. of Matilde, queen of William the Conqueror, co-heir of her brother Gherbod.

Warin Bussel, baron of Penwortham, gave to Hamo Pincerna, in free marriage with his daughter, two carucates of land in Hocton and Echeliston. (Testa de Nevill.) = Matilda.

Gilbert =

Richard; d. without issue.

Albert = Letitia.

Geoffrey =

Hamo Pincerna, a direct descendant of Herneius Walter, a companion in arms of the Conqueror. = ... with whom her father gave two carucates of land in Hoton (Hoghton) and Echelstone (Eccleston).

Wm. Fitz-Gilbert, assumed the name of Lancaster.

Gundred, or Guindreda, d. of William, Earl of Warren, by Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh, Count of Vermandois, and relict of Roger, Earl of Warwick.

Adam =

William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal; steward of Henry II. =

William de Lancaster; living 1176; held a bovate of land in Lea, *temp.* Henry II., from which place his descendants took their surname. =

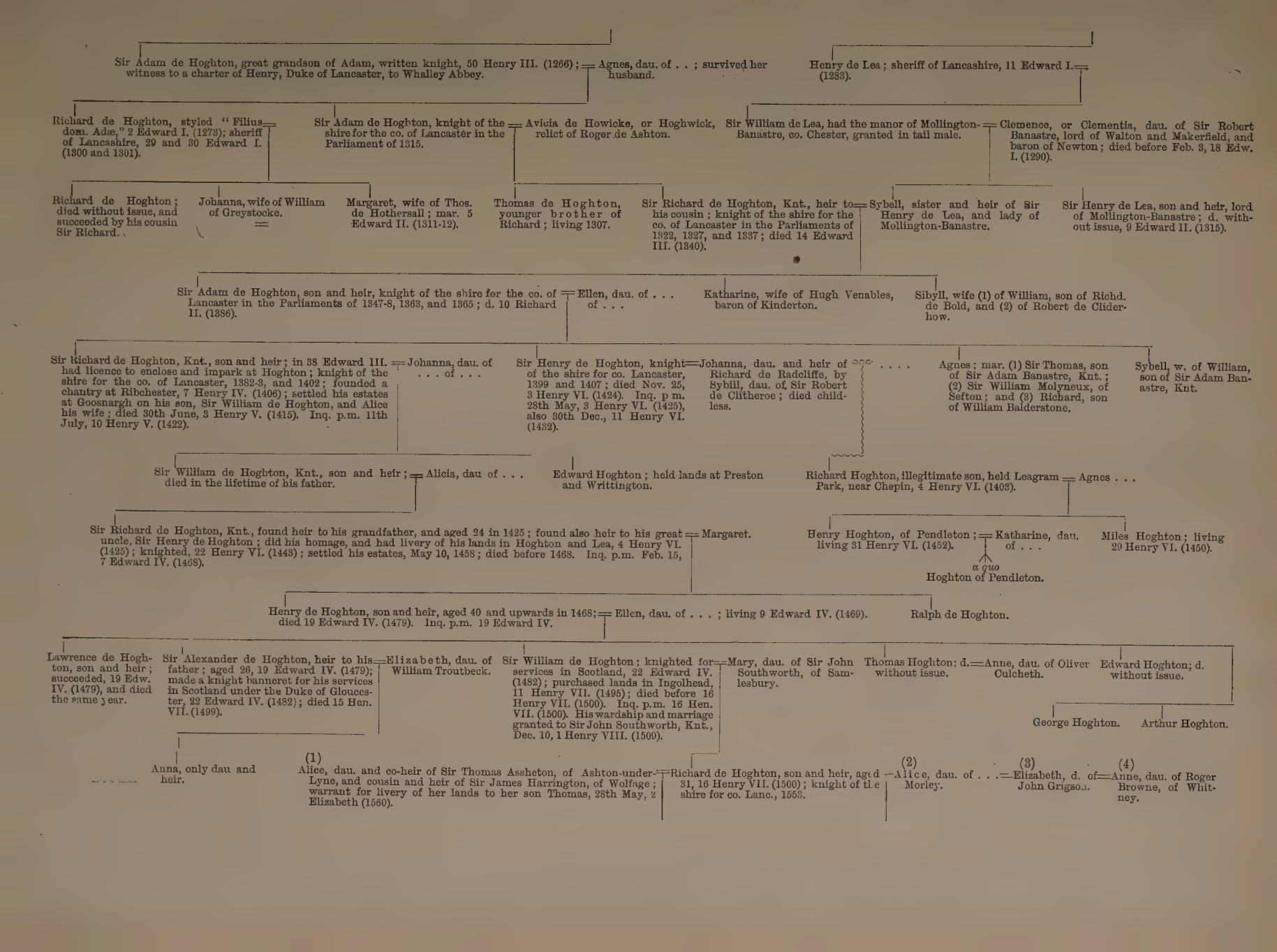
William de Hocton; in 5 Stephen (1140) gave ten marks of gold to have to wife the widow of Geoffrey de Favare, with her lands, and the custody of her son till he be knighted. =

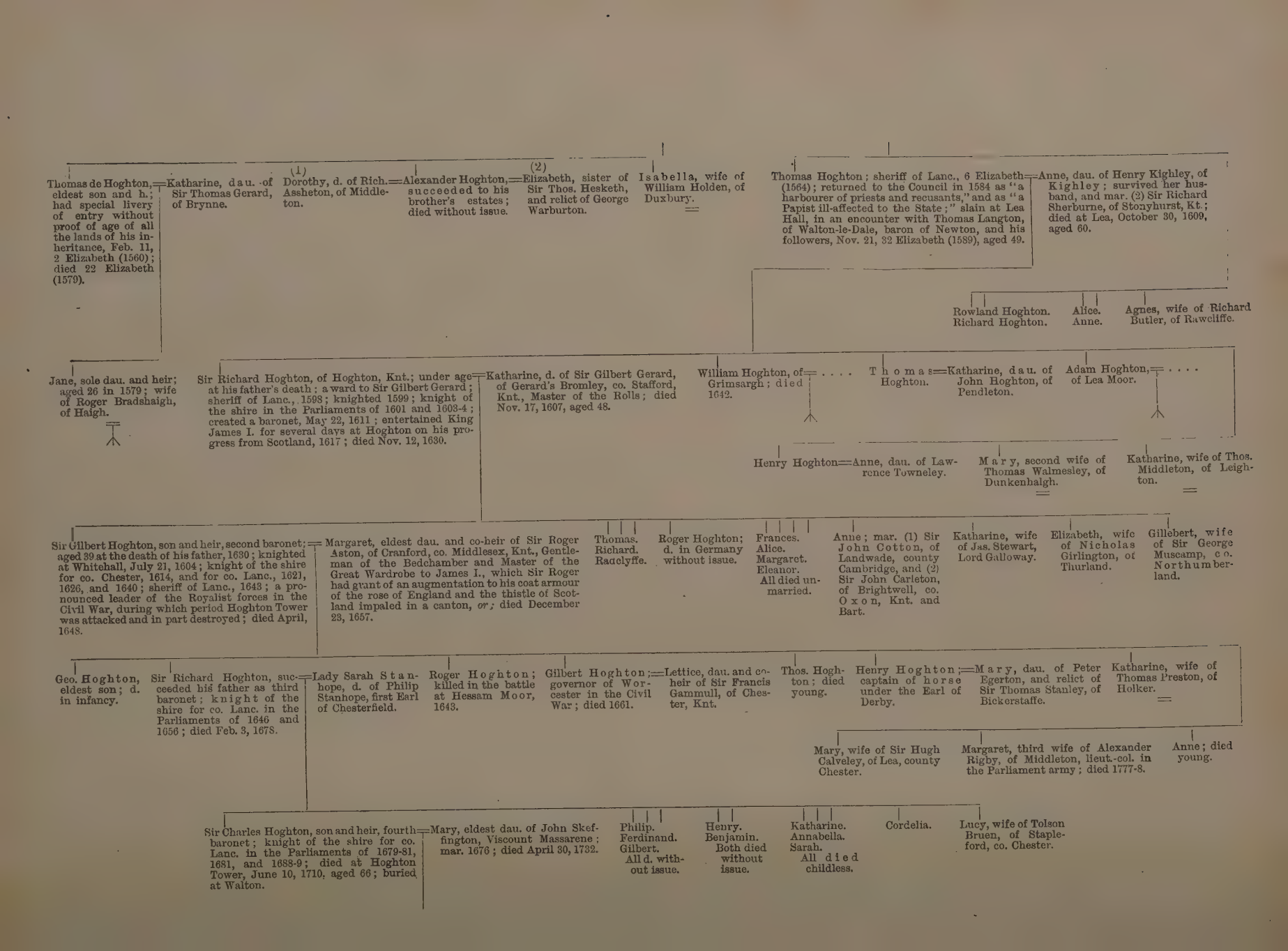
William de Lancaster; died without issue.

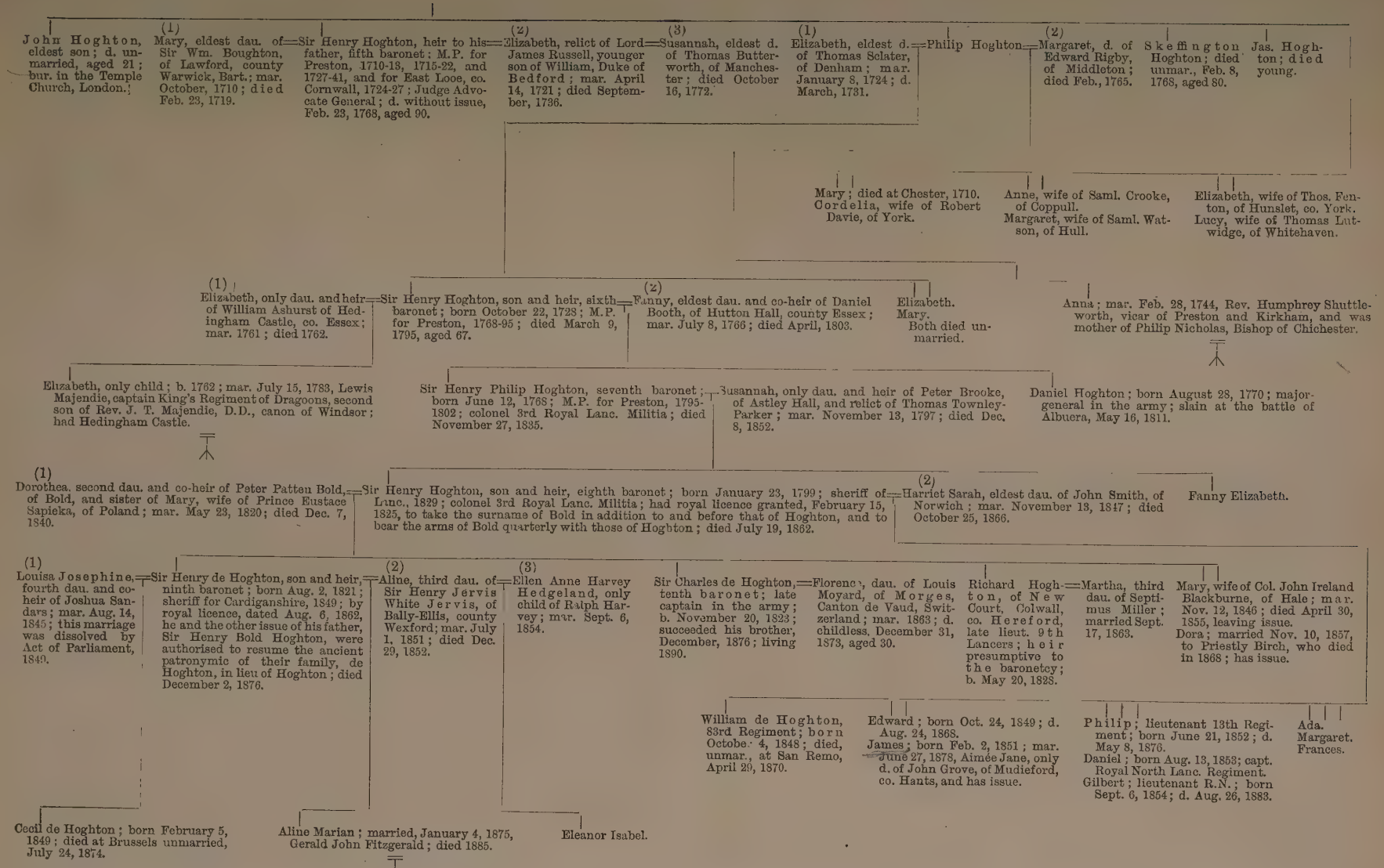
Henry de Lea, settled at French Lea on the Ribble, and held English Lea also; living 1208; styled baron of Kendal and governor of Lancaster Castle. =

Adam de Hocton; had one carucate of land in Hocton, *temp.* Henry II. =

John de Lea; living 1244 =


Sir Adam de Hoghton, great grandson of Adam, written knight, 50 Henry III. (1266); witness to a charter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to Whalley Abbey.
Agnes, dau. of . . ; survived her husband.
Henry de Lea; sheriff of Lancashire, 11 Edward I. (1283).
Richard de Hoghton, styled "Filius dom. Adæ," 2 Edward I. (1273); sheriff of Lancashire, 29 and 30 Edward I. (1300 and 1301).
Sir Adam de Hoghton, knight of the shire for the co. of Lancaster in the Parliament of 1315.
Alicia de Howicke, or Hoghwick, relict of Roger de Ashton.
Sir William de Lea, had the manor of Mollington-Banastre, co. Chester, granted in tail male.
Clemence, or Clementia, dau. of Sir Robert Banastre, lord of Walton and Makerfield, and baron of Newton; died before Feb. 3, 18 Edw. I. (1290).
Richard de Hoghton; died without issue, and succeeded by his cousin Sir Richard.
Johanna, wife of William of Greystocke.
Margaret, wife of Thos. de Hothersall; mar. 5 Edward II. (1311-12).
Thomas de Hoghton, younger brother of Richard; living 1307.
Sir Richard de Hoghton, Knt., heir to his cousin; knight of the shire for the co. of Lancaster in the Parliaments of 1322, 1327, and 1337; died 14 Edward III. (1340).
Sybell, sister and heir of Sir Henry de Lea, and lady of Mollington-Banastre.
Sir Henry de Lea, son and heir, lord of Mollington-Banastre; d. without issue, 9 Edward II. (1315).
Sir Adam de Hoghton, son and heir, knight of the shire for the co. of Lancaster in the Parliaments of 1347-8, 1363, and 1365; d. 10 Richard II. (1386).
Ellen, dau. of . . . of . . .
Katharine, wife of Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton.
Sibyll, wife (1) of William, son of Richd. de Bold, and (2) of Robert de Clideroh.
Sir Richard de Hoghton, Knt., son and heir; in 38 Edward III. had licence to enclose and impark at Hoghton; knight of the shire for the co. of Lancaster, 1382-3, and 1402; founded a chantry at Ribchester, 7 Henry IV. (1406); settled his estates at Goosnargh on his son, Sir William de Hoghton, and Alice his wife; died 30th June, 3 Henry V. (1415). Inq. p.m. 11th July, 10 Henry V. (1422).
Johanna, dau. of . . . of . . .
Sir Henry de Hoghton, knight of the shire for co. Lancaster, 1399 and 1407; died Nov. 25, 3 Henry VI. (1424). Inq. p.m. 28th May, 3 Henry VI. (1425), also 30th Dec., 11 Henry VI. (1432).
Johanna, dau. and heir of Richard de Radcliffe, by Sybill, dau. of Sir Robert de Clitheroe; died childless.
. . . .
Agnes; mar. (1) Sir Thomas, son of Sir Adam Banastre, Knt.; (2) Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton; and (3) Richard, son of William Balderstone.
Sybell, w. of William, son of Sir Adam Banastre, Knt.
Sir William de Hoghton, Knt., son and heir; died in the lifetime of his father.
Alicia, dau of . . .
Edward Hoghton; held lands at Preston and Writtington.
Richard Hoghton, illegitimate son, held Leagram Park, near Chepin, 4 Henry VI. (1403).
Agnes . . .
Sir Richard de Hoghton, Knt., found heir to his grandfather, and aged 24 in 1425; found also heir to his great uncle, Sir Henry de Hoghton; did his homage, and had livery of his lands in Hoghton and Lea, 4 Henry VI. (1425); knighted, 22 Henry VI. (1443); settled his estates, May 10, 1458; died before 1468. Inq. p.m. Feb. 15, 7 Edward IV. (1468).
Margaret.
Henry Hoghton, of Pendleton; living 31 Henry VI. (1452).
Katharine, dau. of . . .
Miles Hoghton; living 29 Henry VI. (1450).
a quo
Hoghton of Pendleton.
Henry de Hoghton, son and heir, aged 40 and upwards in 1468; died 19 Edward IV. (1479). Inq. p.m. 19 Edward IV.
Ellen, dau. of . . . ; living 9 Edward IV. (1469).
Ralph de Hoghton.
Lawrence de Hoghton, son and heir; succeeded, 19 Edw. IV. (1479), and died the same year.
Sir Alexander de Hoghton, heir to his father; aged 26, 19 Edward IV. (1479); made a knight banneret for his services in Scotland under the Duke of Gloucester, 22 Edward IV. (1482); died 15 Hen. VII. (1499).
Elizabeth, dau. of William Troutbeck.
Sir William de Hoghton; knighted for services in Scotland, 22 Edward IV. (1482); purchased lands in Ingolhead, 11 Henry VII. (1495); died before 16 Henry VII. (1500). Inq. p.m. 16 Hen. VII. (1500). His wardship and marriage granted to Sir John Southworth, Knt., Dec. 10, 1 Henry VIII. (1509).
Mary, dau. of Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury.
Thomas Hoghton; d. without issue.
Anne, dau. of Oliver Culcheth.
Edward Hoghton; d. without issue.
George Hoghton.
Arthur Hoghton.
Anna, only dau and heir.
(1)
Alice, dau. and co-heir of Sir Thomas Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and cousin and heir of Sir James Harrington, of Wolfage; warrant for livery of her lands to her son Thomas, 28th May, 2 Elizabeth (1560).
Richard de Hoghton, son and heir, aged 31, 16 Henry VII. (1500); knight of the shire for co. Lanc., 1553.
(2)
Alice, dau. of . . .
Morley.
(3)
Elizabeth, d. of John Grigson.
(4)
Anne, dau. of Roger Browne, of Whitney.


Thomas de Hoghton, eldest son and h.; had special livery of entry without proof of age of all the lands of his inheritance, Feb. 11, 2 Elizabeth (1560); died 22 Elizabeth (1579).
Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Brynne.
(1) Dorothy, d. of Rich. Assheton, of Middleton.
Alexander Hoghton, succeeded to his brother's estates; died without issue.
(2) Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thos. Hesketh, and relict of George Warburton.
Isabella, wife of William Holden, of Duxbury.
Thomas Hoghton; sheriff of Lanc., 6 Elizabeth (1564); returned to the Council in 1584 as "a harbourer of priests and recusants," and as "a Papist ill-affected to the State;" slain at Lea Hall, in an encounter with Thomas Langton, of Walton-le-Dale, baron of Newton, and his followers, Nov. 21, 32 Elizabeth (1589), aged 49.
Anne, dau. of Henry Kighley, of Kighley; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, Kt.; died at Lea, October 30, 1609, aged 60.
Rowland Hoghton.
Richard Hoghton.
Alice.
Anne.
Agnes, wife of Richard Butler, of Rawcliffe.
Jane, sole dau. and heir; aged 26 in 1579; wife of Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh.
Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton, Knt.; under age at his father's death; a ward to Sir Gilbert Gerard; sheriff of Lanc., 1598; knighted 1599; knight of the shire in the Parliaments of 1601 and 1603-4; created a baronet, May 22, 1611; entertained King James I. for several days at Hoghton on his progress from Scotland, 1617; died Nov. 12, 1630.
Katharine, d. of Sir Gilbert Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, co. Stafford, Knt., Master of the Rolls; died Nov. 17, 1607, aged 48.
William Hoghton, of Grimsargh; died 1642.
. . . .
Thomas Hoghton.
Katharine, dau. of John Hoghton, of Pendleton.
Adam Hoghton, of Lea Moor.
. . . .
Henry Hoghton
Anne, dau. of Lawrence Towneley.
Mary, second wife of Thomas Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh.
Katharine, wife of Thos. Middleton, of Leighton.
Sir Gilbert Hoghton, son and heir, second baronet; aged 39 at the death of his father, 1630; knighted at Whitehall, July 21, 1604; knight of the shire for co. Chester, 1614, and for co. Lanc., 1621, 1626, and 1640; sheriff of Lanc., 1643; a pronounced leader of the Royalist forces in the Civil War, during which period Hoghton Tower was attacked and in part destroyed; died April, 1648.
Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir of Sir Roger Aston, of Cranford, co. Middlesex, Knt., Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Master of the Great Wardrobe to James I., which Sir Roger had grant of an augmentation to his coat armour of the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland impaled in a canton, *or*; died December 23, 1657.
Thomas.
Richard.
Radclyffe.
Roger Hoghton; d. in Germany without issue.
Frances.
Alice.
Margaret.
Eleanor.
All died unmarried.
Anne; mar. (1) Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, county Cambridge, and (2) Sir John Carleton, of Brightwell, co. Oxon, Knt. and Bart.
Katharine, wife of Jas. Stewart, Lord Galloway.
Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Girlington, of Thurland.
Gillebert, wife of Sir George Muscamp, co. Northumberland.
Geo. Hoghton, eldest son; d. in infancy.
Sir Richard Hoghton, succeeded his father as third baronet; knight of the shire for co. Lanc. in the Parliaments of 1646 and 1656; died Feb. 3, 1678.
Lady Sarah Stanhope, d. of Philip Stanhope, first Earl of Chesterfield.
Roger Hoghton; killed in the battle at Hessam Moor, 1643.
Gilbert Hoghton; governor of Worcester in the Civil War; died 1661.
Lettice, dau. and co-heir of Sir Francis Gammull, of Chester, Knt.
Thos. Hoghton; died young.
Henry Hoghton; captain of horse under the Earl of Derby.
Mary, dau. of Peter Egerton, and relict of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Bickerstaffe.
Katharine, wife of Thomas Preston, of Holker.
Mary, wife of Sir Hugh Calveley, of Lea, county Chester.
Margaret, third wife of Alexander Rigby, of Middleton, lieut.-col. in the Parliament army; died 1777-8.
Anne; died young.
Sir Charles Hoghton, son and heir, fourth baronet; knight of the shire for co. Lanc. in the Parliaments of 1679-81, 1681, and 1688-9; died at Hoghton Tower, June 10, 1710, aged 66; buried at Walton.
Mary, eldest dau. of John Skeffington, Viscount Massarene; mar. 1676; died April 30, 1732.
Philip.
Ferdinand.
Gilbert.
All d. without issue.
Henry.
Benjamin.
Both died without issue.
Katharine.
Annabella.
Sarah.
All died childless.
Cordelia.
Lucy, wife of Tolson Bruen, of Stapleford, co. Chester.


John Hoghton, eldest son; d. unmarried, aged 21; bur. in the Temple Church, London.
(1) Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Boughton, of Lawford, county Warwick, Bart.; mar. October, 1710; died Feb. 23, 1719.
Sir Henry Hoghton, heir to his father, fifth baronet: M.P. for Preston, 1710-13, 1715-22, and 1727-41, and for East Looe, co. Cornwall, 1724-27; Judge Advocate General; d. without issue, Feb. 23, 1763, aged 90.
(2) Elizabeth, relict of Lord James Russell, younger son of William, Duke of Bedford; mar. April 14, 1721; died September, 1736.
(3) Susannah, eldest d. of Thomas Butterworth, of Manchester; died October 16, 1772.
(1) Elizabeth, eldest d. of Thomas Sclater, of Denham; mar. January 8, 1724; d. March, 1731.
Philip Hoghton
(2) Margaret, d. of Edward Rigby, of Middleton; died Feb., 1765.
Skeffington Hoghton; died unmar., Feb. 8, 1768, aged 80.
Jas. Hoghton; died young.
Mary; died at Chester, 1710.
Cordelia, wife of Robert Davie, of York.
Anne, wife of Saml. Crooke, of Coppull.
Margaret, wife of Saml. Watson, of Hull.
Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Fenton, of Hunslet, co. York.
Lucy, wife of Thomas Lutwidge, of Whitehaven.
(1) Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of William Ashurst of Hedingham Castle, co. Essex; mar. 1761; died 1762.
Sir Henry Hoghton, son and heir, sixth baronet; born October 22, 1723; M.P. for Preston, 1768-95; died March 9, 1795, aged 67.
(2) Fanny, eldest dau. and co-heir of Daniel Booth, of Hutton Hall, county Essex; mar. July 8, 1766; died April, 1803.
Elizabeth. Mary. Both died unmarried.
Anna; mar. Feb. 28, 1744, Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, vicar of Preston and Kirkham, and was mother of Philip Nicholas, Bishop of Chichester.
Elizabeth, only child; b. 1762; mar. July 15, 1783, Lewis Majendie, captain King's Regiment of Dragoons, second son of Rev. J. T. Majendie, D.D., canon of Windsor; had Hedingham Castle.
Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, seventh baronet; born June 12, 1768; M.P. for Preston, 1795-1802; colonel 3rd Royal Lanc. Militia; died November 27, 1835.
Susannah, only dau. and heir of Peter Brooke, of Astley Hall, and relict of Thomas Townley-Parker; mar. November 13, 1797; died Dec. 8, 1852.
Daniel Hoghton; born August 28, 1770; major-general in the army; slain at the battle of Albuera, May 16, 1811.
(1) Dorothea, second dau. and co-heir of Peter Patten Bold, of Bold, and sister of Mary, wife of Prince Eustace Sapieka, of Poland; mar. May 23, 1820; died Dec. 7, 1840.
Sir Henry Hoghton, son and heir, eighth baronet; born January 23, 1799; sheriff of Lanc., 1829; colonel 3rd Royal Lanc. Militia; had royal licence granted, February 15, 1825, to take the surname of Bold in addition to and before that of Hoghton, and to bear the arms of Bold quarterly with those of Hoghton; died July 19, 1862.
(2) Harriet Sarah, eldest dau. of John Smith, of Norwich; mar. November 13, 1847; died October 25, 1866.
Fanny Elizabeth.
(1) Louisa Josephine, fourth dau. and co-heir of Joshua Sandars; mar. Aug. 14, 1845; this marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, 1849.
Sir Henry de Hoghton, son and heir, ninth baronet; born Aug. 2, 1821; sheriff for Cardiganshire, 1849; by royal licence, dated Aug. 6, 1862, he and the other issue of his father, Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, were authorised to resume the ancient patronymic of their family, de Hoghton, in lieu of Hoghton; died December 2, 1876.
(2) Aline, third dau. of Sir Henry Jervis White Jervis, of Bally-Ellis, county Wexford; mar. July 1, 1851; died Dec. 29, 1852.
(3) Ellen Anne Harvey Hedgeland, only child of Ralph Harvey; mar. Sept. 6, 1854.
Sir Charles de Hoghton, tenth baronet; late captain in the army; b. November 20, 1823; succeeded his brother, December, 1876; living 1890.
Florence, dau. of Louis Moyard, of Morges, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland; mar. 1863; d. childless. December 31, 1873, aged 30.
Richard Hoghton, of New Court, Colwall, co. Hereford, late lieut. 9th Lancers; heir presumptive to the baronetcy; b. May 20, 1828.
Martha, third dau. of Septimus Miller; married Sept. 17, 1863.
Mary, wife of Col. John Ireland Blackburne, of Hale; mar. Nov. 12, 1846; died April 30, 1855, leaving issue.
Dora; married Nov. 10, 1857, to Priestly Birch, who died in 1868; has issue.
William de Hoghton, 83rd Regiment; born Octobe. 4, 1848; died, unmar., at San Remo, April 29, 1870.
Edward; born Oct. 24, 1849; d. Aug. 24, 1868.
James; born Feb. 2, 1851; mar. June 27, 1878, Aimée Jane, only d. of John Grove, of Mudieford, co. Hants, and has issue.
Philip; lieutenant 13th Regiment; born June 21, 1852; d. May 8, 1876.
Daniel; born Aug. 13, 1853; capt. Royal North Lanc. Regiment.
Gilbert; lieutenant R.N.; born Sept. 6, 1854; d. Aug. 26, 1883.
Ada. Margaret. Frances.
Cecil de Hoghton; born February 5, 1849; died at Brussels unmarried, July 24, 1874.
Aline Marian; married, January 4, 1875, Gerald John Fitzgerald; died 1885.
Eleanor Isabel.

wall, over the gateway, is the family arms, carved in stone in the reign of Elizabeth, with the initials T.H. and the date 1565. The great hall, a spacious apartment 54 feet long and 25 feet 9 inches in width, with two octagonally-ended bays at each end of the high table, occupies the north side of the upper quadrangle. It is approached by a circular flight of steps, and is lighted by high and wide mullioned and transomed windows. The music-gallery at one end still remains, and also the old fireplace on the north side, the low arch of which is ornamented with bulls' heads, the ancient crest of the Hoghtons. The walls are plain, and the ceiling is divided by five beams ornamented with a geometrical pattern of moulded ribs. All the principal rooms upstairs are wainscotted. One apartment, at the south-west corner of the upper quadrangle, is vulgarly called the Guinea Room, from gilt circles being introduced in the pattern in which the panels are painted. The King's Bedroom, where James I. slept, like the Royal Parlour on the east side of the inner court, has little that is suggestive of royalty remaining, except that in the latter there are ornamented chairs with richly-carved frames. The domestic chapel, which stood at the easterly end of the great hall, deflected somewhat from the square of the main building, in order to secure correct orientation. It continued to be used as a place of worship generations after the tower was abandoned as a family residence, but was subsequently allowed to fall into a state of ruin. At the southern foot of the ridge of Hoghton Tower is Riley Green, the residence of a Lancashire family who were seated here in the time of Charles I., and were then called "Riley of the Green." Hoghton Chapel, in this township, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1824, and is a commodious but plain stone structure, seated near the village of Hoghton. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the vicar of Leyland, valued at £155 per annum, and the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, B.A. (1853), is the present incumbent. The church contains 400 sittings, of which 120 are free. There is at Hoghton Bottoms a commodious Methodist chapel, built in the year 1790.

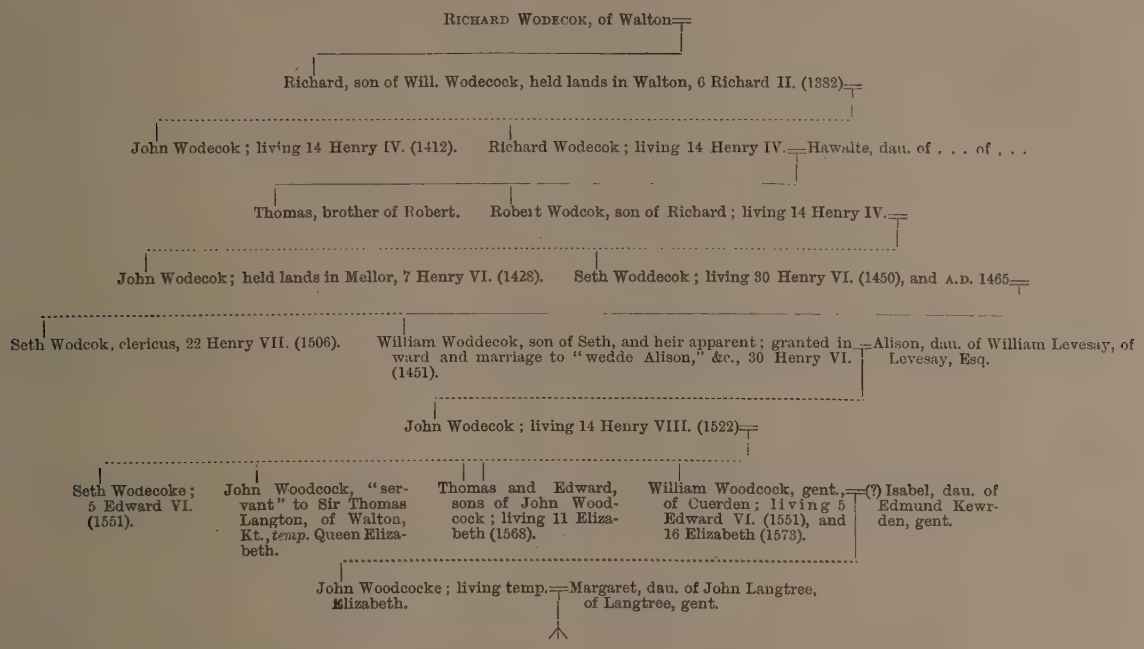
The alum-mines at the foot of the hill, which were in full operation in the early part of the seventeenth century, are no longer worked, and are scarcely known to exist by many of the inhabitants.

CUERDEN.—The manor of Cuerden consists of two carucates of land, which, together with Sephton and Thornton, were given by Roger de Poictou either to William or to Vivian de Molines (it is uncertain which), founder of the Molyneux family of Sefton. William de Molines appears eighteenth on the roll of Battle Abbey. "Robert de Mulas," placed in the Sefton pedigrees as grandson of Vivian, "gave two carucates of land in Kardon in marriage with his sister to Siward, son of Avote," says the "Testa de Nevill," [1] continuing, "and now Henry, his brother, holds those carucates for a knight's service. And out of those carucates he gave three acres of land to St. Mary of Cokersand in alms." In the "Rentale de Cokersand" for 1501,[2] among the tenants of "Freeholds in Salforthshire," we have "wife of Johīs Molinux holds land in Haghton, 6s. 8d." And we also find among "Freeholds in Leylandshire," "Ric. Wyrdyn holds land in Kerden, 12d." Roger, the son and heir of Henry de Kuerden, gave his lands to Gilbert Woodcock, whose daughter and heir was married to Robert Banastre, baron of Newton and lord of Walton, in the latter end of the reign of Henry III. The Woodcocks continued to hold lands in Cuerden long after this time, and were resident at Woodcock Hall, on Cuerden Green, until near the close of the last century. Kuerden, the antiquary, who was related to the family, writing more than two centuries ago, says: "There is another fayr built hous, but not altogether so modish as the last (Cuerden Hall) upon the lower Kuerden Green, commonly called the Crow Trees, being the antient inheritance of Mr. John Woodcoc and his family for four or five hundred years." Of this family was John Woodcock, a Franciscan priest, who was executed at Lancaster for his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion during the civil wars in 1646. Thomas Woodcock, the lineal descendant and representative of this Mr. John Woodcock, died about the year 1780, leaving two daughters his coheirs—Isabella, who died unmarried in 1785; and Alice, who, in 1763, married William Winstanley, of Bannister Hall, descended through a younger branch from the Winstanleys of Winstanley.[3] She died in 1828 in her 87th year, and was buried at Walton-le-Dale. Her son, William Winstanley, of Woolton Lodge and Chaigeley Manor (grandfather of the present William Alfred Winstanley, of Chaigeley Manor), sold Woodcock Hall and the lands adjacent thereto, and thus passed from the ancient family of that name Woodcock Hall, or the Crow Trees, as it is sometimes called, from a neighbouring rookery still existing, though shorn of much of its earlier importance. It is now the property of Thomas Townley-Parker, Esq. The following pedigree, compiled by Thomas Helsby, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., the learned editor of Ormerod's "Cheshire," from original evidences in his possession, will show the descent of the earlier stock:—

[1] "Testa de Nevill," p. 402. These quotations have been corrected, having been inaccurately given in the text of 1835.—B. H.

[2] Chetham Society's series, lvii.

[3] A paper on this family, from the pen of Captain A. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., appeared in "The Reliquary," vol. xv., pp. 13-14.—C.



Robert Banastre, lord of Kuerden, granted the lordship, in 3 Edward II. (1309-10), to Ingelram, the son of Laurence Amilcorn, and in 8 Edward II. (1314-5), Richard, the son of William de Amilcorn, gave the entire manor, with its appendencies, to Robert de Chernoc and his heirs. Descending in the family of Chernoc, it passed to a younger branch of the Charnocks of Leyland, until 12 Henry VIII., when Richard Charnock, of Leyland, conveyed it in exchange for other lands to Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, by a deed dated January 10, 12 Henry VIII.[1] (1521). Sir Thomas Langton, in the reign of Elizabeth, died without male issue, leaving his sister Joan, married to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq., who died in 33 Elizabeth (1590). The manor now descended in the family of Fleetwood to Sir Richard Fleetwood, of Colwick, in the county of Stafford, Bart., whose son and heir, Thomas Fleetwood, married Ann, one of the daughters and now coheirs of Christopher Banastre, Esq.

"Within this manor," says Dr. Kuerden, "standeth an antient fabrick cald Keurden Hall, belonging to Christopher Banastre de Banc, and below it on the west side of London [road] another fayr square fabrick, a brick building adorned about with tall pyne and fir trees, situated pleasantly upon the edge of Keurden Green, not long since built in a fayr court, and a spacious orchard and garden on the south side thereof, planted by Ri. Keurden Dr of Physic, being an antient inheritance descended upon him, and hath continued in his precedent ancestors from K. Stephen's Raigne, then given in marriage to the original of that family, Sywardus filius Anti, with a daughter of the son of Vivian Molineux, who held that lordship, 2 car. of land by the service of ¼ of a kt fee. This inheritance hath continued intirely in the Dr's family to this day, though the lordship itself hath been twice or thrice alienated."

RICHARD KUERDEN, M.D., physician and antiquary, descended of "an ancient Family of H(enry) I. or King Stephen date," of which he was the lineal descendant, was the son of Gilbert Kuerden, of Kuerden, near Preston, and born about 1620. He was educated in a school at Leyland, under Mr. Sherburn, of whom he speaks highly, and was admitted a commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 1638, under Dr. Sanders, then principal, at which time he says he "could have given a good account of schoole learning," was a tolerable mathematician, and could have read a chapter in the Hebrew Bible or Psalms. He remained at Oxford until the breaking out of the rebellion, and then removed to Cambridge, where, in 1642, he commenced bachelor of arts in Emanuel College, and continued till 1646. On the surrender of Oxford to the king's forces, in 1646, Kuerden returned to St. Mary Hall, where, on the 22nd of March, he was incorporated, and shortly after proceeded master of arts. He was afterwards elected vice-principal of his college, and became tutor to most of the scholars during a period of seven years, having generally thirty pupils. In these difficult times Mr. Kuerden supported himself, in common with others of the halls of Oxford, entirely by his own means. Among other offers, having received a nomination from the vice-chancellor of the office of proctor of the University, in consequence of a lapse from other colleges, and not feeling inclined to submit to the existing government, he refused the honour, and applied himself to the study of physic. From 1637 to 1651 there were no public acts or commencements, consequently he could not proceed; but in 1652 he was proposed by Dr. Clayton, Regius Professor of Medicine, to be replicant in the act of that year to all inceptors in physic, and his nomination received the approval of the convocation. This office qualified him for the degree of doctor of physic, and he was accordingly registered and paid the dues; but not liking the oaths administered in those days to such as competed publicly, he demurred appearing, and, consenting to the loss of seniority in the University, deferred his completion till better times, and settled at Preston as a physician. On the restoration, however, he took the oaths; and on the 26th of March, 1663, was actually created doctor of physic. Possessing a taste for antiquities, he applied himself during his leisure hours to that study, and

[1] Dr. Kuerden. A copy of this deed, differing only in date (January 14), is contained in Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2042, fol. 31.

being directed by his worthy friend Mr. Norrow, contemplated, in conjunction with Mr. Christopher Townley, of Carr Hall, a history of the county of Lancaster. With this view he carefully perused and abstracted all the records in the Tower of London relating to the county, the Domesday Book in the Tally Office,[1] the records at Westminster, in the Rolls Chapel, the Duchy Office at Gray's Inn, the Pells, and many other offices; also what remained in the Chancery Court and the Common Pleas, and other less public courts within the county. Mr. Townley, likewise, during a period of forty years, had already obtained the perusal of most of the records belonging to the nobility and gentry of the county, and had transcribed from them in twenty-four volumes folio more than three hundred thousand abstracts.

Having agreed to unite their efforts, and to join in the expense necessary for the completion of this great undertaking, they stipulated that "if either party dyed before Impressure, the Survyvor to have the other's Manuscripts to himselfe." Elated with this scheme, the doctor wrote to his brother-in-law, Randle Holme,[2] of Chester, informing him of their plan. By Mr. Townley's death, in August, 1674, Dr. Kuerden became sole possessor, and the papers and books continued with him unemployed for a length of time. In this design of writing the history of Lancashire, the doctor received the patronage and encouragement of Sir William Dugdale, who made him his deputy and marshal during a visitation of the county for the purpose of disclaiming publicly, at the assizes at Lancaster, all those persons pretending to have coats of arms who could not prove their right. This he performed to Sir William's entire satisfaction, and engrossed the documents in the civil and ecclesiastical courts of the county. One great reason which retarded the appearance of his intended history, and of some other works which he also contemplated, was the publication of Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, a performance which discouraged many from prosecuting such undertakings from a fear of their inability to produce anything like a parallel to that excellent and accurate specimen of topography. In July and August, 1688, however, he issued proposals for publication: the work was called 'Brigantia Lancastriensis Restaurata: Or a History of the Honorable Dukedom or County Palatine of Lancaster," which, he said, was composed and laid ready for the press in five folio volumes. The scope of the history, according to the doctor's own showing, was as follows:—

"The first thing necessary to premise a *General* Hystery of the County Palatine. 1st. By way of bondaring it from al other Counteys, as it was the Earldom of Roger Pictavensis, after the Conquest of England. 2dly. By description of the Rivers thereof, from their orriginals to the western Ocean; and wher al the sytes of the Gentlemen houses that are adjacent to any of the Ryvers. 3dly. A description of the post and other public Roads; whether passing, 1st. directly forward, 2dly, or travvers the county, 3rd, or oblicly; and, in passing, to observe what castles, Tower, embatld, or specious house belonging to the nobility or gentry in the county. What Towns, Abbeys, priorys, churches, chapels, scholes, Hospitalls, monument on the road, bridges, Boats, and posts, or other guides in dangerous places over water, or sands, windmills, forests, parks, warens, meres, mosses, woods, quarrys of al sorts, and the usual distances from town to town. 4thly. The bondry of each Hundred, with the antiqua nomina villarum within the same; in what parish or Barony they are; to what abbey or priory belong; whether native or alien; or what men are lords thereof; if market, on what days; if fayres, how oft, and how long, and when.

"The *particular* Hystery into so many bookes.—1. Historia Regalis of the Conquest of England by W. Duke of Normandy. A Catalogue of all that held any land in capite de R., in Domesday Book, through every County in England. A Catalogue of such Syrnames as came over with W. C. A Catalogue of All such Tenants of the Conquer., and what lands they held of him in various Countyes within the Kingdom—in what County, under what Title. 2*d.* Hystoria Comitatuum, of the primary Earls of Lancaster. 1. Rog. Pictavensis, Earle of Lancaster; attainted about the 18 of W. C.; restored by W. Rufus, and made an Earl Palatinat; extirpated with his whole family. 2. Stephen E. of Bloys, made Earl of Lancaster; and, after the death of H(enry) I., usurped the kingdome of England. 3. Ranulph E. of Chester, both by K. Stephen and H. fitz Empress, made E. of Lancaster; had it but till the death of K. Stephen. 4. W. le Gross, younger Son to K. Stephen, by agreement bxt Stephen and H. fitz Empress, to enjoy what his father had before he was Earl of Lancaster; but dyed on his return with the King from the siedg of Tholose. 5. Jo. Earl Morton, made by his brother E. of Lancaster, after whos death became king of England, and confirmed to many Theins and Drenches, Estats given whilst E. of Moreton and Lancaster. 6. H. 3rd made piers de Sabaudia, his uncle, amongst other grants, E. of Lancaster, whos Estate and Hous of Savoy became afterwards part of the Dutchy of Lancaster. 7. Thomas, his eldest son, made by K. Edw. I., his brother, E. of Lancaster; but beheaded at Pontefract. 8. H. his brother, Act of Treason against Tho reversed in Parliament, became Earl of Lanc. as heir to Tho. his Brother; after whos death, 9. H. his son succeeded Earl of Lancaster. The several transactions of all the Earls, and donations of lands and marriages fully declared.

3rd. Hystoria Lanc. Baronagialis, whilst a palatinat Earldome; the particular Baronages assigned them.—1. Vice Comes de Derby, Godfrid, Peverel, Ferars. 2. Castellanus de Leverpul, Molineux family. 3. Baro de Widness, shortly divided bxt Lacy and Grelley, Baron of Manchester, by cohers in marrag. 4. Baro de Warington, first paganus villers, afterwards Butler. 5. Baro de Newton, not very manifest till K. John dayes. 6. Baro de Manchester, Grelle, afterwards West. 7. Baro de Ratchdale, Balwinus [Teutonicus], afterwards Byron. 8. Baro de Clidero, Lacy. 9. Baro de Penwortham, Bussel, afterwards Lacy. 10. Baro de Hornby, Montbegon. 11. Baro de Furness, michel flemings. 12. Baro de Wiersdale and Dalton, W. de Lancaster. 13. Baro de Weeton and Amounderness, Theobald Walter, Pinc. Hiberniæ. The transactions of each of the Barons in particular, and their donations of Inferior fees, with lesser franchises and pledges. Of what Attendancies and General Servants in their family, as well as in the Earl, and the several dutys of each of them, and other serjantys towards their housekeeping.

"4th. 1. Hystoria Valvasoria, seu Hundredarii; and the dutys of them, and their subofficers. 2. Cap. of Thains, and the Drenches, seu coloni: what due from them, and what provision of meat and vestment for king or patron's use."[3]

From the Banasters the manor and mansion passed to the Parkers, and Thomas Townley-Parker, son of the late Robert Townley-Parker, Esq., is now lord of Cuerden. Cuerden Hall was greatly enlarged and beautified by the father of the present owner, Robert Townley-Parker, Esq., and is justly considered one of the first gentlemen's seats in the county. A court-leet is held for Cuerden yearly.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS.—This lordship, divided by the Lostock into the east and west parts, contained two carucates of land, one of which was given by Richard Bussel, second baron of Pen-

[1] The copy in the Tally Office is an abridgment of the Domesday Book, the original record being in the Chapter House of Westminster.

[2] See vol. i., p. 82, for an extract from this letter.

[3] The magnificent structure announced in this prospectus was never raised. All that was done towards the "History of Lancashire" by Dr. Kuerden and his coadjutor, beyond the collection of abstracts, was an outline of the preface, an unfinished history of Roman Britain, and a small portion of the parish of Leyland, which is also incomplete. Of Dr. Kuerden's manuscript collections, eight volumes are preserved in the Heralds' College in London, two are in the Chetham Library at Manchester, and one is among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, the bulk of each relating to the county of Lancaster, but mostly interspersed with extraneous matter, and written in a very illegible hand, with many abbreviations. Dr. Kuerden was addicted to the study of judicial astrology, and, besides the calculations which appear in his various manuscripts, he had prepared for the press a translation from the Latin of a treatise on that subject. To the title-page of this work, formally arranged, he has appended his initials,* and the whole is found in the Harleian Manuscripts, which contain the attempted history of Leyland, and in several parts of which he has written his name at length.—E. B.

* "Ouronomachia, or the Astrologer's Game, first contriued for the refreshment of such as study thes arts and Especially of Astrology, now set forth and brought to light p Gulielm. Falconem of Cambridg. Printed at London, Thomas Æstam and Hen. Midlton at the charg of Will Jones, 1571. And now translated into English by R. K. *M.D.*"

wortham, with a sister in marriage to Robert de Hikeling,[1] of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of William II. Their son, or grandson, Robert, on receiving his mother's estate, appears to have assumed the name of de Cleyton,[2] and had a son, Gerard de Clayton, lord or steward of the wapentake of Leylandshire, in the reign of King John.[3] The same baron gave the other carucate, being half the manor of Clayton, to Richard Fiton, to be held by service to the baron's court.[4] This portion of the manor passed by a daughter in marriage to Henry de Lea, and again from the Leas, in like manner, by the marriage of Sibil de Lea to Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt., in whose representative it now continues. But the first moiety descended in the family of Clayton until it was divided between two coheirs, the daughters of John Clayton. Of these, Ellen married Christopher Leicester, who sold his share to Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Esq. Isabel, the other daughter, was first married to William, the son of Sir Henry Faryngton, and had a daughter, Jane, married to Henry Becconsal, by whom she had a daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Edmund Huddlestone, who sold their part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton. Isabel Clayton had a second husband, Nicholas Butler, and bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Orrell, of Turton, who likewise sold his part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton, who thus became sole lord of Clayton, and died about 1552, leaving two sons, William and James, the former of whom became lord of Euxton, and the latter lord of Clayton. In Lord Suffield's manuscript pedigrees is this account of the disposition of his property: "NOTE, that Anderton of Euxton, being a tenant of the Molineuxes of Sephton, did leave his younger son the tenement at Euxton, and gave to James, his son and heir, Clayton." James Anderton had a son of the same name, who died 12 James I. (1614), leaving James, the third of the name, who sold to many of his tenants their own tenements, and mortgaged the lordship to Dicconson of Wrightington, Esq. After several years it was redeemed by Caryl Molineux, Viscount Maryborough, in behalf of Thurston, Christopher, and William Anderton, who were all living in 1672. The two latter, after the death of Thurston, sold their right in the lordship to Viscount Maryborough, and retired to another lordship of theirs in the north, called Bardsey. Christopher Anderton was one of the five gentlemen of Lancashire to whom Charles I. directed his commission, dated Chester, 27th September, 1642, in which he required, "That you with all possible speed provide arms for yourselves and your tenants, which we authorise and require, during the time of open warre raised against us." Lord Skelmersdale is the present proprietor and lord of the manor of Clayton-le-Woods. Clayton Hall, a large antique mansion of the age of Elizabeth, formerly the residence of the De Claytons, but now the property of the Bootle-Wilbrahams, is occupied as a farmhouse. There is in this township a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Bede, built in 1823, with a residence for the priest adjoining.

The cotton manufacture was introduced in the parish of Leyland about the year 1780, and has continued to increase. About the end of the last century calico printing works were established at Brinscall Hall, in Wheelton, and at Whittle-le-Woods, Hoghton, and Clayton-le-Woods. Mr. Edmund Clayton, of Bamber Bridge, linen printer, who died in 1767, was the ancestor of the first or second calico printer in Lancashire. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which penetrates to the centre of this parish, is joined by the Lancaster Canal at Cophurst; and by the aid of the railway between Manchester and Preston, the district is placed in complete communication with the rest of the country, distributing its manufactures, stone, and minerals far and wide. Roman coins have from time to time been dug up in different parts of this parish, from the time of Trajan to that of Probius, and perhaps of earlier and later date. On the whole, this is a very interesting parish, and seems worthy to have given its name to a royal manor.

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403.
[2] *Ibid.*, fol. 397.
[3] See p. 112.
[4] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403; and the Lonsdale Manuscript mentions one carucate of land held in service by John Feton.

ECCLESTON PARISH.

LIKE most of the other parishes of Lancashire, Eccleston has to boast an antiquity earlier than the Norman Conquest, and a connection with the barons that came over with the Conqueror. This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Leyland and Croston, on the south by Ormskirk and Wigan, and on the east by the parish of Standish. Its length is seven miles, from the Yarrow to the Douglas, and the breadth, from Shevington to Bispham, three miles, comprehending an area of 8,407 statute acres. The river Yarrow flows on the north from east to west, and is crossed a little below the church by a handsome bridge of one arch, erected by the hundred in the year 1826, when the course of the road was improved. Sid Brook, a rivulet defining the limits of Eccleston and Mawdesley, springs from two branches in Heskin, and forms its confluence with the Yarrow at Croston. A rivulet rising at Harrock in Wrightington runs into Standish, and falls into the Douglas a little below that place, while the main river, which divides the two hundreds of Leyland and West Derby, after running directly south for some miles, turns north-west by Wigan, Shevington, and Wrightington, and flows on towards the estuary of the Ribble parallel with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, from which it separates in the township of Bispham.

The following table will show the population of each of the four townships comprising the ancient parish of Eccleston, in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Eccleston	671	965	953	900	2,090	4,142	4,795	5,070	5,232	5,196
Heskin	358	439	336	382	1,242	1,882	2,046	2,186	2,394	2,708
Parbold	473	474	477	529	1,159	2,383	3,093	4,186	4,588	5,258
Wrightington	1,613	1,618	1,525	1,520	3,916	6,431	6,949	7,848	8,622	9,556
Total...	3,115	3,496	3,291	3,331	8,407	14,838	16,883	19,290	20,836	22,718

Of the four townships composing this parish, Eccleston and Heskin form one joint manor, for which a court-leet and court-baron are held annually a fortnight after Michaelmas, Wrightington and Parbold being lordships for which no courts are held. On the defection and forfeiture of Roger de Poictou, the present parish of Eccleston was divided between the two palatinate barons, Albert Greslet and Roger de Busli, coparceners in the lordship of Blackburnshire at the time of the Domesday Survey, and who, there is reason to believe, were not concerned in the treasonable enterprises which cost their superior lord, Roger de Poictou, his honours and estates. Warin Bussel, the first baron of Penwortham, son or brother of Roger, gave two carucates of land in Heton [? Hoton] and Eschilston with his daughter in free marriage to Hamo Pincerna,[1] and Albert Bussel, another descendant, gave one carucate in Echeliston to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.[2] The southern part of the district fell to the share of Albert de Greslet, the first baron of Manchester, who gave the fee of one knight in Dalton, Parbold, and Writtinton, in marriage with his youngest daughter, Emma, to Ormeus, the son of Ailgard or Eward,[3] progenitor of the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Lyne,[4] and the brother of Henry Fitz-Ailward or Eward, from whom descended the families of Lathom and Torboc. With respect to Heskin, on the east of Eccleston, the king himself had given two carucates in "Heschin" to Wimanus Gernet, which he held by the remarkable service of meeting the king on the borders of the county with his horn and white wand, of conducting him into the county and remaining with him, and then taking him out again; and, adds the record, "the land is worth five marks."[5]

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*, fol. 404.
[4] "Orm de Eston," in 3 John, owed, "20li" to the king. (Rot. Cancell., m. 7.) [5] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 372.

There was a family of Ecclestons as early as the reign of Richard I. Robert de Eccleston was living in the time of Henry III., and was the progenitor of sixteen lineal descendants, who successively allied themselves with the Langtons, barons of Newton, the Gerrards, the Bolds, the Leylands, the Halsalls, the Birkenheads, and the Torbocs; but they do not appear ever to have held the manor in the parish of Eccleston, and the probability is that they were not of this parish, but of the township of Eccleston, in the parish of Prescot, and in the hundred of West Derby, where they held property in eight townships. They appeared in the Heralds' Visitation in 1567, and again in 1664.

On the death of Hamo Pincerna, in the reign of William II., Eccleston, which had been given to him as the marriage-portion of his wife, reverted to her, and she divided the estates among their children, constituting the third son, "Willielmus filius Hamonis Pincernæ," lord of Eccleston. In the reign of Henry III., Roger Gernet, chief forester of Lancashire, had a grant of Leylandshire *alias* Eccleston. Having married Quenilda, the fourth daughter and coheir of Richard Fitz-Roger, the founder of the priory of St. Cuthbert of Lythum, he acquired various manors in the north of the county, and died 36 Henry III. (1252), leaving a son, Benedict Gernet, who had, in 3 John (1201-2), been fined 10 marks to have the serjeanty of the forests of Lancaster,[1] and to have the king's favour. His heir, Joane, daughter of Roger, married William de Dacre, son and heir of Ranulf de Dacre, governor of Carlisle, 54 Henry III. (1270), from whom he inherited the manors of Kellet and Hesham,[2] and acquired by his marriage the manors of Halton, Fishwick, and Eccleston. She dying in 12 Edward II. (1318-19), had those manors in assignation of dower,[3] and left them to her son Ranulf de Dacre[4] who married the daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon, lord of Gillesland. He died in 13 Edward III. (1339), leaving Sir William, who died without issue, and Ranulf, rector of Prestecotes, who died seised of a moiety of Eccleston, and the manors of Fishwick, Kellet, and Halton, the original seat of the Gernets. Hugh, the brother of Ranulf, succeeded, and in 2 Richard II. (1378-9) had a grant of the manor of Eccleston, in Leylandshire, enrolled in the office of his feudal lord, John of Gaunt,[5] and died 7 Richard II. (1383-4), when a writ of *diem clausit extremum* was issued from the Duchy Office.[6] He left a son, William, who had three sons—Thomas, who died without male issue 15th January, 36 Henry VI. (1458),[7] and was succeeded by his brother, Ranulf de Dacre, the second son, who was slain on Towton Field, in 1461,[8] and was succeeded in turn by his brother, Sir Humphrey, who having also been in the same engagement was attainted; in consequence of which the manors of Halton, Fyshwyke, Over Kellet, and Eccleston, accrued as forfeitures to the crown.[9] Sir Humphrey, however, was received into favour, declared by Edward IV. Baron Dacre, of Gillesland, and died 1 Henry VII. (1485-6); but that king had granted a moiety of the manors of Leyland, Hesken, and Kellermergh, to Thomas Molyneux, Esq., and his heirs.[10] In the Act of Resumption passed 1 Henry VII (1485-6), it appears that the other moiety, and also the manors of Heskin, Ouswalton, Leyland, and Killemarghe, were granted by letters patent of Edward IV. to Thomas Walton, which that Act confirmed. The Molyneux family, after retaining their portion of the manor of Eccleston until last century, sold Euxton, Heskin, and Eccleston to James Longworth, of Liverpool, by whose heirs they were again sold, in 1861, to many different parties. The other portion was sold by Thomas Fennys de Dacre to Edmund Dudlay, who was attainted of high treason;[11] and afterwards passed to the Wrightingtons, of Wrightington, of whom Sir Edward Wrightington, bencher of Gray's Inn, gave Wrightington to Hugh Dicconson, whose grandfather married the heiress of Hugh Nelson, of Heskin, and died about 1625. In the survey of the estate of William Dicconson by a commission, date 6 Anne (1707), is the recital of his conviction and attainder for high treason in the reign of William III., and of his possessing, as tenant for life at that time, various manors in the county of Lancaster, among which are those of Shevington, Welsh, Whittle, Penwortham, Heskin, Eccleston, and Wrightington.[12]

The church of Eccleston is of considerable antiquity. Roger de Poictou, in his grant of the priory of Lancaster to the Abbey of Sees, gave with it the dependent churches, among which was the moiety of the church "de Aycleton."[13] This charter was twice confirmed by King John and by Randle de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.[14] Warin de Waleton quitclaimed the patronage of the church of Echeleston to the church of St. Mary of Lancaster, and a like instrument was executed by Sir Roger de Guernet, of Halton, Knight, when Richard Pincerna, or Butler, was sheriff of Lancashire, 1243. The whole advowson, therefore, now belonged to the monks of Lancaster, as well as that of Croston, and they received royal charters in confirmation of their title.[15] But in

[1] Rot. Cancell., 3 Joh., m. 7.
[2] Escaet., 14 Edward I., Cumberl. The true name of the family was d'Acre, from the achievements of one of them at the siege of Acre. The Dacres were several times sheriffs of Lancaster in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.
[3] Rot. Fin., 18 Edward II., m. 8; Escaet. de Ann. 18 Edward II., n. 35.
[4] Rot. Fin., m. 13. [5] See vol. i., p. 165. [6] *Ibid.*, p. 163.
[7] His daughter Joane married Sir Richard Fiennes, who was created Lord Dacre, and was great-grandfather of Thomas, Lord Dacre, who was executed in 33 Henry VIII., as an accomplice in an unpremeditated murder in the park of Sir Nicholas Pelham.
[8] See vol. i., p. 181.
[9] Act I., Edward IV., m. 11, 12; Rot. Parl., vol. v., pp. 477-480.
[10] Duchy Records, Bundle A, Originalia, No. 14.
[11] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iv. Inquis. 1 Henry VIII., n. 21.
[12] Duchy Records, Bundle H, n. 10.
[13] Registr. S. Marie, Lanc., Harleian Manuscripts, No. 3764, fol. 1.
[14] *Ibid.*
[15] Registr. S. Marie, fol. 15.

52 Henry III. (1268) Benedict Gernet, and Edelma, his wife, claimed the right of presentation, which the prior resisted, and, proving that Geoffrey, his predecessor, had last presented John de Attilbg to that church, in which he was admitted, instituted, and died rector, he recovered his right, and Benedict Gernet and Edelma were placed in the king's mercy. The prior, on recovering his right, had a writ of presentation from the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.[1] In 1317, Ralph de Tunstall, rector of Eccleston, was disturbed by a litigation, instituted by William de Lancaster, rector of Croston, who claimed the church of Eccleston as an appendance of the church of Croston. The bishop, having heard all the evidence which the parties could adduce, finally decided that the church of Eccleston had always been an independent parish church.[2] This Ralph de Tunstall appears to have been troubled respecting his temporal as well as his spiritual goods; for in the same year a writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued to inquire into the nature of his tenure of lands in Eclestone, which were alleged to be a parcel of the manor of Boltone and wapentake of Eclestone, then held by William de Farrarijs of Grooby.[3] A memorandum of great antiquity, preserved in the register of St. Mary, states that the church of Eccleston is worth fourscore pounds four shillings, of which the advowson belongs to the priory of Lancaster, and Sir George de Radclyf is rector of the same.[4] In the valuation of 1291 it was rated at £12. This church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situate in the midst of flat meadows on the south side of the serpentine windings of the Yarrow, at a distance from the village. The present building consists of a tower, nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the western end containing six bells, dating from 1727 to 1802. Some parts appear to be of great antiquity, but the main building is not earlier than Henry VII., and it was new roofed and repaired in 1733. There is part of a very rude and ancient font remaining, the present font being of a similar design to that at Croston, which bears the date 1663. The church contains a handsome east window, the gift of a former rector, the Rev. William Yates. The edifice was thoroughly restored and reseated in 1879, at a cost of over £1,000, one half of which was contributed by the then rector, Mr. Sparling.

There are several monuments of former rectors and members of families resident in the parish, including mural tablets to the memory of the Rev. John Douglas, A.M., rector twenty-four years, died 28th February, 1766; the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, A.M., rector forty-two years, died 26th of May, 1812, aged sixty-six years; Mary Dicconson, of Wrightington, deceased 18th October, 1746; Anna, wife of "N. Rigbye de Harrock, armg.," 1717; Meliora, wife of William Dicconson, of Wrightington, died January 29, 1794; Thomas Crisp, of Parbold, Esq., died April 3, 1758; and a brass plate upon the north side of the nave bears this inscription: "Here lyeth William Diccon-son, sometyme Stewarde over that most honrbl. hovshovlde of the high and mightie Princes Anne Dvches of Somerset, 1604." The arms of the Rigbys of Harrock, the Molineuxes of Bradley, and those of Robert Pickering, rector, are emblazoned on boards. In the chancel is a massive square tomb and vault of the Dicconsons of Wrightington, adorned by pointed intersections, and on the top the effigy of a bishop, in brass, fully enrobed, but without date or other inscription. A stone slab, near the communion table, bears the following inscription in Old English characters:—

Here lyeth the Bodye of Richard Redcliffe, whoe was a paynefull and profitable teacher at Heskin School xi yeares. Borne in Ribchester P'ish, and dyed in Septem-ber, Ano. Dom. 1623. Aged 33. Mil solidum.

The patronage of the living passed at the Reformation to the Derby family, and from them to the Lathams of Parbold. In 1671 the patronage was exercised by John Crisp, of Gray's Inn, and this appears to have led to a dispute, in 1704, as to the right to the advowson.[5] William Latham, however, presented in that year, and again at the next voidance, two years later; but sometime after the estate and advowson became vested in Thomas Crisp, M.P. for Ilchester, who served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1716, and who, sometime before his death, in 1758, sold the advowson. During the last century it repeatedly changed owners, and, previously to the death of the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, it was sold by him to William Yates, Esq., of Bury, from whose family it eventually passed to William Bretherton, Esq., of Runshaw Hall, the father of the present rector, in whom it still remains. The curfew continued to be rung here until a few years ago, when it was given up because of the expense of paying the bellringers.

[1] Registr. S. Marie, fol. 3b.
[2] See Croston, *supra*, p. 124.
[3] Inq. ad quod damn., 19 Edward II., n. 39.
[4] Harleian Manuscripts, 3764, fol. 81b.
[5] "An(no) 1704, (the) Right of Patronage was, upon a *Jure Patron. (atus)*, adjudged to Wil(liam) Latham, Gent., agst Isab(ella) Crisp, of Par-bold, Widow. Reg(ister) B(ook) 4, p. 3." ("Notitia Cestriensis.")—C.

RECTORS OF ECCLESTON.

(From the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield and Chester, the Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, Parish Registers, &c.)

Eccleston having been a dependency of the priory of Lancaster, no complete list of its earlier rectors exists, but of those presented before the Reformation the following names occur:—

c. 1215.—JOHN DE ATTILBG is mentioned in a claim to the advowson as having been presented by Geoffrey, prior of Lancaster.

1299.—WILLIAM DE LANCASTER was presented to the church of Eccleston by the prior and convent of Lancaster, 15th kal. June, 1299.[1]

1317.—RALPH DE TUNSTALL, named in a suit brought by William de Lancaster, rector of Croston, who claimed Eccleston as a chapel dependent upon Croston.

— .—SIR GEORGE DE RADCLYF, styled rector in a deed without date, but of great antiquity. He was probably one of the Radcliffes of the Tower, though he is not named in the pedigrees of that family.

c. 1500.—WILLIAM WALL died in 1511. This name is given by Mr. Baines, and repeated by Mr. Harland, but on what authority does not appear.

The following is a list of the rectors since the Reformation, from the Episcopal Registers at Chester, the Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, wills, registers, &c.:—

1541.—RICHARD LAYTON, LL.D., was educated at Cambridge,[2] where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1522, and subsequently proceeded LL.D. In 1522 he was collated to the sinecure rectory of Stepney, and became prebendary of Kentish Town, in the church of St. Paul, in the following year. On the 5th of June, 1531, he was admitted an advocate. The deanery of the Collegiate Church of Chester-le-Street, county Durham, was conferred upon him September 1, 1533. In the following year he was collated to the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He was also one of the clerks in Chancery and clerk of the Privy Council. In 1535 he had the rectory of Sedgefield, county Durham, conferred upon him, and in the same year he was deputed to visit the University of Oxford, and was also actively employed in the suppression of the monasteries. In 1537 he was collated to the rectory of Harrow-on-the-Hill, where he appears to have lived in great state, frequently indulging in hawking and other field sports. In 1538 his name occurs as a master in Chancery. In February, 1538-9, he was in the Low Countries, and being charged with having connived at the escape of Henry Phillips, a traitor, was placed in custody to be conveyed to England, but he must have established his innocence or have been quickly restored to favour, for in 1539 he was appointed dean and canon residentiary of York, and in the following year he was one of the divines appointed by Convocation to inquire into the validity of the marriage of Anne of Cleves. He was presented to Eccleston in 1541, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by Institution Books (Record Office), on the 15th May, 33 Henry VIII. He also held the living of Brington, in Northamptonshire, but the date of his institution is not known. He went on an embassy to Flanders, and died there in June of the succeeding year. Many of his letters are extant, and some of them are curious and interesting. In one of them he says that had it not been for Thomas Cromwell's patronage, he must have been a basket-bearer. He solicited Cromwell for the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, offering to give him £100 for "his travail therein taken," and in a letter addressed to Cromwell he prayed that he and Dr. Lee might be appointed to visit the northern monasteries, on the ground that they had such "familiar acquayntance" with monasteries that "no knaverie could be hyde from us." He seems on all occasions to have been a subservient tool of Henry VIII. Though he must have derived a princely income from his numerous benefices, it is alleged against him that he pawned some of the jewels and plate of the church of York, which the chapter redeemed after his death.[3]

1544.—JOHN MODYE, styled "Sir John Mauldrie, parson of Eccleston," was instituted July 10, 1544, and paid his firstfruits, according to the Composition Books, July 2, 36 Henry VIII. He was chaplain and almoner at Lathom to Edward, Earl of Derby (the munificent earl), and a zealous member of the Reformed Church. In July, 1562, he answered a call at Wigan, but his death occurred shortly after. He was buried at Ormskirk, October 16, 1562. He was doubtless a kinsman (possibly brother) of Richard Mody, a converted Franciscan monk, who was instituted to the rectory of Standish in 1558, and died there in 1586.

1562.—GILBERT TOWNELEY[4] was instituted in succession to Mr. Modye, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books, March 23, 5 Elizabeth (1563). He died in 1601.

[1] Lib. 1, 2, fol. 26; and 8a Reg. Langton, in Cur. Lichf.—C.
[2] Athenae Cantabrigienses, vol. i., pp. 84, 85, and 535.—C.
[3] Athenae Cantabrigienses, pp. 84, 85, and 535.—C.
[4] In the previous editions of this work Peter Bradshaw is named as the predecessor of Gilbert Towneley, and is said to have been instituted April 15, 1561. He was holding the rectory of Standish in 1539 and 1540, shortly after which time he must have relinquished the living, for on the 14th May, 32 Henry VIII. (1540), Richard Standish, prebendary of Llanfyd, in the church of St. Asaph, and who was afterwards vice-chancellor of Cambridge, paid his firstfruits as rector of Standish. Bradshaw's name does not appear in the Composition Books as having paid his firstfruits for Eccleston, and it is doubtful if he ever held the living.—C.

1601.—ADAM RIGBY, presented by William Latham, of Parbold, was instituted June 15, 1601, and paid his firstfruits on the 26th of the same month. He was a younger son of John Rigby, of Wigan, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Gilbert Molyneux, of Pemberton, and uncle of Alexander Rigby, Baron of the Exchequer and colonel in the Parliament army. In 1603-4 he was appointed one of the overseers of the will of William Dicconson, of Eccleston. He held the living for a period of twenty-six years, and died unmarried in October, 1627, on the 27th of which month he was buried at Eccleston. His inquisition p. m. was taken 8 Charles I. (1632).

1627.—ROBERT FOGGE, presented by the king (Charles I.), Richard Latham, of Parbold, the true patron, being at the time a minor, on the death of Adam Rigby, was, according to the Diocesan Register, instituted October 26, 1627, but his nomination is endorsed *Non admissus*, and he was never actually in possession of the living. He is noticed more at length in the account of the rectors of Hoole (p. 138 *supra*).

1627.—EDWARD BROUNCKER was presented by the king in the place of Robert Fogge, and instituted November 21, 1627. He paid his firstfruits on the 29th April following, but resigned his benefice before the close of the year.

1628.—RICHARD PARR, D.D., presented by the king and the court of wards on the resignation of Edward Brouncker, was instituted by Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, February 6, 1628, was a member of the family of that name of Parr, in Prescot parish, descended from the barons of Kendal, and is said to have been born at Eccleston in 1592. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1609; was elected Fellow in 1614, and is classed by Dr. Fuller among the "worthies" of Lancashire. In 1626 he was presented to the rectory of Ladbroke, in Warwickshire, but resigned it on his preferment to Eccleston in 1628. In 1635 he was constituted, by the Earl of Derby, Bishop of the Isle of Man, and in that office distinguished himself by the exemplary discharge of his functions. With his bishopric he continued to hold the rectory of Eccleston *in commendam*, but was "sequestered" from both by the Parliament in 1643. He died in the Isle of Man, May 30, 1663. He was the author of *Concio ad Clerum* (1628) and several sermons.

1643.—EDWARD GEE, M.A. On the sequestration of Bishop Parr, Mr. Gee was presented by the Presbyterian Classis, by a concession from Lord Say, in right of Richard Lathom, an infant and ward, but he did not pay his firstfruits until the 23rd November, 1648. He was born at Banbury in 1613, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. The delay mentioned probably arose from the circumstance that Mr. Gee was for some time "verry sicke," and rumour got abroad that he was dead; when a certain Mr. Dingley endeavoured to get an ordinance passed by the Parliament securing to him the living. The circumstance is referred to in a letter preserved among the MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, written by Mr. William Ashurst,[1] M.P. for Newton in the Long Parliament, and addressed to Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in which occurs the following passage:—

Sr.—I must Crave yor Pardon that I give you the trouble of a lre in a p'ticular business. It is concerninge a verry honest Godly Minister, one Mr. Gee of Eccleston in Lancashire, he hath suffered very much for his reall affeccons to the Parliamt and nowe upon the report that he is Dead (whereas indeed he was verry sicke but—blessed be God—he is Recovered), one Mr. Dingley as I am informed hath (since I came last from London) endeavoored to gett an Ordance pass Both Houses for his liveinge, whereas Mr. Gee that is yet alive a verry learned painfull Godly man hath had the liveinge neere six years about wch time it fell voyd by the Death (?) of Doctor Parr and was in the guifte of my Lord Saye in the Right of one Richard Lathome, Esq., then an Infant & ward, who is since sequestered, haveinge bin in Armes against the Parliamt. When it was soe voyd the Lord Saye did verry nobly give the people their Choise, who freely chose this Mr. Gee whereupon he did give him a presentacon to it and he hath bin in it ever since with the approbacon of all Honest and good Ministrs in the County whatsoever, besides this he hath an Ordr from the Comittee of Plundered Ministers. And there is an Ordnance passed the House of Peeres and in the House of Commons for the further setlinge of him in the Place and the allowinge of ffifty five pounds p. Ann' out of his livinge to the Chappell of Douglass in the parish neere foure Miles from the Parish Church that hath noe other meanes belonging to it, and an honest Minister is there maintayned by it wch is the next church or chappell to the House where I live, and although Mr. Gee doe allow this 55li p. Ann' and is content that the Ordance that is before you pass for the setlinge of it, yet if another man gett himselfe thrust into the livinge it will be lost and the Place undone. I do therefore make it my suite that you would be a meanes to gett Mr. Gee's Ordnance redd in the House. Your most humble servant,

Edinburgh Marcij 1647 (-8) W. ASHURST.

Endorsed "Mr. Ashursts lre touching Mr. Gee a minister dd."[2]

Mr. Gee was accounted one of the most eloquent of the Presbyterian preachers in Lancashire, and occupied many ecclesiastical offices of importance. In 1646, when the county was formed into provincial synods or classis, he was appointed scribe at the first meeting of the Manchester Classis, convened on Tuesday, February 16, 1646-7, and subsequently, on his removal to Eccleston, he became a member of the Sixth Classis. He also served the office of moderator of the provincial assembly, and was one of the commissioners for the ejectment of "ignorant and scandalous"

[1] Mr. Ashurst was the great-grandfather of Sir Henry Ashurst, justice of the King's Bench, 1770-1800, whose great-grandson, William Henry Ashurst, J.P., D.L., of Waterstock House, Wheatley, Oxfordshire, is the present representative of the family.—C.

[2] "Local Gleanings," vol. ii., p. 275.—C.

ministers. In 1648 he was one of the 84 Presbyterian ministers who signed the "Harmonious Consent" drawn up by Heyricke the Warden of Manchester, and in which he describes himself as "minister of the Gospel at Eccleston," and in the following year he appended his signature to the "Agreement of the People." In 1650 the Commonwealth Commissioners reported him to be "an orthodox godly preachinge minister." Adam Martindale described him as "a great knocker for disputation"; and as one of the chief logicians of the county he was authorised by his brethren to write, upon the subject of submission to the civil authority, his book, "The Divine Right and Original of Civil Magistrates illustrated and vindicated" (1658), a work written apparently in favour of Charles II., who was then in exile, being the result. When the Independents gained the ascendancy the Presbyterians were sadly troubled, and several of the leading ministers and elders, including Mr. Gee, were arrested on the charge of corresponding with the Scotch, and exciting disaffection against the existing government. He was kept in prison for several weeks, and then set at liberty without being given the opportunity of answering the accusations against him. He lived to see the dissolution of the Commonwealth, but did not see the king "enjoy his own again," his death occurring at Eccleston on the 27th May, 1660, at the early age of 47, two days before Charles' triumphant entry into London.

1661.—Thomas Mallory, M.A., who was instituted to the rectory on the death of Mr. Gee, was the fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Mallory, dean of Chester, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Chester (1597-1604), and grandson of Sir William Mallory, of Stewdley, county York. He received his education at New College, Oxford, where he matriculated October 15, 1624, being then aged 19. In 1635 he was presented to the rectory of Northenden, but was ejected from the living in 1643-4 and his property confiscated by the Parliamentary party. He was, however, reinstated shortly after the Restoration, and on the 30th July, 1660, was presented to a prebendal stall in Chester Cathedral. He was twice married and had several children. His first wife, Jane, was buried at Northenden, February 12, 1638 (9); his second wife, Mary, appears to have survived him. Mr. Mallory died at Brindle in September, 1671, and was buried on the 8th of that month at Eccleston. A will was proved at Chester in 1671, but there would appear to have been some dispute in connection with it, for an inventory of his goods was filed and administration granted to his representatives in 1674.

1671.—Robert Pickering, M.A., was presented by John Crispe, of Gray's Inn, the patron for that turn, and instituted June 3, 1671. He was the second son of Robert Pickering, of Gray's Inn, and Thelwall Manor and Hatton, county Chester, by his wife, Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Ley, M.A., prebendary of Chester and vicar of Great Budworth, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. In 1689 he was presented to the vicarage of Croston, and instituted March 14, but was afterwards deprived for simony.[1] On the death of his father he inherited the Hatton estate, in Cheshire. He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Currer, of Keldwick Hall, county York, but having no issue by her, the Hatton property descended at his death to his nephew, John Pickering, of Thelwall. Mr. Pickering held the living for a period of thirty-three years and died in 1704.

1704.—James Edmundson, presented by William Lathom, was instituted June 28, 1704, but he held the living for two years only, his death occurring in 1706.

1706.—John Mercer, presented by William Lathom, was instituted November 23, 1706. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. October 14, 1701, and M.A. June 23, 1704. He married Mary, elder daughter of Thomas Hodgkinson, a representative of an old Preston family, and died in 1736, having held the rectory for a period of well-nigh thirty years.

1736.—John Pearson. This rector was presented by Thomas Mercer, in whom the patronage was at the time vested, and instituted by the Bishop of Chester, November 30, 1736, but held the living for little more than three years, when he resigned.

1740.—John Douglas, M.A., was instituted in succession to Mr. Pearson, on his own nomination, March 17, 1740. He held the living for more than a quarter of a century, and died on the 28th February, 1766. As elsewhere stated, there is a tablet to his memory in Eccleston church.

1766.—Thomas Walker. On the death of Mr. Douglas, the Rev. Thomas Walker was presented by Mr. Matthew Horncastle, in whom the patronage was at the time vested, and instituted June 11, 1766; he resigned the living in 1770.

1770.—Thomas Whitehead, M.A., was instituted June 19, 1770, on the nomination of his father, who was patron *pro hâc vice*. Mr. Whitehead was the eldest son of Richard Whitehead, of Claughton, and Bank Hall, in Blackburn, descended from the Whiteheads settled at Winmarleigh as early as the reign of Elizabeth, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Sudell, of

[1] Vide *supra*, p. 127.—C.

Woodfold, in Blackburn, and was born in 1746. He received his early education at the Free Grammar School, Manchester, whence he proceeded to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1770 and M.A. in 1773, and was afterwards elected Fellow. He held the living for the long period of forty-two years, and died at Preston on the 26th May, 1812, at the age of 66, and was buried at Eccleston, where there is a tablet to his memory. Mr. Whitehead, who was in the commission of the peace, married Margaret Hannah, daughter of William Shawe, of Preston, who survived him, and died January 19, 1830, at the age of 79, and by her had four sons and one daughter. The eldest son, born April 7, 1778, became Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Whitehead, K.C.B., who died April 7, 1851, and was father of (with other issue) the present Frederick George Whitehead, of Uplands and London, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, Colonel of the Essex Militia Rifles, and late Captain 42nd Regiment.

1812.—WILLIAM YATES, M.A. Before his decease Mr. Whitehead sold the patronage of Eccleston, which he had inherited from his father, to Mr. William Yates, of Bury, who, on the voidance of the living, presented his son, of the same name, who was instituted June 17, 1812. He held the living for more than forty years, and died in 1854.

1854.—JOHN SPARLING, M.A. Mr. Sparling was presented by W. C. Yates, Esq., and instituted by Dr. Lee, first Bishop of Manchester, in 1854. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. May 17, 1837, and proceeded M.A. April 3, 1841. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1838, and admitted to priest's orders in 1840. During Mr. Sparling's incumbency the church underwent a complete renovation, the old cumbersome pews, of almost every shape and size, were removed, and the building re-seated. He held the living of Eccleston for nearly thirty years, and resigned in 1883.

1883.—HUMPHREY WILLIAM BRETHERTON, M.A., the present (1890) rector, was presented by William Bretherton, Esq., and instituted (subject to the payment of a pension to the late rector) in 1883. Mr. Bretherton is the eldest son of William Bretherton, of Runshaw Hall, in Leyland parish, Esq., patron of the living, by his wife, Margaret, only daughter of the late Richard Norris, of Lostock Brow, Esq., and was born in 1857. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1879, and M.A. in 1883. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1881, and admitted to priest's orders in the succeeding year. His first curacy was that of Rochdale, to which he was licensed in 1881, remaining there until the following year, when he accepted the curacy of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and in 1883 was presented by his father to Eccleston.

The first entry in the existing parish registers at Eccleston is of the date of 1603. Several entries appear in these registers, attesting that certificates have been given to various of the parishioners to obtain for them his majesty's touch for the king's evil, *e.g.*, "March 21, 1684. A Certificate given to John Brindle for being touched by his Majesty for the King's Evil." The population of Eccleston parish has more than doubled since the census of 1801. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1813, in the township of Eccleston, was sold in 1863, and replaced by a larger chapel.

The CHARITIES of Eccleston, which are neither numerous nor very important, were given as the following, abridged, in the XV. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners:—

THE PARISH.—1627. Rigbye's Charity.—In rents, two sums of £10 each, for coats and bread for the poor, £20.

ECCLESTON.—1685. Charity for Instructing Poor Children.—Cooper left £2 per annum, which is paid to a Sunday school.

1683. Charity for Cloth.—Dicconson left £2 per annum.

HESKIN.—1691. Poor's Stock.—Several small sums which produce annually £1 14s. In 1771 Horseman gave to the poor per annum, 9s.

1806. Anderton's Gift.—A cottage, with a garden, and two legacies amounting to £300, left by Mrs. Hannah Anderton. Though this bequest was void under 9 Geo. II. c. 36, the money was appropriated and invested in the Funds, of which the schoolmaster receives two-thirds of the dividend, amounting to £10 3s. 4d.

(Free Grammar School.—In addition to the charities mentioned by the commissioners, there is a free school in Heskin, erected and endowed, in 1597, by Sir James Pemberton, Knight, lord mayor of London, a native of this place. The endowment consists of £55 yearly, with a house for the master, and five acres of land. This school is noticed more at length under Heskin.)

PARBOLD.—Lathom and Bradshaw's gift of the interest of £20, distributed in beef every year; Gillibrand's gift in 1758 of £5 per annum, for cloth; and Durning's gift of £5 every seventh year, for apprenticing a child.

WRIGHTINGTON.—1772. Hawet's gift of £2 per annum for the poor. The last four townships are entitled to a portion of Peter Lathom's charity, described in Croston.

The only houses in the township of Eccleston claiming historical notice are Bradley Hall, the ancient manor-house of the Molyneuxes, of Sefton, from whom it passed to the Rev. Adam Rigby, rector of Eccleston, and was afterwards the property of a sister of the late General John Rigby Fletcher, now a farmhouse; and Brick House, a neat old-fashioned brick pile of the

seventeenth century, situated between the village and the church, the old residence of the Dicconsons of Wrightington. Though Eccleston is designated as a market-town in most of the old maps of England, their are neither markets nor fairs in this place, nor is there any reason to suppose that any market was ever held in Eccleston, except occasionally, when inundations prevailed at Croston, at the time when that village was a market-town. A rural annual festivity is held throughout the whole parish of Eccleston on the day of the patron saint, or on the Sunday next to the 8th of September.

HESKIN, being a joint manor with Eccleston, must be considered as descending along with it from the Gernets and Dacres to the family of Molyneux, of Sefton. The Old Hall, in Heskin, built in the seventeenth century, was taken down about half-a-century ago, and a farmhouse now occupies its site. Heskin New Hall is a large brick gabled edifice, which came into the possession of Robert Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, Esq., son and heir-apparent of William Mawdesley, by purchase from Sir Richard Molyneux, knight and baronet in 2 Charles I. (1626). At this period the Mawdesleys possessed the demesnes of Mawdesley, and appear to have been owners in the reign of Henry I. Both Mawdesley and Heskin were purchased out of chancery of the trustees of the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, deceased, by Alexander Kershaw, Esq., in 1739, and conveyed to him in 1744. Mr. Kershaw, who resided at Heskin, and became a deputy-lieutenant for the county, devised these estates by his will, in 1788, to his three illegitimate sons successively, and to their respective heirs in tail-male. They all died without such issue; and on the death of the last, in 1833, all the estates passed to the descendants of his sisters. The hall is now a farm.

The Grammar School of Heskin was founded by Sir James Pemberton in 1597, and for the government of which a royal charter was granted August 7, 43 Elizabeth (1600), and confirmed by the Commonwealth Parliament, December 9, 1653. The following account of the school more than two centuries ago is taken from a report presented to Mr. Christopher Wase, of Oxford University, by Messrs. "W^m. ffoster" and "James Pemberton," the master and usher, dated January 28, 167$\frac{3}{4}$, and now preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College:—

"1. Sir James Pemberton, citizen, goldsmith, alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of London, was borne in Wrightington in ye Parish of Eccleston Ano Dni 1545, of meane but good and honest parents.

"2. He advanced his condicon by marriage and having noe child hee thereupon founded the free Grammar Schoole of Heskin in ye Parish aforesaid Ano 1597. He dyed on ye 8th of Sept. 1613. Ætatis Suæ. 68.

"3. By virtue of Queene Elizabeth's letters patents he gave unto ye sd schoole 30li (£30) per annum, and by his last will and testament 50li. per annum out of all his lands, to be paide yearly by equall porcons for ever; 40 marks a yeare to ye Master and 20 to ye Usher and ye surplus of 10li for to repaire ye schoole withall, and to defray ye charges of a publick dinner. But since yt dreadfull fire in London 1666 (ye schoole sallary arising out of buildings then burnt) instead of 50 we have recd. but 30li and how long it may soe continue we certainly know not.

"4. The succession of masters:—

1. Mr. Briars. } These five where masters while the founder was alive, as we have by tradition
2. Mr. Votyre. }
3. Mr. Mosson. }
4. Mr. Carlil. }
5. Mr. Racliff. }
6. James Starkey, Art. Bac. in Camb., elected ye 2nd of October, 1623.
7. George Rudall, A.B., in Camb., elected ye 25 of July, 1625.
8. John Harrocks, Ar. Mag., in Camb., elect. 2 of January, 1626.
9. Oliver Halliwell, student of Brazennose Coll. in Oxford, elected ye 20 of May, 1647.
10. Thomas Combes, Ar. M., of Oxford, elect. 2 of October, 1668.
11. William Foster, A.M., of St. John's Coll., in Camb., elected ye 3 of Jan., 1670, is ye present schoolemaster.

The present Usher is of ye same blood and name with ye founder (viz.) James Pemberton, elect. 24 of March, 1658.

"5. Exhibition wee have none."

Then follows an account of the governors, who were twelve in number; the library; the school building, which is described as "a tall and stately structure of hewn stone;" the provision for a commemoration sermon, after which "ye feoffees, masters, and schollars" were to "sitt downe to a plentifull dinner provided upon the schooles account." The accounts were then to be examined and signed; and it was further directed that "the last day of October we observe as a day of liberty and recreation, being that whereon ye happy marriage of our founder with Dame Ann his wife was solemnized." A brass plate on the walls of the school bears a Latin inscription recording the particulars of the foundation. The "tall and stately structure" has lost many of its ancient features, and has been altered and rearranged to meet the changed circumstances of the times; but the government remained as originally constituted until 1875, when a scheme projected by the Endowed Schools Commission came into operation, under which the foundation is now conducted as a public elementary school. The schools are at the present time (1890) in an eminently prosperous condition—the attendance of scholars is satisfactory, and the financial position is yearly improving.

PARBOLD, a member of the barony of Manchester, was held by Robert, lord of Lathom, in the time of Richard I. and King John, 1189-1216, called Robert Fitz-Henry, the founder of Burscough Priory,[1] who married a daughter of Orm Fitz-Ailward, the founder of Ormschurche or Ormskirk, by his wife, Emma, youngest daughter of Albert Gresley, third Norman baron of Manchester, and who was succeeded by his son Richard, who gave his consent that Roger Fitz-Nicholas should bestow certain lands in Parbold upon the church of St. Nicholas of Burscough and the canons there serving God.[2] The pedigree of this ancient family has been carefully traced by Dr. Ormrod in his "Parentalia," privately printed. Robert Fitz-Henry is represented as leaving only Richard Lathom, but he had a brother Richard, who was the ancestor of the Torbocs of Torboc.[3] In four instances we find Henry, the son of Bernard de Parbolt, conveying land to the same priory, by original deeds without date, in two of which he is styled "Henricus dominus de Perbolt."[4] In the chartulary of Burscough is the confirmation of 17 Edward II. (1323-4) of the gift by charter which Henry de Perbalt made of part of his demesne of Perbalt to that priory.[5] Of this Henry nothing more is known. Robert Lathom, lord of Lathom, son of Richard, in the time of Henry III. and Edward I., had two sons: Sir Robert Lathom, who in 20 Edward I. (1292) gave Mosborough and other lands to Thomas Lathom, his brother, the second son, and died 18 Edward II., leaving Thomas, who had two sons, Thomas, the father of Isabella, who carried the Lathom estates in marriage to Sir John Stanley, K.G., ancestor of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, and Edward, who had a fourth part of Wrightington by grant of his brother, in addition to the gift of Parbold from his father, and who became progenitor of the Lathoms of Parbold. The descent from Edward Latham is not recorded, but among the pleadings in the Duchy Court in 9 Elizabeth (1567) Richard, son of Thomas Lathum, claims, as seised in fee of the manor of Perbolde, from a number of persons, rents, and suit to the court called the Halmote at Perbolde.[6] He was the grandfather of Richard Lathome, of Parbold, who was born in 1623, and married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Massey, of Puddington, by whom he had Thomas, born in 1647, and several other children. Their descendant, Peter Lathom, living in 1700, was a benefactor to the whole hundred. The family of Crisp succeeded to the estate about 1730. Thomas Crisp, Esq., M.P. for Ilchester, was high-sheriff in 1716, and his monument in Eccleston Church has been mentioned. He was probably of the same family as Edward Crisp, gent., for the remarkable attempt on whose life Arundell Cooke, Esq., a barrister of St. Edmunds, and an accomplice, were executed in 1721.[7] The Dicconsons of Wrightington bought the property from the Crisps. Parbold Hall, built in the eighteenth century, is now a farm. An Episcopal chapel (Christ Church), called Douglas Chapel—now a vicarage under the Blandford Act—is in this township. It must have existed prior to 1526, as it was then mentioned[8]—"Parbalde otherwise Dogles chapel." A chantry existed here, founded by Henry Parbalde, assessed by the commissioners in 1535 at 6s. 11¾d. for tenths.[9] The chapel was rebuilt in 1630 by subscription, and the Rev. Jonathan Scholfield was ejected from it August 24, 1662. It was enlarged in 1801, and rebuilt in 1875 from the designs of Messrs. Myres, Veevers, and Myres, at a cost of £7,600, and consecrated on the 28th October in that year. The building is of stone, in the Early English style, and comprises nave, aisle, chancel, and south porch, with a tower surmounted by a spire on the south side. It contains 420 sittings, 320 of which are free. The living, which is in the gift of the rector of Eccleston, is valued at £220 per annum, and the present (1890) incumbent is the Rev. Henry Powell Owen-Smith, M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, who was instituted in 1885. The registers commence in 1810.

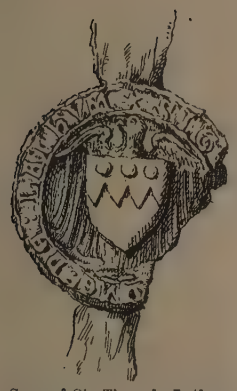
In Ellis's Original Letters is one from "E. Derby" and "Henr. Faryngten Kt," recording "th' examynacions" of certain persons at "Ley," August 10, 1533, as to some "unfittyng and sklaunderous reports and saynges" of "a lewde and noghty preist," one Sr Jamys Harrison, about the recent marriage of the King to Anne Boleyn, which illustrates one side of the popular feeling of the time. Among others, "Sr Richard Clarke, vyker of Leegh, deposith and saith that the xx day of July last past he rede a proclamacion at Croston in the Howse of John Blakeston's concernyng Lady Katharin, Princess-Dowager, whiche Sr Jamys Harrison, preist, hering, said that Quene Katheryn was Quene, and that Nan Bullen shuld not be Quene,"—another preist, Sr John Haworthe, giving the words, "and as for Nan Bullen, who the devell made her Quene; and as for the King, should not be King but on his bering;" while "Richard Sumner and John Clayton deposen and say, that they came in cumpenny with the said Sr Jamys Harrison from the town of Perbalt to Eccleston, where the said Sr Jamys said unto theym, this is a marvelous world, the King will put down the order of preists and destroye the Sacrament," &c.[10]

There is in the township a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to Our Lady and All Saints, erected by Hugh Ainscough, Esq., at a cost of £8,000. It is a stone building, consisting of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire.

[1] He is sometimes called Robert Harrison. (Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 1461, 1468.)
[2] Original grant, in the Duchy Office, n. 42.
[3] This descent is more clearly shown in the pedigree of Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne, vol. ii., p. 306.—C.
[4] In the Duchy Office, Originalia, Nos. 42, 42a, 42b, 42c, 42d, 42e. Cartular. de Burscough, fol. 56a.
[5] Duc. Lanc. Placit., vol. xxxii., L, n. 9.
[6] State Trials, vol. vi., p. 212.
[7] Duchy of Lancaster, Calendar Pleadings, vol. ii., R, n. 10, p. 131.
[8] "Lancashire Chantries," Chetham Society, lix., p. 158.
[9] Ellis's "Original Letters Illustrative of English History," vol. ii., p. 42. See also *supra*, p. 125; Froude's "History of England," vol. i., pp. 468-9, edition 1872; Chetham Society, vol. cxiii., pp. 67-70.—C.

LATHOM OF LATHOM.

(From Inquisitions, Deeds, Charters, &c.)



SEAL of Sir Thos. de Lathom, father of Isabel, wife of Sir John Stanley, K.G.

ARMS OF LATHOM.
Or, on a chief indented, *azure*, three plates.

DUNING; living in the time of the Conqueror

Siward Fitz-Duning

Orme Fitz-Siward, to whom Albert de Gresley, third Norman baron of Manchester, gave with his daughter Emma in marriage one carucate of land in Eston, thence called Orm Eston, now Urmston, besides a knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington.

Emma, youngest dau. of Albert de Gresley, third Norman baron of Manchester.

Henry Fitz-Siward, lord of Torboc, Lathom, Burscough, and other manors in co. Lanc.; living *temp.* Henry II.

Roger de Assheton, *als* Roger Fitz-Orme de Assheton.

Thomas de Assheton.

. . . d. of Orme Fitz-Siward.

Sir Robt. de Lathom, Kt., lord of Lathom, Parbold, and other manors; founded Burscough Priory, 1173-1199.

Sir Richard de Torboc, Kt., lord of Torboc, Roby, and Huyton, *temp.* Richard I.

a quo Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne.

a quo Torboc of Torboc.

Richard de Lathom, son and heir; living *temp.* John and Henry III.

Sir Robert de Lathom, son of Richard, and grandson of Robert Fitz-Henry.

Amicia, dau. and coheir of Robert, lord and baron of Alfreton, Normanton, and Farnham; mar. before 1252.

Richard, son of Richard Fitz-Robert, paid 100s. for his relief of three carucates of land in Ladhum, 5 Henry III. 1221.—(Rot. Fin. 5 Henry III., m. 8.)

Sir Robt. de Lathom, son and heir. Inq. p.m. 18 Edward II. (1324-5).

Katharine, dau. and heir of Thomas de Knowesley; survived her husband.

Thomas de Lathom; had a grant of Mosborough from his brother, Sir Robert de Lathom, 20 Ed. I. (1292).

Thomas de Lathom, son and heir, aged 24, 18 Edward II. (1324-5); knight of the shire in the Parliament, January 20, 1324; said to have died September 15, 40 Edward III. (1366), but more probably September 17, 44 Edward III. (1370). Inq. p.m. 8 Richard II. (1385).

Eleanor, dau. of Sir John de Ferrars.

Johanna.

(1) Isabella, dau. of Roger de Pilkington, of Pilkington.

(2) Sir Thomas de Lathom, son and heir; died at Knoweslegh, 1382, and buried at Burscough. Inq. p.m. (1) July 3, 7 Richard II. (1383), and (2) March 6, 8 Richard II. (1385).

Johanna, dau. of (?) Hugh Venables, of Kinderton; survived her husband, and mar. (2) her paramour, Roger de Fazakerlegh.

Edward Lathom, had Parbold by gift of his father, and one-fourth part of Wrightington by grant of his brother.

. . . dau. of . . .

a quo Lathom of Parbold.

Thomas de Lathom, son and heir; died November 3, 1383. Inq. p.m. March 15, 7 Rich. II. (1385).

Isabella (? Mabella), dau. of Roger de Pilkington; survived her husband, and mar. (2), before Sept., 1385, John de Walton, Knt.

Edw. Lathom; died without issue before 1377.

Ellen, dau. of John le Boteler, of Merton; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Nicholas Croft, of Dalton.

Sir John Stanley, K.G., second son of Sir Wm. Stanley, lord of Stourton; died 1414.

Isabel, dau. and eventually heir, carried the Lathom estates and the representation of the family to the Earls of Derby. Being related in the third or fourth degrees, a "Dispensati Matrimonii" was granted by a bull of Pope Boniface IX., dated December 24, 1398.

a quo Stanley, Earl of Derby.

Margaret, wife of Nicholas Harrington.

Katharine

a quo Harrington of Huyton.

Ellena, only child, six weeks old, March 16, 1384; die before 1390.

LATHOM OF PARBOLD.

(From Inquisitions, Visitations, Wills, &c.)



ARMS: *Or*, on a chief indented, *azure*, three plates, over all a bendlet, *gules*.

EDWARD DE LATHOM, younger son of Thomas de Lathom, of Lathom (see pedigree of Lathom of Lathom, p. 199), by his wife Eleanor, dau. of Sir John de Ferrars; had Parbold by gift of his father and one-fourth part of Wrightington by grant of his elder brother, Sir Thomas; living 5 and 13 Richard II. (1381 and 1389). = . . . dau. of . . .

Edward Lathom; living 13 Henry VI. (1434) = . . .

Thomas Lathom, of Parbold = Isabel, dau. of Alexander Standish, of Standish, by his wife Anne, dau. of Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, Knt.

Richard Lathom, son and heir; in 9 Elizabeth (1567) claimed to be seised in fee of the manor of Parbold. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester; settlement after marriage dated Nov. 1, 1586; survived her husband, and had the manor of Allerton for life; living 1623.

(1) Anne, dau. of Sir Thos. Ersfield, of . . . co. Sussex; d. childless.

Thomas Lathom, of Parbold, son and heir; died June 6, 1623. Inq. p.m. Sept. 25, 21 James I. (1623).

(2) Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Preston, of Holker, relict of Edward Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, Morleys, and Myerscough; survived second husband, and mar. (3) Thos. Westby, of Bourne.

Richard Lathom, son and heir, aged 8 months and 9 days, Sept. 25, 1623; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1642; his estates forfeited by Act of the Cromwellian Parliament, 1653. = Katharine, dau. of Sir William Massye, of Puddington, co. Chester, Knt., by his wife Katharine, dau. of Sir Edward Herbert, of Red Castle, co. Montgomery; bap. July 21, 1622; living, at Huyton, 1670.

Christopher Lathom; died young.

Thomas Lathom, son and heir; born 1647.

Richard Lathom. William Lathom.

Christopher Lathom.

Elizabeth. Frances.

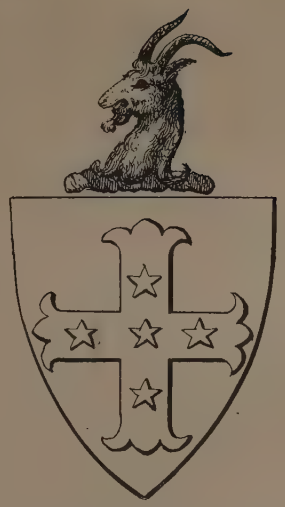
Katharine. Alice.

WRIGHTINGTON, like Parbold, was a member of the barony of Manchester—the lordship, one knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, having been given by Albert de Gresley to Orm, the son of Ailward, or Eward, progenitor of the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Lyne. His son, Roger de Wrightington, sometimes called Fitz Orm, gave lands in Nuthurst to the abbey of Cockersand;[1] and his descendant, John Wrightington, an officer of militia in the reign of Queen Mary, was required, as a tenant of the crown, to furnish, in 1574, a light horse, harquebuss, long bow, sheaf of arrows, and skull-cap. He was one of those conscientious magistrates whose remonstrance on the subject of the Sabbath in Lancashire had the effect of producing the ecclesiastical high commission in the reign of Elizabeth. George Wrightington, Esq., of this family, was reader of the Inner Temple in 2 James I. (1604); and Sir Edward Wrightington, Knt., living in 1649, who bore—*or*, a chevron, between three cross crosslets, fitchée, *azure*, was reader of Gray's Inn, and had the honour to rank amongst the friends of the unfortunate James, Earl of Derby. From the Wrightingtons it passed by marriage to the Dicconsons, until the death of Captain Edward Dicconson, who was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Eccleston, whose son Charles, on succeeding to the Wrightington estate, assumed the name of Dicconson, and subsequently, on succeeding to the Scarisbrick estate, assumed the name and arms of Scarisbrick. Wrightington Hall, the seat of Major William Charles Clifton-Dicconson, eldest surviving son of Captain Edward Clifton, who is lord of the manor, has been rebuilt since 1860. On the west side of the mansion are the remains of a more ancient hall of timber, formed in yellow and black compartments, in the Elizabethan style, and erected on stone foundations The late edifice was of the early part of the last century. Adjoining stands a small Catholic chapel, for the use of the family. The park abounds with game and deer, and is admired for its picturesque scenery. An Episcopal chapel of ease, St. James's, was built in 1856 (now a parish church under the Blandford Act), and consecrated July 27, 1857. It consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and small bell turret. It contains 420 sittings, of which 304 are free, and is in the patronage of the Rector of Eccleston, the living being of the value of £123 per annum. The Rev. John Thomas Wilson, B.A. (1867), is the present incumbent. There is at Mossy Lee an old Presbyterian chapel, built for the minister ejected in 1662 from Standish or Douglas chapel; re-edified at the beginning of the last

[1] Kuerden's Folio Manuscripts, p. 274, in the Chetham Library.

RIGBY OF HARROCK.

(From Inquisitions, Visitations, Wills, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, on a cross flory, *azure*, five mullets, *or*.
CREST: A goat's head, erased, *sable*, horned, *or*.

NICHOLAS RIGBY, of Hareoke

Nicholas Rigby, son and heir — . . . dau. of Gilbert Ormeston, of Leigh.

(1) Margaret, dau. of Hugh Anderton, of Euxton.

Nicholas Rigby, of Harrock, son and heir.

(2) Alice, dau. of Edward Worthington, of Blainscow.

William.

John; d. without issue.

Elizabeth; mar. (1) William Banastre, and (2) . . . Pykeringe.

Custance; mar. Thos. Haworthe.

Joan; mar. Thomas Hoghton.

Anne; married (1) Thomas Bore, and (2) Richard Longborne.

Elizabeth; married Wm. Robinson, of Wrightington.

Nicholas Rigby, of Harrock, son and heir.

Mary, dau. of Oliver Breres, of Preston.

John Rigby, of Standish Wood, second son.

. . . d. of . . .

Edward. William.

Alexander. Ralph.

Mary; mar. . . . of . . . Agnes; wife of Thos. Tucker.

Cicely; wife of . . .

Jane; wife of Roger Bimson.

Margaret.

Nicholas Rigby, of Harrock, son and heir; died 1629; will proved at Chester, 1629.

Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Starkie, of Stretton, co. Chester.

William. Alexander.

Ralph, of Horrock; will proved at Chester, 1636.

Elizabeth. Alice.

Edward Rigby, of Standish Wood, son and heir.

John Rigby, of Lanburrow, co. Gloucester.

Nicholas Rigby, of Netherlands, co. Sussex.

. . . dau. of . . .

(1) Phœbe, dau. of William Fox, of Toxteth.

Nicholas Rigby, of Harrock, son and heir; one of the commissioners for the punishment of "scandalous ministers" in Lancashire, 1643; d. 1661.

(2) Alice, dau. of Peter Warburton, of Arley, co. Chester.

Alexander. John. Thomas. All died young.

Anne, wife of . . . Kirby, citizen of London.

Frances, wife of Hugh Brookes, of Coventry.

Anthony Rigby, son and heir.

John Rigby.

Nicholas Rigby, of Harrock; b. 1627; will proved at Chester, 1703.

Hannah, dau. of William Harpur, of Cowley Hill; died 1717; buried at Eccleston, M.I.

John Rigby.

Rebecca; died unmarried.

Mary, wife of Michael Briscoe, of Toxteth.

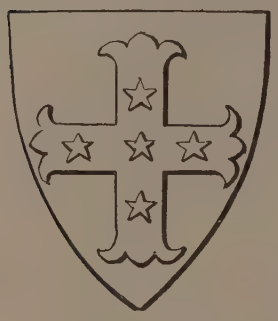
Eleanor; died young.

Nicholas Rigby, only son; died in infancy.

Phœbe. Mary. Elizabeth. Hannah. Eleanor.

century. It is now occupied by the Independents. There is also a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists in Carr-house Lane, built in 1831.

Harrock Hall, in this township, an ancient gabled stone building, anciently called Hartoke, and Hareoke, had been the seat of the Rigbye family for four generations in 1567, when Smith, the Rouge Dragon, made his visitation of this county.[1] It continued in the male line of this family until the death of Thomas Rigbye, who, by will dated October 18, 1775, and proved at Chester, February 11, 1779, demised Harrock Hall and his share in the manor of Wrightington and other large estates to his sister, Eleanor Rigbye, for her life, with remainder to his nephew, the Rev. John Baldwin, M.A., rector of North Meols, who, in compliance with his uncle's will, obtained royal licence to assume the surname and arms of Rigbye, and on his death the estates descended, according to the will of Thomas Rigbye, to the Rev. Rigbye Baldwin, M.A., third son of the Rev. John (Baldwin) Rigbye, who, in the year 1796, also obtained royal licence to use the name and arms of Rigbye only. On his death in 1829 he was succeeded by his son, Captain Baldwin Rigbye. The hall remained in the family until a recent period, and is now owned and occupied by Alfred Ramsden Boulton and George Boulton, Esqrs. Under the arms in Eccleston church is the motto, "*Ut umbra sic vita.*"



Fairhurst Hall, an old brick pile on the banks of the Douglas in this township, a building coeval with Harrock Hall, after being for several generations in the family of the Nelsons, descended to the Riddals, and was subsequently sold to Thomas Morris, Esq. In the townships of Wrightington, Parbold, and Heskin, there are rich and extensive coal-mines. There are also several good stone-quarries.

[1] In the previous editions of this work Colonel Alexander Rigby, the Parliamentarian commander, and Thomas Rigby, sheriff of Lancashire in 1693, are incorrectly stated to have been of the line of Harrock. The former was of the family of Rigby of Wigan, afterwards of Middleton in Goosnargh, and the latter was of the line of Gorse.—C.

PENWORTHAM PARISH.

PENWORTHAM—only a small village, but interesting from its great antiquity—contained one of the ancient castles of Lancashire, erected to guard the estuary of the Ribble, when the channel of that river was broader than at present, and when there were Roman stations at Walton-le-Dale and at the ancient city of Ribchester. It has been conjectured that the founder of the castle, whether British, Roman, or Saxon, about which there is considerable difference of opinion, gave his name to the parish, but a more probable explanation is that which finds in it the British *werid*—ford (the hill of the ford), with the Saxon *ham* added at a later period. Domesday says, "King Edward" (the Confessor) "held *Peneverdant*," and adds that there were two carucates of land that rendered tenpence; there was a castle; in the demesne were two carucates or plough lands, six burgesses, three radmans, eight villeins, and four neatherds, having four carucates among them all. There was half a fishery, a wood, and aeries of hawks.[1] Penwortham is the most northern of the parishes of Leyland hundred, and comprises within its limits the townships of Penwortham, Farington, Howick, Hutton, and Longton. It is bounded on the north and west by the Ribble, skirted by highly-cultivated grounds, commanding a view of the ancient borough of Preston; on the east it is bounded by Walton-le-Dale, and on the south by Leyland and Hoole parishes. The length of this parish, from the Douglas to the Ribble—at the extreme points of north and south—is six miles, and its breadth, from the eastern boundary of Farington to the western boundary of Longton, nearly the same distance. The area of the whole parish amounts to 11,288 statute acres. The river Ribble—one of the first rivers in the county—flows majestically past Penwortham, after which it forms an elliptical opening into the broad estuary at Hesketh Bank. The Douglas, at its entrance into the Ribble, bounds Longton; and a brook, flowing out of Farington, divides Hutton and Howick, of which townships it is the boundary. Another brook, separating Hutton and Longton, also loses itself in the Ribble, the great receptacle of the waters on the western side of Mid-Lancashire. The bridge at Penwortham, placed inconveniently high for the advantage of obtaining a foundation, conveys the Liverpool, Leyland, and Preston road over the river. This bridge was originally narrow, and often flooded, and, being built of crumbling red stone, it fell in 1759, when it was rebuilt by commissioners, and a toll established, which was afterwards abolished.

The following table will show the population of each of the five townships comprising the parish of Penwortham, in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
						£	£	£	£	£
Penwortham	1,487	1,506	1,578	1,642	2,270	7,528	8,028	9,680	12,128	13,656
Farington	1,932	1,791	1,797	2,017	1,860	7,923	8,611	10,574	16,610	17,270
Howick	116	93	80	62	754	1,034	1,163	1,242	1,502	1,698
Hutton	500	461	395	389	2,745	3,473	3,777	3,866	4,242	5,216
Longton	1,687	1,637	1,455	1,443	3,659	5,418	6,623	7,094	7,916	9,308
Total	5,722	5,488	5,305	5,553	11,288	25,376	28,202	32,456	42,398	47,148

William the Conqueror bestowed Penwortham on Roger de Busli, the joint-grantee of the hundred of Blackburn, and probably the castle of Penwortham was one of the baronial residences of this favourite of his sovereign. Warin Bussel, supposed to have been the son of Roger de Busli, was his successor, and ranks as the first baron of Penwortham. He was a considerable

[1] See vol. i., .

benefactor of the abbey of Evesham, to which town his wife belonged, bestowing on it the churches of Penwortham, Meols, and Leyland, and the *vill* of Farington, upon the condition, however, that three monks and a chaplain, who was subsequently styled Prior, should be sent from the abbey to Penwortham, there to "serve God."

Richard Bussell, the eldest son of Warin, was the second baron, and in the reign of Henry I. confirmed all his father's donations. With his sister Quenilda or Gunilda he gave land in marriage to Alan, son of Swane, as already mentioned. Another sister was given with one carucate in Clayton to Robert Hikeling, whose son or grandson Robert, holding half the manor of Cleyton, assumed that name, and was father of Gerard de Cleyton, steward of the hundred in the reign of King John. With a third sister he gave two carucates in Stanedis and Langeton (Standish and Langtree) to Richard Spileman; and to Richard Fiton, connected by marriage with his family, and to the son of Swane he gave eight carucates of land in Clayton, Wittle, Hoghton, Ethelston, Ollerton, Withnil, Worton, Heapy, and Rodelsworth, to hold for the fourth of a knight's fee, and if the land of William, son of Alan, came into his possession, for half a knight's fee.[1] Richard, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Albert, the third baron of Penwortham,[2] who likewise confirmed his predecessor's benefactions, and gave four bovates of land in Penwortham to Gerard de Clayton, on condition of holding the sergeanty of the wapentake.[3] Albert Bussel gave a knight's fee in Brocton with his sister in marriage to Geoffrey Walon, or Walton, and a carucate of land in Euxton to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The fourth baron was Hugo Bussel, son of Albert, who in 6 Richard I. (1194-5) paid forty marks for his relief;[4] he was involved in litigation with his uncle Geoffrey Bussel respecting his inheritance, which he finally lost by some real or pretended defect in his title, although he had agreed with King John for 400 marks to have it confirmed to him.[5] Geoffrey's eldest son, Richard, who succeeded, married, and had issue, three sons—Geoffrey, Warin, and William—and two daughters, Avicia, who became the wife of John del Meles, and, at his decease, as is supposed, married, secondly, John de Harrington, lord of Leyland; and Margaret, who became the wife of Henry, son of Ughtred de Whalley. In 7 John (1205-6) the barony of Penwortham was granted to Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, who purchased it for 310 marks of silver.[6] It is recorded that, Randle de Blundeville, earl of Chester and baron of Lancaster, after he had received confirmation from Henry III. of the lands between the Ribble and Mersey, held his court at Penwortham Castle.[7] From the Earls of Chester and Lincoln the barony passed by marriage to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and became merged in the superior title of the dukedom of Lancaster. The castle has now totally disappeared, but its remembrance is preserved in the name of Castle Hill, on the north side of the church, and by the great fosse, forty yards square, in which stood the keep. Soon after the Conquest, a Benedictine priory, or monastic cell, under the special protection of the Bussels, was erected here by a fraternity of monks from Evesham, in Worcestershire. Excepting the charters which have already been noticed, the records of Evesham preserve few memorials of this priory.[8] Henry, the "good duke of Lancaster," confirmed the donations of the preceding barons of Penwortham, and to the monks of the priory he gave a part of the waste between Martynns, Bothommy, and Brandelegh, called Whadycthegreues, to enclose for their own use.

This priory, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was what in monkish language was termed an *Obedientia*, one of those distant offshoot cells which most large monasteries had in connection with them. In was in complete subjection to the abbey, and though the *capellani* grew in time to be titular priors, they never became independent, were not instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield, but by the abbot, and had no seal of their own, all the old Penwortham documents bearing that of Evesham, used by the priors as agents of the abbey.

In a report of proceedings taken in 1343, relative to the church of the parish and the title of the prior, it is stated to be "notorious and public, both at Evesham and Penwortham, that the priory at the latter place had been immemorially only an 'obedience' of the monastery at Evesham, and had no appropriated property distinct from the monastery; that, as well the then prior, who (the proctor stated) should rather be called an obedientiary, as all other monks who had successively held the said priory and obedience, were monks of the same monastery, and they remained under the obedience of its abbot, and were only temporal keepers there, never being presented to

[1] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fol. G 13, in the Heralds' College, London. ("Testa de Nevill," 403.)
[2] Rot. Pip. 17 Henry II., Tit. Lanc.
[3] See history of Leyland hundred.
[4] Rot. Pip. Tit. Lanc.
[5] Mag. Rot. 4 John, Rot. 12a Lanc.
[6] Rot. Claus. 7 John, m 6. [This does not mention the sum given, for which see the release from Hugo Bussell to Roger de Lacy, Great Coucher Book of Duchy of Lanc. apud "Priory of Penwortham," Chetham Society, xxx.—B., H.]
[7] Coucher Book, in Duchy Office, n. 78.
[8] See "Documents relating to the Priory of Penwortham," &c., vol. xxx. of Chetham Society.
[9] Cotton Manuscripts, Nero D, fol. 246. The following notes, preserved in the Cotton Library Manuscript, Vitellius XVII., refer to the priory the year before the execution of this grant: "Memorandum that the convent of Evesham shall have of the priory of Penwortham every year, against the Feast of St. Egwin, 60 salmons, &c.; that Sir Ralph de Wylecote, late prior of Penwortham, assigned to the convent for provision 60s. per annum out of his new increment, & Sir William de Chiriton, abbot, affirmed the assignation A.D. 1320. The same prior in his time ordered for each of the monks an entire salmon."

or instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry." It was added that "the abbots, at their free will and pleasure, had recalled the titular priors within the walls of the monastery, and preferred other monks to the same obedience without episcopal permission." It was averred that "as well the successive archbishops of Canterbury, their metropolitans, or the bishops aforesaid in their visitations had known, and had both tacitly and expressly approved of that state of things." These allegations were admttted, and it was decreed that the monks in future holding the said priory should hold it merely as obedientiaries and temporal possessors, and might be changed at the free will of the abbots of the said monastery.[1]

A list of priors, necessarily imperfect, as their names can only be gathered from signatures in old deeds, is given by Mr. Hutton ("Priory of Penwortham," p. xl.): 1. Henricus (prior *temp.* Ric. Bussel). 2. Robertus de Apeltun (*temp.* Hugo Bussel). 3. Wilmus. prior. 4. Roger Norreis (1213 and 1218-1224). Roger Norreis (who came to Lancaster about a dozen years after the appearance in Lancashire of Hugo Norreis, founder of the ancient family at Speke) had been made abbot of Evesham by royal authority, but grossly abusing his power, and being an immoral man, he was deposed in 1213 by a Roman legate, who, however, five days afterwards, out of pity, gave him the priory of Penwortham. His continued excesses, however, caused him to be deposed here also in the course of a few months, but after wandering about for five years, Pandulphus, the then legate, restored Penwortham to him, and he continued there six years, until his death, when he was buried at Penwortham. 5. Thomas de Gloucestria (*ante* 1256). 6. Philippus de Neldesle, (about 1290.) 7. Walterus de Walecote (about 1300). 8. Rad. de Wilicote or Walcote 13 Edw. II. (1319-20). 9. Thomas de Blockley (1321). 10. Radulphus de Wylicote, 15 Edw. III. (1341). 11. Radulphus de Whateley, 23 Edw. III. (1349). 12. Wilmus de Mershton, 6 Ric. II. (1382-3). 13. Thomas Newbold, 9 Ric. II. (1385-6). 14. Johannes de Gloucestria, 11 Ric. II. (1387-8) to 20 Ric. II. (1396-7). 15. Thomas Hawforth, 9 Henry V. (1421). 16. Johannes Power, 12 Edw. IV. (1472). 17. Johannes Staunton, 17 Edw. IV. (1477). 18. Robertus Yatton, 18 Henry VII. (1503). 19. Jacobus Shrokinerton, 22 Henry VII. (1507). 20. Robertus Yatton, 1 Henry VIII. (1509). 21. Ricardus Hawkysbury, 7 Henry VIII. (1515). The priory was rated at the Dissolution, according to Speed, at £114 6s. 9d.—according to Dugdale at £99 5s. 3d.

The parish church having been supplied by the monks, no vicarage was ever endowed—hence the living of Penwortham is but a perpetual curacy. On the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, the site of the cell or priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was granted to the Fleetwoods, anciently of Parva Plumpton, in Edward III.'s time, who took up their residence here.[2] John Fleetwood, eldest son and heir of William Fleetwood, of Heskin, by his wife, Helen, daughter of Robert Standish, was lessee of the priory of Penwortham from the abbot and convent of Evesham, and afterwards purchased the reversion from the crown, which purchase was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. The priory, though built only of wood, long outlived the castle, and three of its sides remained entire. The chapel on the fourth side was taken down, and rebuilt about the middle of the last century. This ancient structure was situated in Crow Wood, a little below the church, in view of the Ribble, and opposite Tulketh Priory, which stands on an eminence on the north side of that river, and which it was said by local tradition, without, however, the least foundation in fact, there existed a communication by a secret subterranean passage. The transformation of a monastery into a mansion necessarily gave rise to much alteration, but a gallery cloister of fine oakwork, with narrow wooden windows, and carved principals and springers of oak, on the south side of the building, served as well to display what little of ornament belonged to these cells, as to convey an idea of their gloomy recesses. A number of portraits of the Fleetwoods and Rawstornes ornamented the interior of this monastic mansion. Within living memory there were many arches and falling ruins remaining. The bridge over the old moat, at Penwortham Old Hall, led to the priory, which in 1783 was described as "an old brown edifice with dark slates upon it." Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., thus speaks of Penwortham:—

"*Penwardine* semid to me more than half a Mile from *Preston*, and ther goith *Ribil* stonding in respect of the Toune of the farther side of *Ribil*, the which ther devideth the Diœcese of *Chestre* from the Diœcese of *York*. *Penwardine* is a Paroch Chirch and Celle to *Eovesham* Abbay, and standith in *Chester* Diœcese." (Lel. *Itin.* vol. v. fol. 84, p. 91.)

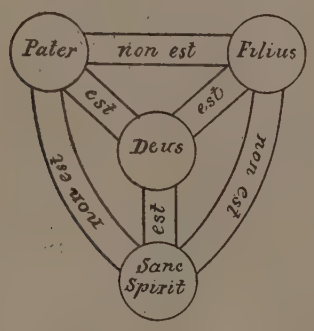
In Elizabeth's reign Camden says:—

"Since this place (Ribchester) in length of time was ruined by war, or as the common people think by an earthquake, lower down, where the Ribell receives the tide, and is called by the geographer BELLISAMA ÆSTVARIUM near *Penwortham*, where in the Conqueror's time was a castle, as appears from that prince's survey: out of the ruins of Ribchester arose Preston."

[1] "Penwortham Priory," Chetham Society, pp. xxviii.-ix.—C.

[2] "Parcel of the Poss. of the late Monastery of Evesham in com. Worcester: Cell of Penwortham.—The tythes 9s. 9d., rated 13 August for John Fleetwood at 20 years' purchase viij August 21s. 3d. The clere yerely value of the landes aforesaid 11s. 6d. wch rated at 28 yeres purchase amounteth to £16 2s., the clere yerely value of the tenthe aforesaid 9s. 9d. wch rated at xxtie yeres purchase amountythe to £9 15s. And so Thole amountythe to £25 17s. The money to be pd in hand before the xxvijth of Auguste next." (Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 607, fol. 101b.)

Penwortham was a royal manor. Sir Henry Farington was steward under Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; the Fleetwoods were stewards under Elizabeth and James I. The Fleetwoods purchased the priory, manor, grange, and fishery of Penwortham. John Fleetwood, who married Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, was high-sheriff of the county in 1578, and died in 33 Elizabeth. His descendant, Thomas Fleetwood, was the father of Sir Richard Fleetwood, of Colwich, in the county of Stafford, Bart., whose younger brother, William, was living in Lancashire in 1700, and had a son, Henry Fleetwood, who gave the font to Penwortham in 1725. The Fleetwoods are believed to have sold the manor to the Faringtons, one of whom was William Faryngton, Esq., who died about the year 1672. His descendant, James Nowell Faryngton, of Shawe Hall, Esq., who died without issue, and was succeeded by his sisters, the Misses Faryngton, of Worden, was the chief lord of Penwortham, for which a court-leet and baron, called the King's Court, is held yearly in Penwortham at Michaelmas.[1] The priory was sold by Henry Fleetwood, or one of his descendants, under the powers of an Act of Parliament, 21 George II., c. 14 (1748), to John Aspinall, of Standen Hall, Esq., in June, 1749, who sold the principal part of the estates in June, 1752, to James Barton, Esq., of Ormskirk, a wealthy East India merchant. This gentleman sold the advowson of the church, the chapel of Longton, and other property, in the year 1810, to Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., of Hutton Hall, a descendant of Captain Edward Rosthorne, governor of Lathom for the Earl of Derby in 1644. Mr. Rawstorne rebuilt Penwortham Hall, now called Penwortham Priory, in 1832.





The church of Penwortham, situated on the summit of a high and woody bank overlooking the north vale of the Ribble, is dedicated to St. Mary. The edifice comprises a tower, two side aisles, nave, and chancel, and holds about 700. The tower, which is bulky but low, terminates in pinnacles and has a castellated parapet; beneath is a fillet and buttress; and on the west side a niche, originally intended for the reception of a statue, with a richly-carved pointed arch, and a ramified window. Over the south door of the chancel is inscribed:—

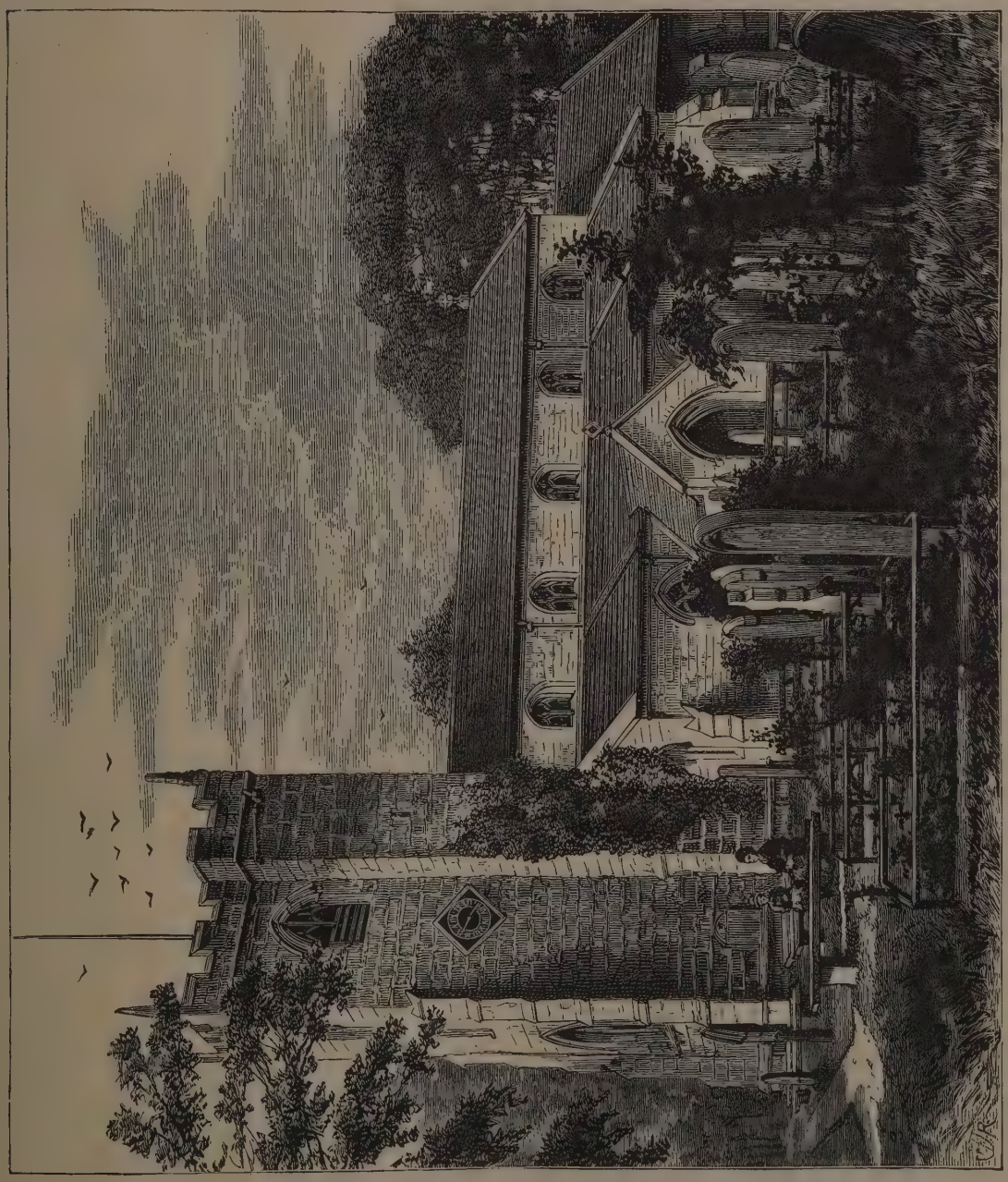
F
I A
1653

John fflotwood

the initials being those of John Fleetwood, who died in 1657, and his wife, Anne, daughter of William Farington, of Worden. The interior of the church has been admirably restored; the arch between the nave and the tower thrown open; and the nave, now entirely free to the parishioners, has been reseated. The chancel has an ancient pointed wooden roof, and the east window is divided into three compartments, filled with stained glass in memory of the Rev. R. A. Rawstorne and his wife, erected by their children. The east window of the north aisle is to the memory of Robert Ashcroft, town clerk of Preston. In the north window of the church are many fragments of stained glass, apparently parts of shields, with a small heraldic Trinity, thus portrayed in blue and yellow compartments. In one of the windows is an ancient miniature coat

[1] Suit and service to this court are demanded from the following thirty-three townships: Anderton, Bretherton, Brindle, Bryning-with-Kellamergh, Carlton, Charnock Richard, Charnock Goggard or Heath Charnock, Clayton-le-Woods, Claughton, Coppul, Worthington, Croston, Cuerden, Duxbury and Adlington, Eccleston, Elswick, Freckleton, Hambleton, Hoghton, Kirkdale, Longton, Leyland, Newton-with-Scales, North Meols, Penwortham, Shevington, Standish-cum-Langtree, Ulnes Walton, Warton, Welsh, Whittle, Wheelton and Heapey, Whittingham, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell; and the owners of estates in some of these townships pay chief rents to the lord of the manor of Penwortham.

of arms, inscribed "RICHARD FLEETWOOD, AND MARGERY HIS WIFE, 1595." On a still older fragment may be traced the words **Boteler** and **Barewood.** In the chancel, suspended from the wall, is a helmet and some ancient armour. In the tower are six bells, five of which were recast by Rudhall, of Gloucester, from the four older imperfect bells. Their inscriptions are—"God save



ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, PENWORTHAM.

Queen Anne, 1712"; "Prosperity to the Church of England, 1712"; "Abr. Rudhall cast us all, Anno Dom., 1712"; "Ralph Loxham, minister, 1712"; "Wm. Slater, Evan Maudsley, Wm. Farington, Wm. Bickersteff, wardens, 1712." The sixth bell was added in 1858, and has on it "Taylor bro. Loboro. 1858."

FLEETWOOD OF HESKIN, PENWORTHAM, AND ROSSALL.

(From Deeds, Charters, Inquisitions, Heralds' Visitations, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: Per pale nebulée, *azure* and *or*, six martlets, two, two and two, counterchanged, a crescent for difference.

CREST: A wolf passant, reguardant, *argent*.

JOHN DE FLETEWOODE; living 6 Henry IV. (1404).

- Edward Fletewoode; enrolled a burgess at Preston Guild, 20 Richard II. (1397).
- William; enrolled a burgess at Preston Guild, 3 Henry V. (1415).
- Richard.
- Henry Fletewoode, of Little Plumpton, in Kirkham; living 3 Henry VI. (1424). = . . . dau. of . . .
- Anne, wife of . . . son of Roger Ethelston.

Henry Fletewoode, of Little Plumpton, in Kirkham; living 3 Henry VI. (1424). = . . . dau. of . . .

- Edmund Fletewoode, of Heskin, son and heir; living 13 Edward IV. (1473). = Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Holland, of Downholland.

Edmund Fletewoode, of Heskin, son and heir; living 13 Edward IV. (1473). = Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Holland, of Downholland.

- Wm. Fletewoode, of Heskin, son and heir. = Ellen, dau. of Robert (? Gilbert), younger son of John Standish, of Standish.

Wm. Fletewoode, of Heskin, son and heir. = Ellen, dau. of Robert (? Gilbert), younger son of John Standish, of Standish.

- (1) Katharine, dau. of John Christmas, of Colchester, county Essex; died childless.
- (2) John Fletewoode, son and heir; lessee of Penwortham Priory from the abbot and convent of Evesham, and afterwards purchased the reversion of the same from the crown, which grant was confirmed 6 Elizabeth (1563); died 33 Elizabeth (1590). = Joan, dau. of Sir Thos. Langton, baron of Newton.
- (1) Barbara, cousin and heir to Andw. Francis, of the city of London. = Thomas Fletewoode, of of The Vache, co. Bucks, and Rossall, co. Lanc.; died Nov. 1, 1570; Inq. p.m. March 26, 13 Eliz. (1571); buried at Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks, M.I.
- (2) Bridget, dau. of Sir John Spring, of Lavenham, co. Suffolk, Kt.
- Robert Fletewoode. = . . . dau. of . . .
 - Edmund Fletewoode; a monk of Sion.
 - Agnes, wife of John Gillibrand, of Chorley.
 - Jennet, wife of John Blackledge, of Leyland.

(1) Katharine, dau. of John Christmas, of Colchester, county Essex; died childless. = (2) John Fletewoode, son and heir; lessee of Penwortham Priory from the abbot and convent of Evesham, and afterwards purchased the reversion of the same from the crown, which grant was confirmed 6 Elizabeth (1563); died 33 Elizabeth (1590). = Joan, dau. of Sir Thos. Langton, baron of Newton.

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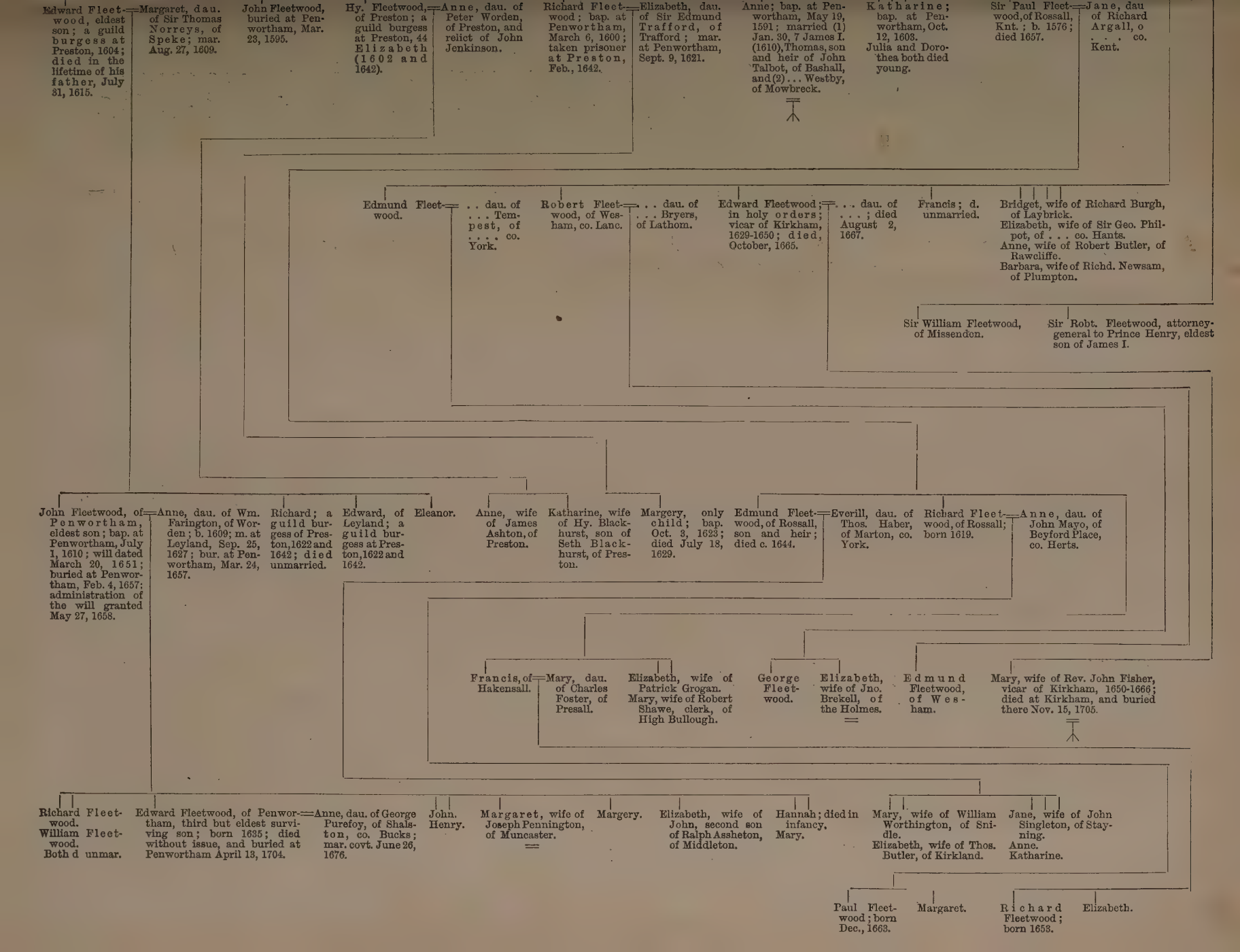
- (1) Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst. = Thomas Fleetwood, son and heir; enrolled a guild burgess at Preston, 1562 and 1582. = (2) Maria, dau. of Roger Nowell, of Read.
 - *a quo* Fleetwood, of Colwick, co. Stafford.
- Richard Fleetwood, second son, had the Lancashire estates settled on him by his father; had a grant of the rectories of Penwortham and Leyland, confirmed to him by letters patent dated December 14, 42. Elizabeth (1599); will dated July 26, 1625; died at Penwortham April 4, and buried there April 6, 1626; will proved at Canterbury, July 8, 1626. Inq. p.m. taken at Preston, 2 Chas. I. (1626), M.I. = Margery, dau. of Thomas Leigh, of Eggington, co. Derby; survived her husband, and buried at Penwortham, April 30, 1635, M.I.
- Ralph Fleetwood; a guild burgess at Preston, 1562.
- Anne, wife of Thomas Barton, of Barton.
- Katharine, wife of Wm. Milward, of Eaton, co. Derby.
- Joan, wife of William Bradbourne.
- Mary.
- Ellen, wife of Robert Charnock, of Charnock.
- Elizabeth; mar. Nov. 7, 1602, Roger Nowell, of Reade.
- Edmund Fleetwood, of Rossall, son and heir; died c. 1629. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Cheney, of Chessham-boys, co. Bucks.

(1) Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst. = Thomas Fleetwood, son and heir; enrolled a guild burgess at Preston, 1562 and 1582. = (2) Maria, dau. of Roger Nowell, of Read.

- Sir William Fleetwood. = Bridget, eldest dau. of Oliver Cromwell, and relict of Gen. Ireton; died 1681.
- Sir George Fleetwood, of the Vache, co. Bucks; died Dec. 21, 1620. = Katharine, dau. of Hy. Denny, of Waltham, co. Essex.
- Edward Fleetwood, rector of Wigan, 1571-1604.
- Thomas.
- Francis.
- Henry.
- Sir William Fleetwood, of the Middle Temple; recorder of London, 1569; steward of the lordship of Penwortham; died Feb. 28, 1594; b. at Messenden, co. Bucks. = . . . dau. of . . .

Sir William Fleetwood. = Bridget, eldest dau. of Oliver Cromwell, and relict of Gen. Ireton; died 1681.

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Edward Fleetwood, eldest son; a guild burgess at Preston, 1604; died in the lifetime of his father, July 31, 1615.
Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Norreys, of Speke; mar. Aug. 27, 1609.
John Fleetwood, buried at Penwortham, Mar. 23, 1595.
Hy. Fleetwood, of Preston; a guild burgess at Preston, 44 Elizabeth (1602 and 1642).
Anne, dau. of Peter Worden, of Preston, and relict of John Jenkinson.
Richard Fleetwood; bap. at Penwortham, March 6, 1600; taken prisoner at Preston, Feb., 1642.
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford; mar. at Penwortham, Sept. 9, 1621.
Anne; bap. at Penwortham, May 19, 1591; married (1) Jan. 30, 7 James I. (1610), Thomas, son and heir of John Talbot, of Bashall, and (2) ... Westby, of Mowbreck.
Katharine; bap. at Penwortham, Oct. 12, 1603.
Julia and Dorothea both died young.
Sir Paul Fleetwood, of Rossall, Knt.; b. 1576; died 1657.
Jane, dau of Richard Argall, o ... co. Kent.
Edmund Fleetwood.
... dau. of ... Tempest, of ... co. York.
Robert Fleetwood, of Wesham, co. Lanc.
... dau. of ... Bryers, of Lathom.
Edward Fleetwood; in holy orders; vicar of Kirkham, 1629-1650; died, October, 1665.
... dau. of ...; died August 2, 1667.
Francis; d. unmarried.
Bridget, wife of Richard Burgh, of Laybrick.
Elizabeth, wife of Sir Geo. Philpot, of ... co. Hants.
Anne, wife of Robert Butler, of Rawcliffe.
Barbara, wife of Richd. Newsam, of Plumpton.
Sir William Fleetwood, of Missenden.
Sir Robt. Fleetwood, attorney-general to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I.
John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, eldest son; bap. at Penwortham, July 1, 1610; will dated March 20, 1651; buried at Penwortham, Feb. 4, 1657; administration of the will granted May 27, 1658.
Anne, dau. of Wm. Farington, of Worden; b. 1609; m. at Leyland, Sep. 25, 1627; bur. at Penwortham, Mar. 24, 1657.
Richard; a guild burgess of Preston, 1622 and 1642; died unmarried.
Edward, of Leyland; a guild burgess at Preston, 1622 and 1642.
Eleanor.
Anne, wife of James Ashton, of Preston.
Katharine, wife of Hy. Blackhurst, son of Seth Blackhurst, of Preston.
Margery, only child; bap. Oct. 3, 1623; died July 18, 1629.
Edmund Fleetwood, of Rossall, son and heir; died c. 1644.
Everill, dau. of Thos. Haber, of Marton, co. York.
Richard Fleetwood, of Rossall; born 1619.
Anne, dau. of John Mayo, of Beyford Place, co. Herts.
Francis, of Hakensall.
Mary, dau. of Charles Foster, of Presall.
Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Grogan.
Mary, wife of Robert Shawe, clerk, of High Bullough.
George Fleetwood.
Elizabeth, wife of Jno. Brekell, of the Holmes.
Edmund Fleetwood, of Wesham.
Mary, wife of Rev. John Fisher, vicar of Kirkham, 1650-1666; died at Kirkham, and buried there Nov. 15, 1705.
Richard Fleetwood. William Fleetwood. Both d unmar.
Edward Fleetwood, of Penwortham, third but eldest surviving son; born 1635; died without issue, and buried at Penwortham April 13, 1704.
Anne, dau. of George Purefoy, of Shalston, co. Bucks; mar. covt. June 26, 1676.
John. Henry.
Margaret, wife of Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster.
Margery.
Elizabeth, wife of John, second son of Ralph Assheton, of Middleton.
Hannah; died in infancy. Mary.
Mary, wife of William Worthington, of Sniddle.
Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Butler, of Kirkland.
Jane, wife of John Singleton, of Staynning. Anne. Katharine.
Paul Fleetwood; born Dec., 1663.
Margaret.
Richard Fleetwood; born 1653.
Elizabeth.

The date of the first erection is not known, but there existed in 1291—"Ecclesia de Penwortham, £20—£2." The present fabric is probably of the fifteenth century. In 1812 a new gallery was erected, and the whole nave and aisles of the church were rebuilt in 1856 by Mr. Paley, architect, of Lancaster. There are here monuments to the memory of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Eden Hall, in Cumberland, Bart., 1688; of Edward Buckley, Esq., of Beaumont Hall, in this county; of Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., who died December 6, 1803, aged sixty-one years; of Elizabeth Goldsmith Atherton Rawstorne, his widow, born 1742, died 1823; of Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., who died August 26, 1850; and of John Horrocks, Esq., M.P. for Preston, who died in 1804. The registers of this parish commence in the year 1586, but unfortunately all perished in a fire, caused by the overheating of a flue, in January, 1857. When the commissioners visited Penwortham, in 1552, they found "thre bells j chalyce of Sylv' wth a paten' j cope of sylke thre vestyments w^{t} albes ij corporaxes j commyon boke ij sackrying bells ij aultr clothes iij towells a bible and j chalyce of aucknemy j vestement of lynnen j bell & j sackryng bell j cruett & a candelstyke."

The successive patrons of the perpetual curacy of Penwortham since the Reformation have been the Fleetwoods, the Aspinalls, the Bartons, and the Rawstornes; and the following list of the incumbents, who became vicars in 1868, is derived from the parish registers:—

Randulphus Garstang	occurs in 1534 and 1562	John Barton	presented 1783
Thomas Spode	1580	Robt. Atherton Rawstorne	1807
George Clarke	1599	Thos. Selkirk	1812
Nicholas Peetté	1609	Wm. Birkett	1819
Roger Wright	1625	Thos. Birkett	1824
William Bradshaw	1636	James T. Waring	1826
William Seddon	1645	William Browne	1832
Thos. Robinson	1653	Robert Atherton Rawstorne again inducted (died 1852)	1833
Ralph Loxham	1712	R. A. Rawstorne (son of the foregoing)	1852
—— Corless	1723	William Edward Rawstorne	1858
Edward Martin	1725	Daniel Holland Stubbs	1889
E. Loxham	1751		
Thos. Blackhurst	1780		

The Rev. William Edward Rawstorne, M.A., the last perpetual curate and first vicar of Penwortham, is the younger son of the late William Rawstorne, of Howick New Hall, by his wife, Agnes Maria, second daughter of Edward Buckley, of Buckley, and was born December 30, 1819. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. January 27, 1842, and M.A. October 17, 1844. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1844, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Peterborough in the succeeding year. His first incumbency was that of Galby, in Leicestershire, which he held from 1845 to 1850, when he was presented to the vicarage of Ormskirk, where he remained until 1853. On the preferment of his cousin, the Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstorne, to the vicarage of St. Leonard's, Balderston, in Blackburn, in 1858, he accepted the perpetual curacy of Penwortham, the incumbency becoming a vicarage in 1868, and remained until 1889, when he resigned the living. Mr. Rawstorne, who resides at East Sheen, county Surrey, is an honorary canon of Manchester, and was rural dean of Leyland and proctor for the archdeaconry of Blackburn from 1858 to 1888.

The Rev. Daniel Holland Stubbs, the present (1890) vicar, was presented by Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., the patron, on the resignation of the Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, and instituted April 9, 1889. Mr. Stubbs, who was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Liverpool in 1885, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. His first curacy was that of All Saints', Liverpool, which he held from 1885 to 1887, when he accepted the curacy of Prescot, where he remained until his preferment to Penwortham.

The patronage of both Penwortham and Longton is now in Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., of Hulton and Penwortham. The population of this parish, though principally rural, has increased more than one-third within the present century. Here, as in almost all our Lancashire parishes, we have remains of crosses. A huge stone, with a cavity for a pillar, was found near Penwortham Lodge; a similar relic appears at the entrance to the churchyard; and a third is thrown aside neglected in the township of Howick. Penwortham Hall is a name as old as the Reformation, and the ancient edifice is not inaptly represented by the new hall, built in 1832 by Colonel Lawrence Rawstorne, on or near the site of the ancient Priory, and called Penwortham Priory, a stately structure in the late Tudor style of architecture, in a grove near the church. It is now the residence of Mr. C. B. Molyneux. The only other ancient residence in the township is Middleford, or Middleforth, formerly an old family mansion, built by the Norreyses, in the reign of

Inventory of Church Goods, p. 132.—

Henry VIII., but now only a farmhouse. About seventy years ago a compact pavement of blue boulder-stones, the material of which the Roman roads were made, was dug up in a piece of waste land near Penwortham Lodge, or Penwortham Hall as it is now called, the seat of William Marshall, Esq. This ancient fragment, which had been interred for ages, was traced for about one hundred yards, and was about four feet wide. The road surveyor, feeling no sympathy with the antiquary, destroyed the road, and used the materials to repair the public highways! conceiving that, probably, to be the shortest way of solving the disputes which had arisen whether this was a Roman, a Saxon, or a Norman causeway. The subsequent discovery of a Roman station at Walton-le-Dale, however, leaves little doubt that it was a Roman vicinal way between that station and Penwortham. In June, 1856, the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society conducted some very interesting excavations in the Castle Hill already mentioned. Many traces of the ancient occupants were found, consisting of a pavement of boulders strewed with weeds and vegetable matter, remains of a wattled roof now fallen in upon this pavement, bones of animals used for food, a spur, some nails, and other articles of iron. The whole are carefully described and drawn in Hardwick's "Preston," p. 104. In 1836 a gold coin of Ferdinand and Isabella, weighing over two ounces, was found on the site of the old priory.

CHARITIES OF PENWORTHAM.

(Abridged from the Parliamentary Commissioners' XV. Report.)

PARISH.—School. On 22nd September 6 Edward VI. Christopher Walton, of Little Hoole, executed an indenture of feoffment, by which he granted to thirteen trustees all his property in Kirkham, Killamergh, and Preston, to the intent that the rents and profits should be applied to the maintenance of a person to keep a grammar-school for all the poor children in the parish of Penwortham, who should teach both young children in the "Absay (A B C), catechism, primer, accidence, pervely," and others, in grammar. without schoolhire, except cockpence to be paid twice a year. This school is situated in the township of Hutton, and is called Hutton School. Originally the yearly value of this endowment amounted only to £2 13s. 6d., after which the testator's son left property, to the same foundation of the school, of the value of £2 per annum; but such has been the increased value of the lands, partly from becoming building ground, that at the time of the Commissioners' Report they yielded annually £635 15s. 1½d.

TOWNSHIP.—To extend the benefits of this splendid endowment, the trustees, much to their honour, not only keep three masters in Hutton school, affording instruction to all the children of Penwortham parish that repair to the school for learning, but in 1825 they founded another free day-school in Cop Lane, in Penwortham, and in 1834 the new school-house was built, where 50 scholars receive instruction. Extending still further their bounty, they have augmented the endowment of the free school of Farington; and the free schools of Longton and Howick, formerly confined to their own townships, are now, through the same means, open to the whole parish.—1769. Charities of Fleetwood and others. The produce of £198 to be distributed among the poor of Penwortham, Middleforth, and Howick, and to bind children of Penwortham apprentices. Laid out in lands, of which the annual rent is £18.—1737. Charnley's Charity. 20s. a year to poor housekeepers, £1.

FARINGTON.—1812. School. Erected by subscription, and containing about 100 boys and girls.—Lost Charities. These are two sums of £50 each, mentioned in the Parliamentary returns of 1786.

HOWICK.—1727. School. Founded by Henry Fleetwood, lord of the manor. The property consists of a schoolroom, shop, garden, and four closes, all of which produce in rent £29 5s.

HUTTON.—1704. Charities of Fleetwood and others. The interest of £205 to the poor, of which sum the interest of £40 is ordered to be distributed in beef on Christmas eve, £9 15s. 6d.

LONGTON.—1793. School. The funds of this charity amount to £689 19s. 7d., of which £600 is out at 5 per cent interest. The schoolmaster instructs about 70 scholars for a salary of £26.—1757. Poor's Land. This land is called Kill Heys, purchased for £100 by the trustees of the poor of Longton. Since 1821 a poorhouse has been erected at an expense of £1,000 upon the old enclosed land; and a rent is paid by the parish trustees of £10 10s. which they distribute amongst the industrious poor of the township on St. Thomas's Day.

The following is the reply to the inquiry of Mr. Wase, of Oxford, respecting the Grammar School here:—

"THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT LONGTON.

"Mr. Wilson,—I was requested by the enelosed to make report off the state off our Schoole att Longton to you, and to answer the Queries menconed, which I have done according to my best informacon.

"1. Christopher Walton, of Little Poole (? Hoole), in the parish of Croston, ffounded our Schoole.

"2. The sixth yeare of King Edward the Sixth.

"3. With Land and Tenemts. to the Value att that time of ffoure marks and two pence per ann: now improv'd out off the same Lands, to the recurring Sallerie of 16li. (£16) per ann.

"4. Gilbert Mawdesley, Edward Singleton, Thomas Walker, Serth Bushell, and Willm. Bannester now possest.

"5. No exhibitions pd. to either Universitie.

"6. Edward ffleetwood, off Penwortham, and Henry ffarington, off Leyland, Esqrs., wth co-'feoffies—12 in all.

"7. Wee have no Librarie in our parish, nor manuscripts.

"I have given you this rude draught off the state off our ffree schoole, itt is the best I can present you with out off our deeds, or ffrom any informacon I could gaine ffrom men ancient and acquainted with the condicon off it. I hope you will put it into a better fforme than I can, onlie accept this ffrom, Sir, your ffriend and Servant,

"WILLIM BANNESTER,

"Master off the ffree Schoole in Longton. (1673.)" [1]

HOWICK.—This township is of small extent, 754 acres. The old hall is now merely a farmhouse. The new hall is a modern brick erection, though in the style of the sixteenth century. The basis of this township belonged to the abbey of Evesham,[2] and it appears from the chartulary

[1] "Local Gleanings" (Earwaker), vol. ii, p. 116.—C.

[2] Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fol. H, 12-13b.

of that house that Albert (Bussel) gave the land of Hokewike for twenty-eight shillings to four brethren, named Wlgeate, Swene, Ralf, and Liulph, who transferred it to the abbey.[1] Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester, granted to the monks the alms of Hocwicce as freely as they had held them in the time of Roger de Poictou, and in the time of the earl's father.[2] Howick, anterior to the reign of Henry III., gave name to a family, on whom the Bussels conferred lands, in Longeton in return for their homage and service.[3] In 16 Edward II. (1322) Simon Hoghwicke held in trust for the abbey of Evesham messuages and lands in Hoghwike, Farington, and Penwortham. The manor, or part of it, seems to have belonged to the Hesketh family; for in 15 Henry VIII. (1523) Thomas Hesketh held the manor and chantry of Rufford, and the manor of Hoghwike;[4] and in 33 Elizabeth (1591) John Fleetwood, the grantee of the abbey lands in Leyland hundred, held the manor of Hoghwicke.[5] In 21 James I. (1623) the manor of Houghwicke was held by Robert Hesketh.[6] Howick is now the property of various freeholders, the principal owner being Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq. Miss Farington is the owner of the manor.

Hutton.—By an inspeximus of 7 and 8 Richard II. (1384), reciting various charters made to the abbey of St. Mary of Cokersand, it appears that Helias, son of Roger de Hotun, had at a very distant period granted to that house three carucates of land in Hottun, in Leylondeschire, that is, of the whole vill of Hotun, without any reservation, as well in services as free men and *nativi*. In the "Testa de Nevill" the abbot is recorded as holding the fourth and the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Hotton of the earl of Lincoln's fee in Leylandesir."[8] The abbey and a great part of its possessions were sold by Henry VIII. to John Ketchyng, Esq. Hutton Hall, built in the seventeenth century, was the seat of Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., the sole proprietor of the township, prior to the re-erection of Penwortham Hall (now Priory), and is now occupied by his son, Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq.

Farington.—It has been mentioned that by a charter of the reign of William I. or II. the vill of Farington was given by the first baron of Penwortham to the abbey of Evesham. In 10 Edward III. (1336) William de Faringtón held one messuage, eight acres of land, and 14s. rent in Farington and Leyland, in trust for the abbot and convent of Evesham.[9] Dorothy Becconsal, heiress of Sir Henry Farington, conveyed the manor to the Huddlestons of Sawston, by whom it was sold, and so passed entirely out of the hands of the Faringtons. In the inquisition post mortem, in 33 Elizabeth (1591) John Fleetwood is recorded as holding this and several other manors. An Episcopal church, dedicated to St. Paul, with a parochial district assigned to it, was built in 1839. It is in the gift of the incumbent of Penwortham, and is at present held by the Rev. Henry Power, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge (1844); it contains 500 sittings, of which 200 are free, and is of the annual value of £152. The school adjacent to the church is a branch of the Penwortham school, endowed with £130 yearly. A schoolhouse of brick, faced with stone, in the Elizabethan style, was erected in 1880 at a cost of £3,000. Half a century ago the cotton manufacture was introduced into the township, causing a very large and rapid rise in the population, an entirely new village springing up. Farington Hall, originally existing A.D. 1500, has now no remains of its former importance, except a part of the moat. There is here a considerable quantity of unreclaimed moss-land. Lawrence Rawstorne, of Hutton Hall, is the lord of the manor.

Longton was one of the manors which were granted by Roger de Lacy, on obtaining the barony of Penwortham, to Robert, the cousin of Hugo, the last baron of the name of Bussel. Richard Bussel, the second baron, had given, in the reign of William Rufus, two bovates of land in Longeton to the abbey of Evesham. The convent, by a charter without date, granted to Richard, son of —— Bambel, a part of that land which Robert. son of Richard, son of Sibilla de Longton, had granted to the church at Penwortham.[10] By a similar deed Geoffrey Bussel, of Leyland, quitclaims to John de Farington, son of William de Mel, the homages and services of certain of his free tenants in the town of Longeton, with the reliefs, wardships, and other honours belonging to the demesne, viz. the homage and service of Alice, wife of Robert Bussel, and of Roger, son of Thomas Bussel, in each case a pair of white gloves.[11] A translated deed, also without date, shows that "Tho. sonne of Robte Bushell gr^tes to Henry sonne of George de Longton & his heires one pte of his lands in Longton for his homage & s'uice, and bundaries the same to hold of him & his heirs by fealty & j penny yearely Rent att the Feast of the Assumpcion of oure Lady."[12] Robert Bussel also granted to the priory of Burscough three acres of land in the field of Turmireacres, in the vill of Longton, and the field of Reskelde in the same vill. Of these donations a charter of confirmation was granted in 17 Edward II. (1323-4).[13] From other deeds of high antiquity, it appears that a family taking their name from Howick were landowners in Longton

[1] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 3763, fol. 87b.
[2] Dugdale's "Mon. Angl.," i. p. 361.
[3] Harleian Manuscripts, cod 2042, fol. 309.
[4] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. v. Inquis., n. 16.
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xv., n. 34. [6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxiv., n. 26.
[7] Rot. Chart., 7 et 8 Ric. II., n. 1.
[8] Fols. 397 and 399. [9] Escaet., 10 Edward III., n. 74.
[10] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 1242, fol. 310. [11] *Ibid.*, fol. 309b.
[12] Kuerden's Manuscript Coll., vol. iv., fol. L 4.
[13] Cartular. de Burscough, fol. 56a, in the Duchy Office.

by gift of the Bussels, particularly Geoffrey and Robert, but in 46 Edward III. (1372), Sir William del Lea held a quarter of the manor of Longton and the moiety of Croston and Maudisleigh.[1] From the Leas it passed to Fleming, of Leyland, descended from Fleming, baron of Wath; and in 9 Henry IV. (1407-8) Sir Thomas Fleminge gave to Henry, "sonne of Ralph de Brethirton & his heires his whole lordshipe of Longton with all his rents & services:"[2] in 6 Edward IV. (1466) Hugh de Bretherton "confirmes vnto Willo Fleminge the 4th pte of the manner of Longton to hold of the cheefe Lord, or Lords of the Fee, and also releases all his right and title vnto him." Of this family was Elizabeth, coheir of her brother John Fleming, who married Thurstan Hall, in the reign of Henry VII. Canon Raines speaks of Longton as only a "factitious manor." Longton Hall, built in the seventeenth century, is now a farmhouse. An Episcopal chapel, a plain brick fabric, was in existence in 1517, and in 1650 was recommended to be erected into a separate parish. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in 1770 by a brief, of the date of 1767, amounting to £1,026, and was again rebuilt in 1887. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Johnson, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge (1873). There is here a Methodist chapel, erected in 1813, and rebuilt in 1833; also a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1837.

There are no markets or fairs in this parish, but an annual rural feast is celebrated in Longton at Candlemas. There are no mines or quarries in the parish. Remains of the subterranean forest are still visible on the coast, trees being frequently taken out of the sands. Farington and Longton mosses, in this parish, were formerly connected with the extensive bogs of Leyland and Hoole. Oaks and larches of an extremely large size are sometimes found here. Improvements are from time to time being made on these wastes, and the time is evidently not far distant when the mosses, in the opulent and densely-peopled county of Lancashire, will be only matter of historical record. The arable and pasture lands in the parish of Penwortham are nearly equal. Wheat is grown more extensively here than in most of the neighbouring parishes.

[1] Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House

[2] Kuerden, *ibid.*, fol. L 4b.

BRINDLE PARISH.

SURROUNDED by the parent parish of the hundred, except on the north, where it adjoins Walton, in the parish of Blackburn, Dr. Kuerden conjectured that at the time of the Conquest, and indeed at a much later period, Brindle was a part of the parish of Leyland. At the rating of church property by Pope Nicholas IV., in the year 1291, no parish church existed at Brindle. Between this period and the reign of Henry VIII., however, this place had been erected into an independent parish, and in the king's book of that age the following entry occurs; "Brindle Rectory, £12 8s. 4d.—£1 4s. 10d." The parish is two miles and a half in length and a mile and a half in breadth, and contains an area of 3,104 statute acres. Though by no means destitute of moisture, the only river that approaches its borders is the Lostock, which touches the parish at its south-western extremity, or rather serves to receive a nameless brook, whose slender stream passes near the village.

The early name of Brindle was Burnel or Burnhul. In the time of Edward I. it became Burnhulle; in that of Edward II. Burnehill; and at other times the orthography has been Brinhill, Brandhill, and Brandle, whence the transition to Brindle was very easy. It is uncertain whether it is derived from the Saxon *brennan*—to burn—or from the ancient British *bryn*—a spring—with the suffix *hull* or *hill*. "Most of this manor," says Dr. Kuerden, "declineth upon the west; the eastern part is something hilly, as Duxon hill and the Haugh hil, wher there is a good Quarry for Milns and Buildings. It consists for the most part of fruitful land, and it is beleeued hath many mines of cole and Channel which in some measure appears in the surface of some bancs and at the side of Lostoc water." This place appears to have been granted by the superior tenant of the crown, soon after the Conquest, to a family who were designated from their possessions. "Thomas de Burnul," says the "Testa de Nevill," "holds three carucates and a half of our lord the king in thanage for 35s., and the service of finding one judger and a half. Henry de Eston [Ashton] holds one carucate of the same Thomas by ancient feoffment." "And Henry, the son of Roger, holds one carucate of the said Henry by marriage of old." "And Henry de Eston gave to the hospital of Jerusalem twenty acres." "Swane, the son of Lofewine, gave to Gospatric half a carucate in Hindele in free marriage, and Roger, the son of Gospatric, holds that land of Thomas de Burnul."[1] From the same authentic records it appears that the superior lord was the baron of Manchester, who, in the division of property which was made between him and Roger de Busli, acquired part of the hundred of Leyland; and that William de Harewett, by Sir Robert Gredle, held three carucates of land in Burnul and in Anderton of the barony of Manchester, and performed for it no service.[2] In 22 Edward I. (1294) Sir Gilbert de Clyfton was summoned on a *quo warranto* respecting the wardship of the manor of Burnhulle, which he then held. The proceedings on the part of the Crown state that the wardship bolongs to the king, because Peter de Burnhulle held the manor of Robert de Grelley by the service of half a knight's fee, and died in his homage; that Robort de Grelley held it in chief of the king, and died in his homage, leaving his heir a minor. On the other side it was denied that Peter de Burnhulle held by military service, since he paid a fee-firm of 15s. in lieu of all service. The case was terminated by the death of Sir Gilbert Clayton.[3] In 15 Edward II. (1321-2) it is stated in the extent of the barony of Manchester that the lord of Burnehil was one of those lords who owed suit and service to the baronial court, and who were called judges of that court by ancient custom. This is the tenure mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill," respecting Thomas Burnul. The tenants of the manor of Burnehil were likewise bound to contribute to the maintenance of the bailiff of the barony and his attendants.

By the marriage of William Gerard, the son of William Gerard who died at Eton Hall, in 26 Edward III. (1352), with Joan, the daughter and heir of Sir Peter de Bryn, of Brynhill, the manor of Brindle came into his possession, and in 34 Edward III. (1360) he acquired a considerable tract of pasture land in this place from Thomas, the son of William de Worthington. The manor

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 406. The only possessions specified in these passages, however, are in West Derby hundred.—B., H.
[2] *Ibid.*, fol. 403.
[3] Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 5 MS., Placit., in Chapter House, fol. 124.

and advowson of the church were in possession of the Gerards of Bryn and Bryndyll in 24 Henry VII. (1509), and also in the reign of Henry VIII., when some litigation took place in the Chancery Court of Lancashire, as appears from two rolls of pleadings preserved in the Duchy Office.[1] In 1567, Sir Thomas Gerard, who was created baronet 22nd May, 9 James I., exercised his right of presentation. In 1549, 32 Henry VIII., Sir John Gerard gave the advowson of the church of Brynhull to the use of Margery, the wife of Sir John Port, his father-in-law.[2] Sir William Cavendish, whose father was one of the commissioners for visiting and taking the surrender of religious houses in 1536, is found patron of the living, but the manor did not come into possession of this family till the middle of the eighteenth century. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, afterwards created Earl of Burlington, by an exchange of possessions, became lord of the manor of Brindle in 1819, and the presentation to the church is now in his grandson, the Duke of Devonshire. A court-leet and court-baron are held for the manor annually in May.

"In the way from Brindle Church to Clayton Green," says Dr. Kuerden, "were the brok cald Rodburn, standeth a fayr stone building, the inheritance of Mr. Thomas Wamsley." This gentleman was a descendant from the Walmesleys of Sholgher. "In the road from Brindle to Chorle standeth a fayr new built house with al appurtenances, belonging to my lady Slater, called the Hall of Deanholme, erected not long since by that worthy knight Sir Henry Slater deceased." In the parish register we find "Henry, son of Thomas Slater, esq. of Brindle, was baptized June 9, 1691." Denham Hall, now a farmhouse, is a large stone edifice with gables, the property of the Earl of Burlington, in consequence of which it is termed the manor-house; but the following description shows that this is a recent title: "Over against Swansey House, a little towards the hill, standeth an ancient fabric, once the manor-house of Brindle, where hath been a chappel belonging to the same, and a little above it a spring of very clear water, rushing straight upward into the midst of a fayr fountain, walled square about in stone and flagged in the bottom, very transparent to be seen, and a strong stream issuing out of the same. The fountain is called Saint Ellen's Well, to which place the vulgar neighbouring people of the Red Letter do much resort with pretended devotion on each year, upon St. Ellin's day, where and when, out of a foolish ceremony, they offer or throw into the well pins which there being left may be seen a long time after by any visitor of that fountain." "Brindle hath a parish church in the midst of the lordship, and adjacent to it a parsonage house, part whereof lately re-edifyed with a fayr stone building, erected by the worthy and learned parson, Mr. Henry Pygot, likewise Chappelain to the Right Honorable E. of Derby, and is Vicar of Ratchdale, a doubly qualifyed *peter* both for souls and fishes, and a complacent associate to the gentry and all learned persons."

The parish church, standing on a small elevation, overlooks the village upon the declivity. The edifice is small, and dedicated to St. James. It consists of a tower, nave with north aisle, and chancel. The age of the original fabric is supposed to be about 1500. The tower, with its battlements, crocketed pinnacles, and strong buttresses, seems to be part of the first structure. The nave of the old church was removed in 1817, and the present building raised on its site, by the parish, at a cost of £1,650. The north and south sides of the chancel had been rebuilt long before the nave of the old edifice was taken down, and they are supported by bulky buttresses. The interior of the church is plain, and contains little that is interesting, with the exception of some fragments of painted glass in the window at the south side of the chancel, a new organ, erected in 1866, and a massive chandelier suspended from the ceiling in the centre of the nave. The edifice was thoroughly restored in 1869, and in more recent years a stained-glass window was inserted at the eastern end in memory of the late rector. A few rude seats of oak are dated 1582 and 1634. The rector's pew has the initials "A.C. & S.C"—those of Alexander Clarke, rector, 1636-7, and his wife—carved upon it, and the churchwardens' pew "W.G.R.C. 1698." Beneath the eastern gable of the chancel lies a huge stone coffin with a cavity for the head, but its history is unknown; and in the wall just above it is a small indentation, resembling the form of a foot, which, according to tradition, was made by the high-heeled shoe of a Popish disputant, who, in the ardour of debate, wished, if the doctrine he advanced was not true, his foot might sink into the stone, "upon which the reforming stone instantly softened, and buried the Papistical foot," much in the same way, no doubt, as the flag in Smithell's Hall received the print of the foot of George Marsh, the martyr! It is probably only a mark to separate the chancel from the Cavendish Chapel, so that the parson and the lord of the manor might know their respective liabilities as to repairs of the eastern roof and gable. The present baptismal font has no particular claim to notice, but the ancient font, in a mutilated condition, is still to be seen in the garden of the rectory, and is looked upon as a relic.

There appears to have been two chantries in the church, as in the year 1535 "Sir" John Hampton and "Sir" Owen Gerard were named as priests, in addition to "Sir" Thomas Buckley, the rector.[3] When the Commissioners made their Inventories of Church Goods in October, 1552, they reported that they found at Brindle "thre Greate belles one lytle belle called a Sanctus belle one chalyce of Sylver p'cell gylt one sute of vestmes of Reade chamblet one sute of vestments of Grene sylke tow lytle belles called Sakeryng bells tow corp'asses tow alt' clothes a crosse of latten tow Candelstykes of brasse one payre of Sensules of brasse and one byble."[4]

[1] Duchy Records, Bag C, Nos. 17 and 17 B.
[2] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. viii., n. 13, Inq. post mort. 32 Hen. VIII.
[3] Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. ix., p. 46.—C.
[4] Inventories of Church Goods, Chetham Society.—C.

RECTORS OF BRINDLE.

(From the Episcopal Registers, Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, &c.)

c. 1530.—THOMAS GERARD. This is the earliest rector of whom there appears to be any record. He was doubtless a younger son of the family of Bryn, in whom the patronage was vested.

1535.—THOMAS BUCKLEY. "Sir Thomas Buckley" occurs as "rector of Bryndhull" in 1535.[1]

c. 1550.—JOHN HARPER was rector in 1551, when, as "Joannes harp' rectr.," he attended a visitation call. His burial is recorded in the church register, January 7, 1563-4.

c. 1560.—GILBERT FAIRBANK. At the visitation call of Bishop Downham, in 1562, "Dn's gilb'tus fairbanke," who is described as "decrepit," appeared for Brindle. He is probably identical with the "Sir Gilbert Fairbanke," late a chantry priest, and first master of Burnley Grammar School, who was also incumbent of Burnley, where he was buried, as appears by the Burnley register, January 28, 1565-6.

c. 1566.—W. RIXHAM. This name is given by Mr. Baines, and repeated by Mr. Harland, but I do not find any record of him. If he succeeded on the death of Gilbert Fairbank, and died, as is stated, in 1567, he could only have held the living for a brief period.

1567.—WILLIAM GERRARD was instituted on the presentation of his kinsman, Sir Thomas Gerard, November 16, 1567, and he paid his firstfruits, as the Composition Books show, May 19, 10 Elizabeth (1558).

1575-6.—JOHN SHERBORNE was presented and instituted by William, Bishop of Chester, January 25, 1575-6, and paid his firstfruits on the 16th February following. He held the living for about eighteen years, and died 1594.

1594.—JAMES STARKEY, presented by Sir William Cavendish (afterwards created Earl of Devonshire), who had then acquired the patronage, was instituted December 25, 1594. He paid his firstfruits October 30, 37 Elizabeth (1595), and died in 1603.

1603.—WILLIAM BENNETT, instituted May 16, 1603, on the nomination of William, Earl of Devonshire, paid his firstfruits June 14, 1 James I. (1603). He appears to have held the living for over twenty-seven years, and died in 1630.

1630.—WILLIAM BISPHAM. On the death of rector Bennett, William Bispham was presented by the King (Charles I.) and the Court of Wards, William, third Earl of Devonshire, being at the time under age, and instituted December 20, 1630. He is said to have resigned his benefice in 1636.

1636.—ALEXANDER CLARKE was presented by Christiana, Countess of Devonshire (widow of William, second earl), and instituted April 29, 1636. He paid his firstfruits February 7, 12 Charles I. (1636-7), but died almost immediately afterwards.

1637.—ROBERT GALE, presented by Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, on the decease of Mr. Clarke, was instituted April 3, 1637, and paid his firstfruits on the 15th May, 13 Charles I. (1638). He resigned the living in 1640.

1640.—EDWARD RIGBY was presented by William, Earl of Devonshire, instituted April 21, 1640, and paid his firstfruits June 30, 16 Charles I. (1640).

c. 1647.—THOMAS CRANAGE, who appears to have succeeded Mr. Rigby, was a member of the family of that name resident in Manchester, and closely connected with the Byroms. He succeeded the Rev. Edward Sharoe in the incumbency of Goosnargh in 1645, and as "minister of Gosenargh" his name appears in the seventh classical presbytery sanctioned by Parliament, October 2, 1646. He could only have remained at Goosnargh for a short period, as in 1648 his signature as "pastor of Brindle" was affixed to the "Harmonious Consent," and in the following year it was appended to the "Agreement of the People." He must have relinquished the living very shortly after.[2]

1650.—WILLIAM WALKER. The name of this rector, which was omitted in the first edition of this work, appears in the Parochial Survey of Lancashire, 1650: "M^r. W^m. Walker is the p'sent Incumbent there (*i.e.* Brindle), and is to receive the proffits of the p'sonage or Mancon howse and glebe lands and tyths afforesaid for his sallery or mainteynce, and that he is an orthodox godlie p'chinge Minister and conformable vnto the p'sent governm^t, and was p'sented to the said place by Will^m. Earle of Devonshire, patron of the said Church, as is p'tended, and had the assent of above fforty of the said Inhabitants of the same p'ishe."[3]

1650.—PHILIP BENNETT. This name was added to the list of Mr. Baines by Mr. Harland, but the authority for its insertion is not given. "M^r. Phillip Bennet, M^r. of Arts," who preceded Mr.

[1] Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. ix., p. 46.—C.

[2] Before his acceptance of the incumbency, Mr. Cranage appears to have been acting as a kind of itinerant minister, supplying the places of "scandalous"—*i.e.*, Royalist—ministers who had been ejected from their livings. Thus, in the "receipts and disbursements for the tythes of Northerden (Northenden) Church," Cheshire, in 1643-4 (Earwaker's "East Cheshire," vol. i.), there occurs—

"Item—Paid Mr. Cranich for his paines 4 Sabboths .. 1 9 6
Item—Paid for Mr. Chranich expenses for 2 days.... 0 3 0"—C.

[3] Commonwealth Church Surveys, Record Society, p. 105.—C.

Lamvitt in the incumbency of Ulverston, and who was incumbent of Cartmel at the time of the Survey of 1650, may be the person referred to.

1651.—Henry Pigot, B.D. A lengthy notice of Mr. Pigot, who was appointed to the incumbency in 1651, has already been given under the head of Vicars of Rochdale (v. iii., pp. 28-9). Mr. Pigot having renounced the "Solemn League and Covenant," and submitted to the Act of Uniformity in 1662, was formally instituted to the rectory by the Bishop of Chester, October 25, 1662, on the presentation of William, Earl of Devonshire.[1] He held the rectory for the unusually long period of 71 years. He died April 10, 1722, in the 94th year of his age, and was buried at Rochdale, of which place he had also been vicar fifty-nine years.

1722.—John Young. On Mr. Pigot's death, Mr. Young was presented by the Duke of Devonshire, and instituted June 19, 1722. He held the living for over twenty years, and died in 1743.

1743.—William Burrow, presented by the Duke of Devonshire, was instituted May 4, 1743. He resigned the living in 1751.

1751.—Samuel Pegge. On the resignation of Mr. Burrow the Duke of Devonshire presented Mr. Samuel Pegge as his successor, and he was instituted by the Bishop of Chester, November 10, 1751. Mr. Pegge, like his distinguished namesake, was a man of literary and antiquarian tastes. He was the author of "Curialia Miscellanea," and occasionally contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the assumed signature or anagram of Paul Gemsegge. He resigned the rectory in 1758.

1758.—John Bourne. This rector was presented by the Duke of Devonshire, and instituted October 25, 1758. He held the living for twelve years, and resigned in 1770.

1770.—Peter Walthall, M.A., presented by the Duke of Devonshire, was instituted by the Bishop of Chester, October 31, 1770. He was the only son of Thomas Walthall, attorney-at-law, of Bakewell, county Derby, and Holdich, county Stafford, grandson of Thomas Walthall, M.A., vicar of Leek, 1698-1711, and great-grandson of Richard Walthall, of Wistaston, county Chester, captain in the King's Guard at the battle of Edgehill, 1642. He was born in 1732, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. May 3, 1754, and M.A. March 9, 1757. Previous to his preferment to Brindle he held the incumbencies of Ashford and Longstone, in Derbyshire. He retained the rectory of Brindle until his death, which occurred February 4, 1812, at the age of 79. He is buried at Bakewell, where there is a monument to his memory and that of his wife. Mr. Walthall married, in 1763, Ruth, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Grove, M.A., vicar of Bakewell and South Winfield, and by her, who died in 1792, he had three sons—Peter, his heir; Richard, who died unmarried, October 3, 1851, aged 85; and Thomas, who died unmarried, July 24, 1853, at the age of 80. Peter, the eldest son, was brought up to the law, and settled as an attorney at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and subsequently resided at the Weldons, a property he had purchased, in Darley Dale, Derbyshire, where he died in 1853, at the aged of 88. He was twice married, and is now represented by his grandson, Ernest Swinnerton Milnes, of Plas Ffron, near Wrexham, second son of James Milnes, of Alton Manor, and his wife Anne, daughter and heir of Peter Walthall, who was born in 1833, and married, in 1872, Ella, daughter of J. B. Thornhill, captain 91st Foot.

1812.—John Charles Bristed was presented by the Duke of Devonshire on the death of Mr. Walthall, and instituted September 7, 1812. He resigned the rectory in 1822.

1822.—Charles Edward Kendall was instituted, on the presentation of the Duke of Devonshire, April 25, 1822. He held the living for more than forty years, and died in 1864.

1864.—Thomas Lund, B.D., who was presented by the Duke of Devonshire on the death of Mr. Kendall, and instituted August 9, 1864, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. and was afterwards elected to a fellowship of his college. He was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ely in 1830. In the year of his institution to Brenall he was nominated to the prebendal stall of Gaia Minor, in Lichfield Cathedral. He died May 14, 1877.

1877.—Stephen Ray Eddy, M.A. On the death of Mr. Lund the Rev. Stephen Ray Eddy, M.A., was presented by the Duke of Devonshire, and instituted July 3, 1877. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858 and M.A. in 1861. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ripon in 1858, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. In 1858 he was appointed to the curacy of Coley, near Halifax, where he remained until 1860, when he was instituted to the vicarage of Youlgreave, county of Derby, and remained there until 1865, when he was presented by the Duke of Devonshire to the incumbency of Buxton, which he held until 1877, when he was preferred by the same patron to Brindle, where he remained until 1889, when he resigned. He is now (1890) residing at Skipton.

[1] Institution Books, Record Office.—C.

1889.—KINTON JACQUES, M.A., the present (1890) rector, was presented by the Duke of Devonshire in succession to Mr. Eddy, and instituted November 26, 1889. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1860 and M.A. in 1863. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1861, and admitted to priest's orders the following year. His first curacy was that of Leyland, which he held from 1861 to 1869, when he was presented to the vicarage of Westhoughton, where he remained for twenty years, holding, with his benefice, from 1877 to 1889, the chaplaincy of the Westhoughton Cemetery, both of which appointments he resigned on his preferment to Brindle. Mr. Jacques was appointed a surrogate of the diocese of Manchester in 1877.

The parish registers of Brindle, preserved in the church, commence in the year 1558. Only one page is illegible from the year 1558 to 1666. Then a whole leaf is wanting—viz., for 1667. And after 1668, for eighteen successive years there are no entries whatever. Also part of 1696 and the whole of the three following years are missing; but from 1700 to 1781 there is no failure. Then appears a gap for four or five years, during which time only four entries were made. After that the register is without flaw up to the present date (1890).

One of the registers contains this entry, "Be it remembered, that upon the 22d day of September in the year above written (1653)—as it was ordered by Act of Parliament—the register was delivered up into the hands of one empowered by the Act to keep it, under the title of the Parish Register, by which Act it was also enacted that no marriage should be accounted lawful, after the 29th of September, 1653, except such as should be made by a justice of the peace."[1] It is also recorded, that on the 10th of October, 1821, the tithe barn, when full of tithe corn and straw, was maliciously destroyed by fire. There is a large and handsome Roman Catholic Chapel, dedicated to St. Joseph, near Brindle Lodge, built in the year 1786, with a school attached to it. This is one of the oldest Roman Catholic missions in the county. The chapel registers date from the year 1721, and there is reason to believe that meetings for religious worship were held at stated times from a much earlier period. Dr. Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, writing about the year 1720, in his "Notitia," says there were then 50 families of "Papists" out of a total of 110 families, or nearly one-half the population, and that proportion appears to have been since pretty well sustained.[2] There are in the parish three large stones denominated crosses—one in the village of Brindle, another in Sandy Lane, and a third at Thorp Green. The churchyard also contains a cross and dial.

CHARITIES OF BRINDLE.

(From the Fifteenth Report of the Charity Commissioners.)

Free Grammar School, founded by Peter Burscough, of Walton, and kept in a building adjoining the churchyard. Several benefactions from 1624 to 1722, noticed on a tablet in the church, amount to £247 12s. 6d., subsequently increased to £336 8s. 7½d. Though called a free grammar school, it never seems to have borne that character. Annual income of schoolmaster, £17 11s. 4½d.

Poor Stock, including Blackledge's Gift for Books.—Several "charity moneys," amounting to £172, increased by accumulation of interest to £200. The interest of £180 to be distributed among the poor of the parish, and the interest of £20 to be applied to the purchase of books for poor children in the parish: £10.

Shuttlingfield's Estate.—The moiety of the rent of a farm called Shuttlingfields, in Walton-le-Dale, now let for £50 yearly, but in consequence of repairs, &c., £12. [This estate has been in late years sold with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, and the money invested in Government securities.

There is also the sum of £146 18s. belonging to this parish, arising from the sale of timber on the estate, and laid out in mortgage at 5 per cent interest.

The only remains of the ancient sports and pastimes of the parish is a wake, held annually in the week after Whit-week, when the usual rural amusements are enjoyed by the inhabitants. Many of the labouring class are employed in weaving for the Preston and Chorley manufacturers. There is a cotton manufactory in the parish, and also chemical works. There is a short inland navigation in the parish by means of the Lancaster Canal, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal skirts its south-eastern side. Although the face of the country in this parish presents a bleak and dreary aspect, from want of plantations, the land is tolerably productive, about one-fifth being arable, the rest pasture, garden ground, and waste. There are two valuable stone quarries in the parish—one at Duxon Hill, producing large millstones, which are frequently exported to Ireland; and the other in Denham Hill, where good ashlar is obtained in abundance, and from whence the

[1] The Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, August 24, 1653, directed that "a book of good vellum" should be provided at the cost of each parish, and that the inhabitants anal householders of every parish, or the greater part of them, should, on or before the 22nd of September then next ensuing, "make choice of some able and honest man to have the keeping of the said book," and to make all the entries therein, who should be called the "Parish Register." The person so chosen, to be sworn and approved by a justice of the peace, who should signify the same, under his hand, in the said register book. The "Register" was to hold his office for three years, unless removed by a justice. He was empowered to charge for the publication of banns of marriage 12d., for the entry of every marriage 12d., and for the registry of births and burials 4d. each.—C.

[2] An interesting paper on the Brindle Roman Catholic Church Registers was communicated by Mr. W. A. Abram to the *Preston Guardian*, July 10, 1875.—C.

stone for the re-erection of the parish church in 1815-16 was obtained. Encouraged by appearances of coal, which it seems existed in Dr. Kuerden's time, many attempts have been made to find this important mineral substance in Brindle, but hitherto without sufficient success to encourage the prosecution of the enterprise. The copious stream mentioned by Dr. Kuerden still continues to flow into St. Helen's Wells. Lord Chesham is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

STANDISH PARISH.

LEYLAND hundred in its great outline is not unfitly represented by the form of a heart; and the ancient parish of Standish, constituting the bottom of the figure, penetrates deeply into the hundred of West Derby. From north to south Standish measures eight miles, and from east to west six miles and six furlongs, forming an area of 15,377 statute acres. The Douglas, pouring from the moors of Anlezargh and Rivington, becomes the parish boundary at Heath Charnock, and, continuing its course first to the south and then to the west, becomes navigable in the township of Shevington, though the navigation is disused from the superior facilities afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, by which the lower part of Standish parish is intersected. The Yarrow, once clear and broad, separates Standish on the north from Chorley parish; and these rivers, with Buckow Brook, otherwise Seven Stars Brook, a rivulet which falls into the Douglas about half a mile above Standish Paper Mills, complete the principal waters of the parish. On this stream extensive reservoirs for the supply of Wigan with water have been constructed. Standish is bounded on the north by the parish of Chorley, on the south by the parish of Wigan, on the west by the parish of Eccleston, and on the east by the parish of Bolton-le-Moors. The ancient parish of Standish contained ten townships—STANDISH WITH LANGTREE, SHEVINGTON, WORTHINGTON, ADLINGTON, ANDERTON, COPPULL, WELSH WHITTLE, DUXBURY, CHARNOCK RICHARD, and HEATH CHARNOCK.

The following table will show the population of each of the ten townships comprising the ancient parish of Standish in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

TOWNSHIP.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
						£	£	£	£	£
Adlington	1,090	1,975	2,606	3,258	1,064	3,890	5,797	6,924	8,026	9,324
Anderton	284	243	262	317	1,229	1,830	2,448	2,974	6,046	6,398
Charnock Heath	799	772	1,034	916	1,598	3,622	4,830	5,316	6,888	7,332
Charnock Richard	872	899	750	685	1,946	4,743	4,784	5,166	5,736	6,996
Coppull	1,107	1,230	1,484	1,826	2,280	5,677	5,407	8,040	9,390	14,398
Duxbury	324	341	325	323	1,012	2,509	2,476	2,624	2,624	2,736
Shevington	1,147	1,615	1,924	1,570	1,728	4,690	7,694	7,100	5,556	6,570
Standish-with-Langtree	2,655	3,054	3,698	4,261	3,265	10,178	17,348	19,890	20,250	22,880
Welsh Whittle	140	148	111	115	596	892	1,822	1,654	1,796	1,180
Worthington	176	133	188	255	659	1,877	2,390	2,916	4,160	5,964
Total	8,594	10,410	12,382	13,526	15,377	39,908	54,996	62,604	70,472	83,778



ANCIENT COAT OF STANDISH.

The name of Standish has given rise to various vague and unsatisfactory etymological conjectures, arising out of the fact that anciently the name was spelt "Stanedich" and "Tunedish," and that in the family arms of the Standishes, three plates, anciently called stand-dishes, are represented. These are, however, only canting arms, as they are heraldically called, and not the original coat of the family, which is here shown. The history of the parish previously to the Norman Conquest is involved in obscurity. According to Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, Standish was one of the twelve considerable towns in the south of Lancashire in which the Saxons erected fortified castles for the residence of their chiefs and the protection of the country. Of any castle of Standish there are, however, no remains, though it has been conjectured to have occupied Prospect Hill. Other antiquaries carry up the origin of this place to a higher date, maintaining that Standish

rather than Blackrod (formerly but erroneously believed to be the *Coccium* of Antoninus) was the Roman station of the district. In support of this opinion, the discovery of certain Roman remains in successive ages within the limits of the parish is advanced; but it must be admitted that the discoveries relied upon are very scanty, with the exception of the casting up, by the ploughshare of a husbandman, of a copper Urceolus, which contained 200 Roman coins, from fifty different dies, and two gold rings of the Equites Aurati, or Roman knights, towards the end of the seventeenth century.[1] Certain it is, however, that the great Roman military way from Kinderton *(Condate)* in Cheshire to Carlisle *(Luguvallium)*, in Cumberland, passed through Standish. After crossing the Mersey, at Wilderspool, it continued by way of Warrington and Ashton-in-Makerfield to Wigan *(Coccium)*, thence across the ford of the Douglas and through the Mesnes and Gidlow to Standish, whence it extended by way of Bamber Bridge to the Ribble at Walton, beyond which it crossed the Watling Street, leading from the mouth of the Wyre to York and the east coast. Following a line almost due north it proceeded through Garstang and Galgate to Lancaster *(Alaunam)*, whence it extended to Carlisle. The greater portion of this parish, comprising Shevington, Welsh Whittle, Charnock Gogard, Adlington, and Duxbury, formed part of the possessions of the descendants of Albert Greslet, as he is styled in the Domesday Survey, but Standish and Langtree fell to the share of the barons of Penwortham. Richard Bussel gave these townships, consisting of two carucates, with his sister in marriage to Richard Spileman, and, says the "Testa de Nevill," Thurstan Banastre now holds that land for one soar-hawk.[2] By a deed without date, but probably of the time of King John, Roger de Mareshey sold Fanedisch [Standish], Longeree [Langtree], Sevington, Chernoc, Hedchernoc, Dokesbury, and Adelvinton, to Randle de Blundeville, Earl of Chester,[3] who in 13 Henry III. (1228-9) had a confirmation of these lands and all possessions between the Ribble and Mersey.[4] When William de Ferrers became superior lord, in the reign of Edward II., the principal districts in the parish were held in the following manner: Adam Banastre held Shevington; Jordan de Standish held Standish; H. de Langtree, Langtree; Hugh de Adlington and Adam de Duxbery held moieties of Adlington and Duxbury; Thomas Banastre held one-third and Hugh Gogard two-thirds of Heth Chernoc; H. de Chernock held one-half of Charnock Richard, and H. de Lea the other half. Welsh Whittle was held by a person whose surname is lost. The descent of these manors will be more advantageously treated in the history of the respective townships to which they belong. In 16 Edward I. (1288) appears Jordan de Standish, son of Ralph, and grandson of Thurstan de Standish, living in 1221, who held the manor of Standish of the Earl Ferrers by homage and the service of 5s. 8d. It is believed that the family receiving its name from that of the parish has been settled in this place from the time of the Conquest, or from a very brief period after that event. As early as the reign of Richard II. this family distinguished themselves. When Wat Tyler and his associate Jack Straw consigned the palace of the Duke of Lancaster, in the Savoy, to the flames, in 1381, John de Standysshe,[5] of Standysshe, the fourth in descent from the Jordan before named, co-operated with William Walworth, lord mayor of London, in dispersing the traitors and suppressing the insurrection,[6] and when the rebel leader rode up insolently to the king, Standish, who was in the royal body-guard, according to Froissart, "dispatched him with a handsome sword." He was the first Standish who received the honour of knighthood.

In the 12th of Richard II. (1388-9) Robert de Standysshe filled the office of sheriff of Lancashire, and was required to enter into a recognisance of £200 to account to the king and John of Gaunt for his execution of his public duty; and three years afterwards the head of the house, Sir Rafe Standish, of Standish, was elevated to the same dignity.[7] Sir Ralph Standish, a kinsman of the knight of Smithfield, commanded in the French wars under Henry V., and was slain at Gerberoy in 1434. Sir Rowland de Standish, who brought home the relics of St. Laurence from Normandy to Chorley, James de Standish, and John de Chisnal, fought with Henry V., at Agincourt, upon St. Crispin's Day, 1415, each with six footmen behind him, and Sir Hugh Standish and John Standish were their comrades in these French wars. Sir Alexander Standish was made a knight-banneret for his heroism in the battle of Hutton Field, in Scotland, in 1482.

Dr. HENRY STANDISH, the learned Bishop of St. Asaph, who assisted Queen Catherine in her defence against the bill of pains and penalties of Henry VIII., was the second son of Alexander Standish of Standish (and brother of Alexander who distinguished himself at Hutton Field), according to the Lancashire pedigrees, and played an important part in ecclesiastical polity. He was guardian of the Franciscan convent in London, and provincial of his order. In 1510 we find him at the head of a party inimical to the immunities of the clergy, and pursuing a course which strongly recommended him to the notice of Henry VIII. He took the side contrary to that taken by his own order on their exemption from the secular courts, and fought the battle with such

[1] Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire and Cheshire," book iii., p. 81.
[2] Fol. 403. "Nisum sorum," a soar- or sore-hawk—a hawk in its first year. See Du Cange, and also Crabb's "Technological Dictionary."—B., H.
[3] See vol. iii., p. 165.
[4] Rot. Claus., 13 Henry III., m. 2.
[5] An ancient picture of this affair is yet preserved.
[6] Holinshed Chron., an. 1381.
[7] *Ibid.*, p. 204.

determination as to be worthy of attack by Convocation, who branded him as the author of "periculosissimæ seditionis inter clericum et secularem potestatem." The doctor found the royal and popular support hardly sufficient to counterbalance the intense hatred he experienced from the clergy, headed by Wolsey; and his question, "What should I, one poor friar, do against all the bishops and clergy of England?" clearly marks the position he held in matters ecclesiastical. Standish's orthodoxy in the faith rescued him from his danger. He was a bitter opponent of Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School, whom he accused of heresy, and whose corpse, but for an accident, he would have burnt. He is said to have traduced Erasmus at court, to his own advancement, an incident which the caustic pen of the former did not forget on the elevation of Standish to the bishopric of St. Asaph, or, as it was termed, *St. Asse*. Dr. Standish was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, July 11, 1519. In 1524 "the byshoppe of Sent Asse and his compeny did begyne their visitacion" of the great Franciscan house at Greenwich; and in 1526 he was ambassador to Denmark with Sir John Baker. In 1529 he was associated with Fisher and Ridley as proxies for Queen Catherine, but she treated him with marked disfavour, he being, though on her side, entirely in the king's interest. A subordinate actor in this business was Cliffe, one of the compilers of the Institution, and subsequently rector of Standish. On Archbishop Warham's death, the Bishop of St. Asse was made president of the Convocation which produced the Pope's brief allowing free speech on the king's marriage to all its members. In March 30, 1533, he was one of three bishops who consecrated Cranmer the first metropolitan of the Reformed Church of England; and on the 1st of June he assisted, "revestered in pontificalibus," at the coronation of Anne Boleyne. He closed his chequered and versatile career at an advanced age in August, 1535, and was buried in the Grey Friars, now Christ Church, London, where a monument was shortly afterwards erected over his remains, which perished in the Great Fire.

John Standish, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterwards Fellow of Whittington College, London—one of the bitterest writers against the Reformation, to which he had at first inclined—was also born here. He died in 1556, canon of Worcester. In 1654, in the period of the Commonwealth, Robert Standish was a member of Parliament,[1] and Thomas Standish, of the Duxbury line, a captain in the Royalist army, was killed in the civil wars of these times, at Manchester. Coming nearer to our times, Ralph Standish, of Standish, formed a matrimonial alliance with Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and had his estates forfeited for participation in the rebellion of 1715. He was taken prisoner with James Blundell, churchwarden of Standish, at the Preston fight. Blundell was tried by a Lancashire jury, and executed in Wigan on February 10, 1716. Ralph Standish was tried in London, June 16, 1716, and convicted of high treason. The sentence was not carried out, and on the same day of 1717 he was let out of Newgate, being, with other Lancashire gentlemen, "put into messengers' hands." His estates were, however, afterwards restored. Cecilia, his daughter and heir, married William Towneley, of Towneley, by whom were Charles, Ralph, Edward, and Cecilia. Charles, the eminent antiquary, devised the Standish and Borwick estates to his brother, Edward Towneley, who took the additional name of Standish. He died 28th March, 1807, devising the property alluded to to Thomas Strickland, the son of his sister Cecilia, by marriage with Charles Strickland, of Sizergh, in Westmoreland. She married, secondly, Gerard Edward Strickland, and died in 1814. Thomas Strickland, Esq., took the additional name of Standish, and, marrying Anastasia, daughter and coheir of Sir John Lawson, of Brough, Bart., left issue Charles Standish, of Standish, Esq. (high sheriff of Lancashire in 1836), and Thomas Strickland, of Borwick and Sizergh, who died 7th September, 1835, leaving issue Walter and Henry. The present lord and principal proprietor is Henry Noailles Widdrington Standish, only son of Charles Henry Lionel Widdrington Standish, by his wife, Angélique-Léontine Sabine de Noailles, who was born in 1847, and married in 1870 Helène, daughter of Count de Cars. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1883. A court-baron was formerly held for Standish and Langtree manor on the 29th of June yearly, and by adjournment in September, at the courtroom in Standish. The two-and-thirty halls, which in former times adorned this parish, have, with few exceptions, sunk into a state of neglect and decay.

STANDISH is a township in conjunction with Langtree. Standish Hall is a large brick house, irregular in form, to which is attached an ancient Catholic chapel, built soon after the Reformation, and still used. This mansion had long been the residence of the Standish family, but in 1825, Charles Standish, Esq., the then proprietor, quitted the hall, which is now occupied by Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq., J.P., and went to reside abroad. The moat encircling the hall was filled up in 1780, and much of the building itself was then removed. The "Lancashire plot" of 1694, which had for its object the dethronement of William III. and the re-establishment of the family of the Stuarts and the Romish religion, is supposed to have been concocted in this house, and a reward was offered by royal proclamation for the apprehension of Mr. Standish, one of the alleged conspirators, but without success. LANGTREE, the other part of the township, was the seat of an ancient family of that name,[2] of whom a few descents only were preserved in the visitation of 1567. In 1589, John Langtree, an officer in the county force, *temp.* Mary, occurs. Richard Langtree was living 1589, and P. Langtree about 1600. John, the father of Gilbert, died in 1563, possessed of the reputed manor of Langtree;[3] and Edward, his grandson, died in 1620 possessed of the paternal

[1] Holinshed Chron., p. 319.

[2] A deed of 50 Edward III. (1376), now in the possession of the Rev. R. H. Whitworth, mentions Hugh de Longtrye, his daughters Johanna, Duilla, and Elizabeth, and Gilbert Langtree.—B. H.

[3] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xi., Inquis. 6 Eliz., n. 18.

STANDISH OF STANDISH.

(From the Standish Evidences, Deeds, Charters, Inquisitions, Visitations, Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Sable*, three standing dishes, *argent*.
CREST: An owl with a rat in its talons, proper.

. . . DE STANDISH; had lands in Shevington in right of his wife. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Robert de Hulton.

Thurstan de Standish, son and heir; levied a fine on lands in Shevington, which he inherited from his mother, February 4, 6 Henry III. (1222); living 1235-6. = Margaret.

Ralph de Standish; living 1221

Edmund Standish, son and heir; died without issue. = . . . dau. of . . .

Jordan de Standish; witness to a deed of Emma de Shotylworth, 1 Edward I. (1272).

Hugh Standish. = Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton; married 34 Edward I. (1305).

Ralph Standish. = . . . dau. of . . .

Mabel Standish; mar. settlement made at the church door (ad hostium Ecclesiæ) of Wigan, 13 Edw. I. (1285) to Henry, son of Rich. Fulshagh.

(1) Alianora, dau. of . . . of . . .; joined with her husband in settling a part of the manor of Shevington in fee tail, Dec. 6, 12 Ed. I. (1283).

William de Standish; witness to a deed of Robert de Nortunleygh, 2 Edward I. (1273); had a suit against John de Langton, clerk for the advowson of the chapel of Wygan in 1312; entailed half the manor of Standish and Longtree with the advowson of Standish on his son John and Margaret his wife, 12 Edward II. (1318).

(2) Margaret, d. of . . . of . . .

Alice, wife of Rich. de Ince; living 1304. =

William Standish; d. young.

Rich. Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir; living 9 Edw. III. (1335). = . . . d. of . . .

a quo Standish of Duxbury.

John de Standish, son and heir; in 6 Edward III. (1332) confirmed to his son, William de Standish and Margaret his wife, one-eighth part of the manor of Shevington, with land in Standish in fee tail; patron of the church of Standish; witness to a deed, 24 Edward III. (1350), the first writing in which mention is made of pit coal being found at Standish. Sealed in 1332: A saltire between four crosses patonce. Leg: S. JOHANNIS S(TAND)ISH. = Margaret, dau. of . . . of . . .



STANDISH (ANCIENT): *Argent*, a saltire, within a bordure engrailed, *sable*.



ARMS BORNE BY JOHN DE STANDISH, 1332: *Argent*, a saltire between four crosses patonce, *sable*.

William de Standish, eldest son; died without issue. = Margaret, dau. of Adam Holcroft, of Holcroft; married 1332.

Henry de Standish; had lands in Shevington settled upon him by his father, 17 Edward III. (1343); died probably Sept. 1, 1396. Inq. p.m. 20 Richard II. (1396-7). = Joan, dau. of Henry de Workeslegh; in 1398 released to her son and heir, Ralph, 100 acres of land near Standish Hall, called Great Hayes.

Edmund de Standish; living 1332; died without issue.

(1) Mary, d. of . . . de Ince.

Sir Ralph Standish, Kt.; living 1332; had grant of a free pardon for all offences and breaches of the peace, April 10, 1352. = (2) Elizabeth, dau. of . . .; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Thomas Iampot, of co. Middlesex; living, a widow, in 1409.

Robert.

John.

Gilbert Standish; rector of Standish, 1368-1398; died 1398.

Ralph de Standish, of Standish; of full age at his father's death in 1396; sheriff of Lancashire, 1392; in 1398 had grant of a free pardon from the crown; joined with Laurence, his son, in a suit concerning the patronage of the church of Wigan.

Cecilia, dau. of . . . Roger de Bradoshagh; mar. settlement, 33 Edw. III. (1359).

Alice; married, in 1369, Hugh Standish, of Duxbury. =

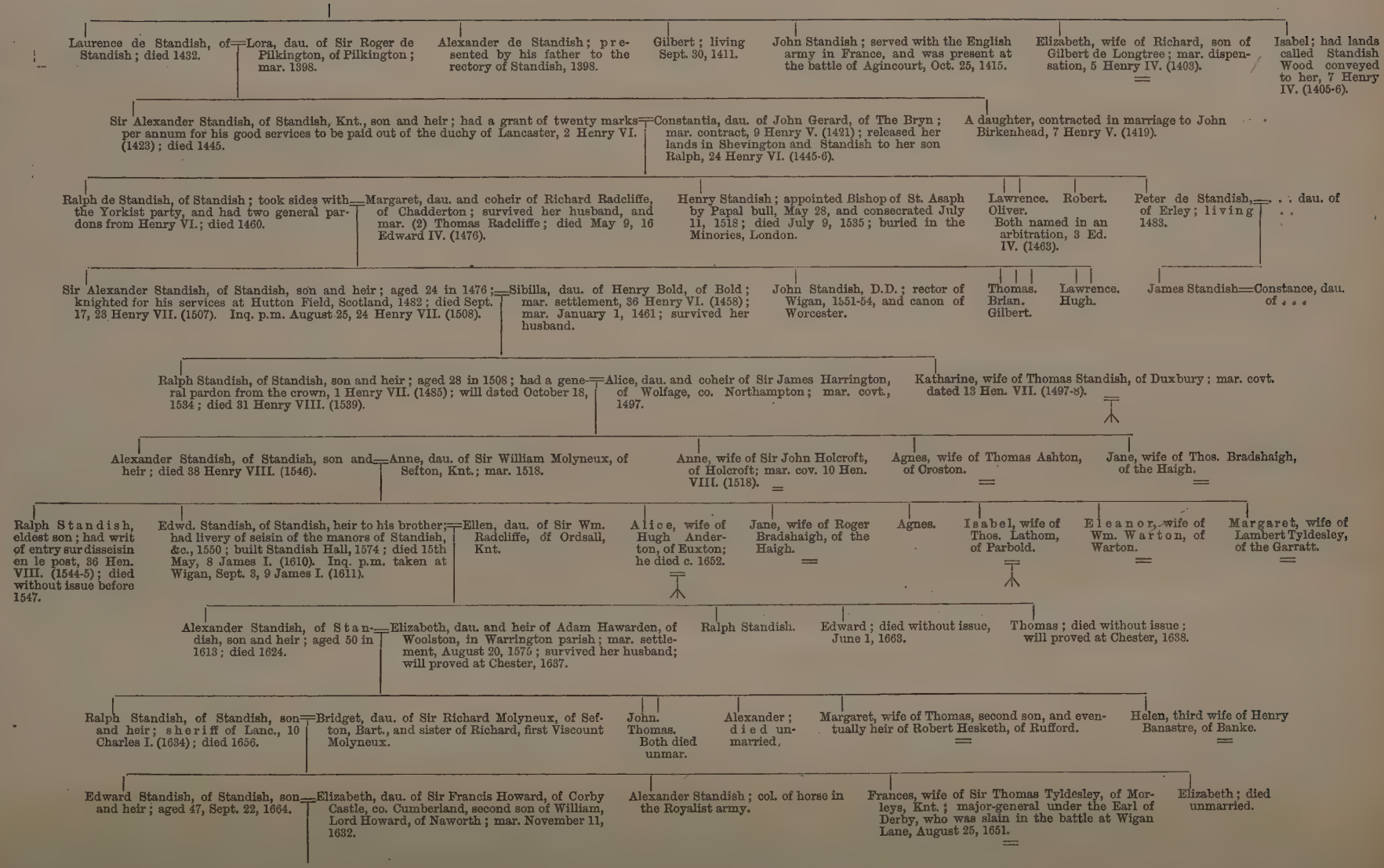
Sir John Standish, styled Lord John; said by Froissart and Hollinshead to have been in the suit of Richard II. on the memorable meeting of the king with Wat Tyler, 1381.

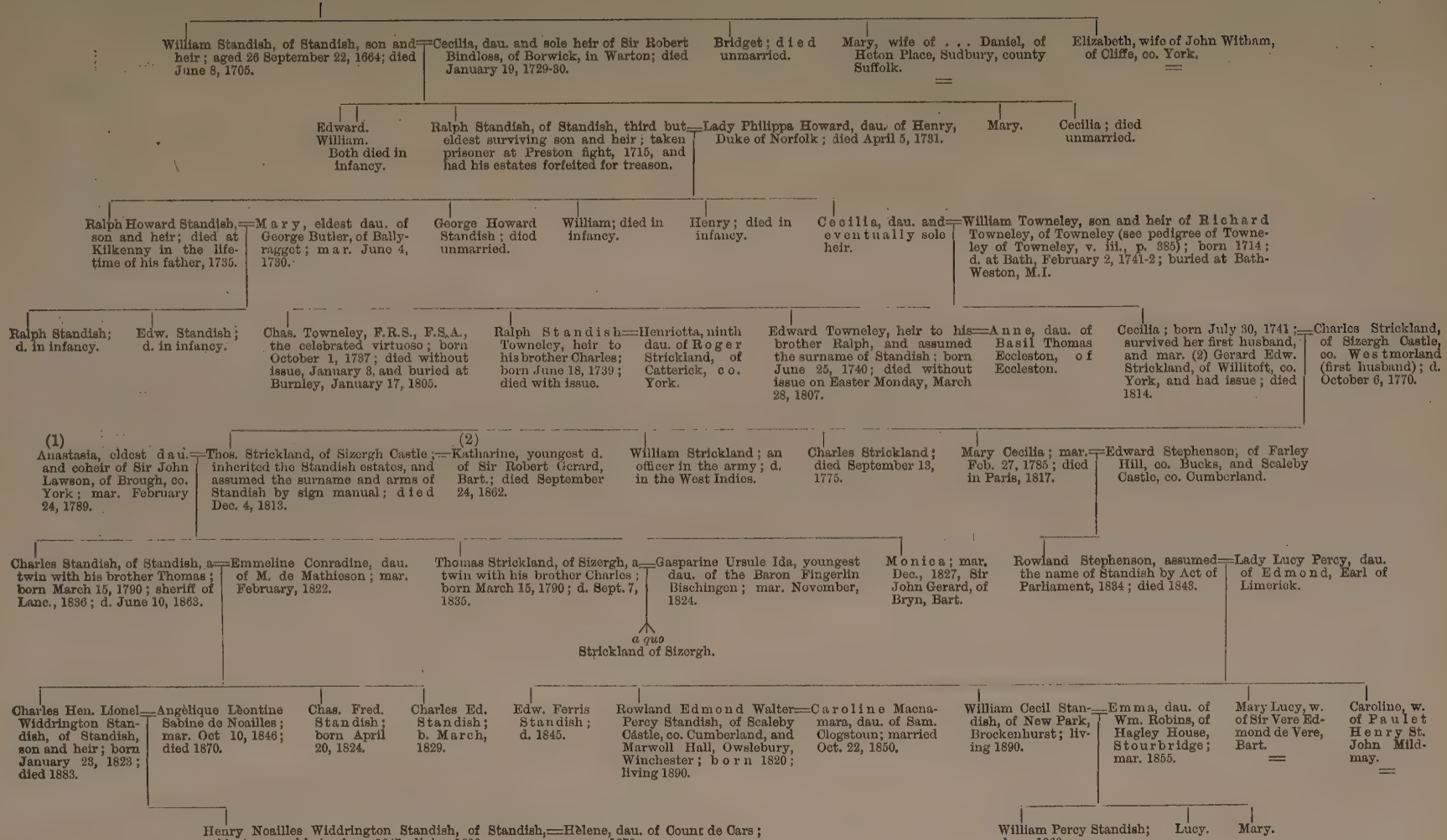
Eleanor.

Joan, wife of John Sansbraur.

Nicholas.

Ralph.


Laurence de Standish, of Standish; died 1432.
Lora, dau. of Sir Roger de Pilkington, of Pilkington; mar. 1398.
Alexander de Standish; presented by his father to the rectory of Standish, 1398.
Gilbert; living Sept. 30, 1411.
John Standish; served with the English army in France, and was present at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
Elizabeth, wife of Richard, son of Gilbert de Longtree; mar. dispensation, 5 Henry IV. (1403).
Isabel; had lands called Standish Wood conveyed to her, 7 Henry IV. (1405-6).
Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish, Knt., son and heir; had a grant of twenty marks per annum for his good services to be paid out of the duchy of Lancaster, 2 Henry VI. (1423); died 1445.
Constantia, dau. of John Gerard, of The Bryn; mar. contract, 9 Henry V. (1421); released her lands in Shevington and Standish to her son Ralph, 24 Henry VI. (1445-6).
A daughter, contracted in marriage to John Birkenhead, 7 Henry V. (1419).
Ralph de Standish, of Standish; took sides with the Yorkist party, and had two general pardons from Henry VI.; died 1460.
Margaret, dau. and coheir of Richard Radcliffe, of Chadderton; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Thomas Radcliffe; died May 9, 16 Edward IV. (1476).
Henry Standish; appointed Bishop of St. Asaph by Papal bull, May 28, and consecrated July 11, 1518; died July 9, 1535; buried in the Minories, London.
Lawrence. Oliver. Both named in an arbitration, 3 Ed. IV. (1463).
Robert.
Peter de Standish, of Erley; living 1483.
. . dau. of . .
Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish, son and heir; aged 24 in 1476; knighted for his services at Hutton Field, Scotland, 1482; died Sept. 17, 23 Henry VII. (1507). Inq. p.m. August 25, 24 Henry VII. (1508).
Sibilla, dau. of Henry Bold, of Bold; mar. settlement, 36 Henry VI. (1458); mar. January 1, 1461; survived her husband.
John Standish, D.D.; rector of Wigan, 1551-54, and canon of Worcester.
Thomas. Brian. Gilbert.
Lawrence. Hugh.
James Standish
Constance, dau. of . . .
Ralph Standish, of Standish, son and heir; aged 28 in 1508; had a general pardon from the crown, 1 Henry VII. (1485); will dated October 18, 1534; died 31 Henry VIII. (1539).
Alice, dau. and coheir of Sir James Harrington, of Wolfage, co. Northampton; mar. covt., 1497.
Katharine, wife of Thomas Standish, of Duxbury; mar. covt. dated 13 Hen. VII. (1497-8).
Alexander Standish, of Standish, son and heir; died 38 Henry VIII. (1546).
Anne, dau. of Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, Knt.; mar. 1518.
Anne, wife of Sir John Holcroft, of Holcroft; mar. cov. 10 Hen. VIII. (1518).
Agnes, wife of Thomas Ashton, of Croston.
Jane, wife of Thos. Bradshaigh, of the Haigh.
Ralph Standish, eldest son; had writ of entry sur disseisin en le post, 36 Hen. VIII. (1544-5); died without issue before 1547.
Edwd. Standish, of Standish, heir to his brother; had livery of seisin of the manors of Standish, &c., 1550; built Standish Hall, 1574; died 15th May, 8 James I. (1610). Inq. p.m. taken at Wigan, Sept. 3, 9 James I. (1611).
Ellen, dau. of Sir Wm. Radcliffe, of Ordsall, Knt.
Alice, wife of Hugh Anderton, of Euxton; he died c. 1652.
Jane, wife of Roger Bradshaigh, of the Haigh.
Agnes.
Isabel, wife of Thos. Lathom, of Parbold.
Eleanor, wife of Wm. Warton, of Warton.
Margaret, wife of Lambert Tyldesley, of the Garratt.
Alexander Standish, of Standish, son and heir; aged 50 in 1613; died 1624.
Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Adam Hawarden, of Woolston, in Warrington parish; mar. settlement, August 20, 1575; survived her husband; will proved at Chester, 1637.
Ralph Standish.
Edward; died without issue, June 1, 1663.
Thomas; died without issue; will proved at Chester, 1638.
Ralph Standish, of Standish, son and heir; sheriff of Lanc., 10 Charles I. (1634); died 1656.
Bridget, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, Bart., and sister of Richard, first Viscount Molyneux.
John. Thomas. Both died unmar.
Alexander; died unmarried.
Margaret, wife of Thomas, second son, and eventually heir of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford.
Helen, third wife of Henry Banastre, of Banke.
Edward Standish, of Standish, son and heir; aged 47, Sept. 22, 1664.
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Francis Howard, of Corby Castle, co. Cumberland, second son of William, Lord Howard, of Naworth; mar. November 11, 1632.
Alexander Standish; col. of horse in the Royalist army.
Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, of Morleys, Knt.; major-general under the Earl of Derby, who was slain in the battle at Wigan Lane, August 25, 1651.
Elizabeth; died unmarried.


William Standish, of Standish, son and heir; aged 26 September 22, 1664; died June 8, 1705.
Cecilia, dau. and sole heir of Sir Robert Bindloss, of Borwick, in Warton; died January 19, 1729-30.
Bridget; died unmarried.
Mary, wife of . . . Daniel, of Heton Place, Sudbury, county Suffolk.
Elizabeth, wife of John Witham, of Cliffe, co. York.
Edward. William. Both died in infancy.
Ralph Standish, of Standish, third but eldest surviving son and heir; taken prisoner at Preston fight, 1715, and had his estates forfeited for treason.
Lady Philippa Howard, dau. of Henry, Duke of Norfolk; died April 5, 1731.
Mary.
Cecilia; died unmarried.
Ralph Howard Standish, son and heir; died at Kilkenny in the lifetime of his father, 1735.
Mary, eldest dau. of George Butler, of Ballyragget; mar. June 4, 1730.
George Howard Standish; died unmarried.
William; died in infancy.
Henry; died in infancy.
Cecilia, dau. and eventually sole heir.
William Towneley, son and heir of Richard Towneley, of Towneley (see pedigree of Towneley of Towneley, v. iii., p. 385); born 1714; d. at Bath, February 2, 1741-2; buried at Bath-Weston, M.I.
Ralph Standish; d. in infancy.
Edw. Standish; d. in infancy.
Chas. Towneley, F.R.S., F.S.A., the celebrated virtuoso; born October 1, 1737; died without issue, January 3, and buried at Burnley, January 17, 1805.
Ralph Standish Towneley, heir to his brother Charles; born June 18, 1739; died with issue.
Henrietta, ninth dau. of Roger Strickland, of Catterick, co. York.
Edward Towneley, heir to his brother Ralph, and assumed the surname of Standish; born June 25, 1740; died without issue on Easter Monday, March 28, 1807.
Anne, dau. of Basil Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston.
Cecilia; born July 30, 1741; survived her first husband, and mar. (2) Gerard Edw. Strickland, of Willitoft, co. York, and had issue; died 1814.
Charles Strickland, of Sizergh Castle, co. Westmorland (first husband); d. October 6, 1770.
(1) Anastasia, eldest dau. and coheir of Sir John Lawson, of Brough, co. York; mar. February 24, 1789.
Thos. Strickland, of Sizergh Castle; inherited the Standish estates, and assumed the surname and arms of Standish by sign manual; died Dec. 4, 1813.
(2) Katharine, youngest d. of Sir Robert Gerard, Bart.; died September 24, 1862.
William Strickland; an officer in the army; d. in the West Indies.
Charles Strickland; died September 13, 1775.
Mary Cecilia; mar. Feb. 27, 1785; died in Paris, 1817.
Edward Stephenson, of Farley Hill, co. Bucks, and Scaleby Castle, co. Cumberland.
Charles Standish, of Standish, a twin with his brother Thomas; born March 15, 1790; sheriff of Lanc., 1836; d. June 10, 1863.
Emmeline Conradine, dau. of M. de Mathieson; mar. February, 1822.
Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, a twin with his brother Charles; born March 15, 1790; d. Sept. 7, 1835.
Gasparine Ursule Ida, youngest dau. of the Baron Fingerlin Bischingen; mar. November, 1824.
Monica; mar. Dec., 1827, Sir John Gerard, of Bryn, Bart.
Rowland Stephenson, assumed the name of Standish by Act of Parliament, 1834; died 1843.
Lady Lucy Percy, dau. of Edmond, Earl of Limerick.
a quo Strickland of Sizergh.
Charles Hen. Lionel Widdrington Standish, of Standish, son and heir; born January 23, 1823; died 1883.
Angèlique Lèontine Sabine de Noailles; mar. Oct 10, 1846; died 1870.
Chas. Fred. Standish; born April 20, 1824.
Charles Ed. Standish; b. March, 1829.
Edw. Ferris Standish; d. 1845.
Rowland Edmond Walter Percy Standish, of Scaleby Castle, co. Cumberland, and Marwell Hall, Owslebury, Winchester; born 1820; living 1890.
Caroline Macnamara, dau. of Sam. Clogstoun; married Oct. 22, 1850.
William Cecil Standish, of New Park, Brockenhurst; living 1890.
Emma, dau. of Wm. Robins, of Hagley House, Stourbridge; mar. 1855.
Mary Lucy, w. of Sir Vere Edmond de Vere, Bart.
Caroline, w. of Paulet Henry St. John Mildmay.
Henry Noailles Widdrington Standish, of Standish, eldest son and heir; born 1847; living 1890.
Hèlene, dau. of Count de Cars; mar. 1870.
William Percy Standish; born 1860.
Lucy.
Mary.

estate.[1] There are two ancient halls in this place, each called Langtree Hall, and both claiming an equal antiquity. The moats are still visible. The Standishes having married into the Langtree family, the estates and the manors probably merged in one. Bradley Hall, lately rebuilt, a venerable pile of the Bradleys, afterwards possessed by the Claytons of Adlington, was sold above eighty years ago to an ancestor of the present owner and occupier, Benjamin Fisher, Esq. In the centre of the village of Standish is an ancient relic, consisting of a single cross-shaft springing from a tier of steps. Adjoining the village, in obscure lanes, are several headless crosses, which long received a degree of veneration from the Roman Catholics.

LANGTREE OF LANGTREE.

(From the Heralds' Visitations, Wills, Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Sable*, a chevron, *argent*, a canton, *ermine*.
CREST: A sacre or saker with wings expanded, *gules*, membered, *or*.

LAWRENCE LANGTREE, of Langtree=

Gilbert Langtree, son and heir=

John Langtree, son and heir = . . dau. of . .

Richard Langtree, of Langtree, second son, heir to his brother John. = Grace, dau. of . . Ashton, of Bamfurlong.

Grace (? Margaret), only dau. and heir, wife of Thomas Daniel, of Daresbury, co. Chester, 11 Henry VIII. (1519.)

John Langtree, of Langtree, son and heir; died 1563. = Isabel, dau. of Rich. Heyton, of Heyton.

Jane, wife of Nich. Worthington, of Shevington. =

Alice, wife of George Astley, of Blackburn.

a quo
Daniel of Daresbury.

Gilbert Langtree, of Langtree, son and heir, living 1567. = Eleanor, d. of Sir Jas. Stanley, of Lathom.

John. George. Lambert. Thomas. Edward. James.

Anne, wife of Robert Browne, of W'thoughton.

Margaret, w. of John Woodcock.

Alice.

Edward Langtree, of Langtree, son and heir; died 1620; inventory filed at Chester, 1624.

Helen. Margaret.

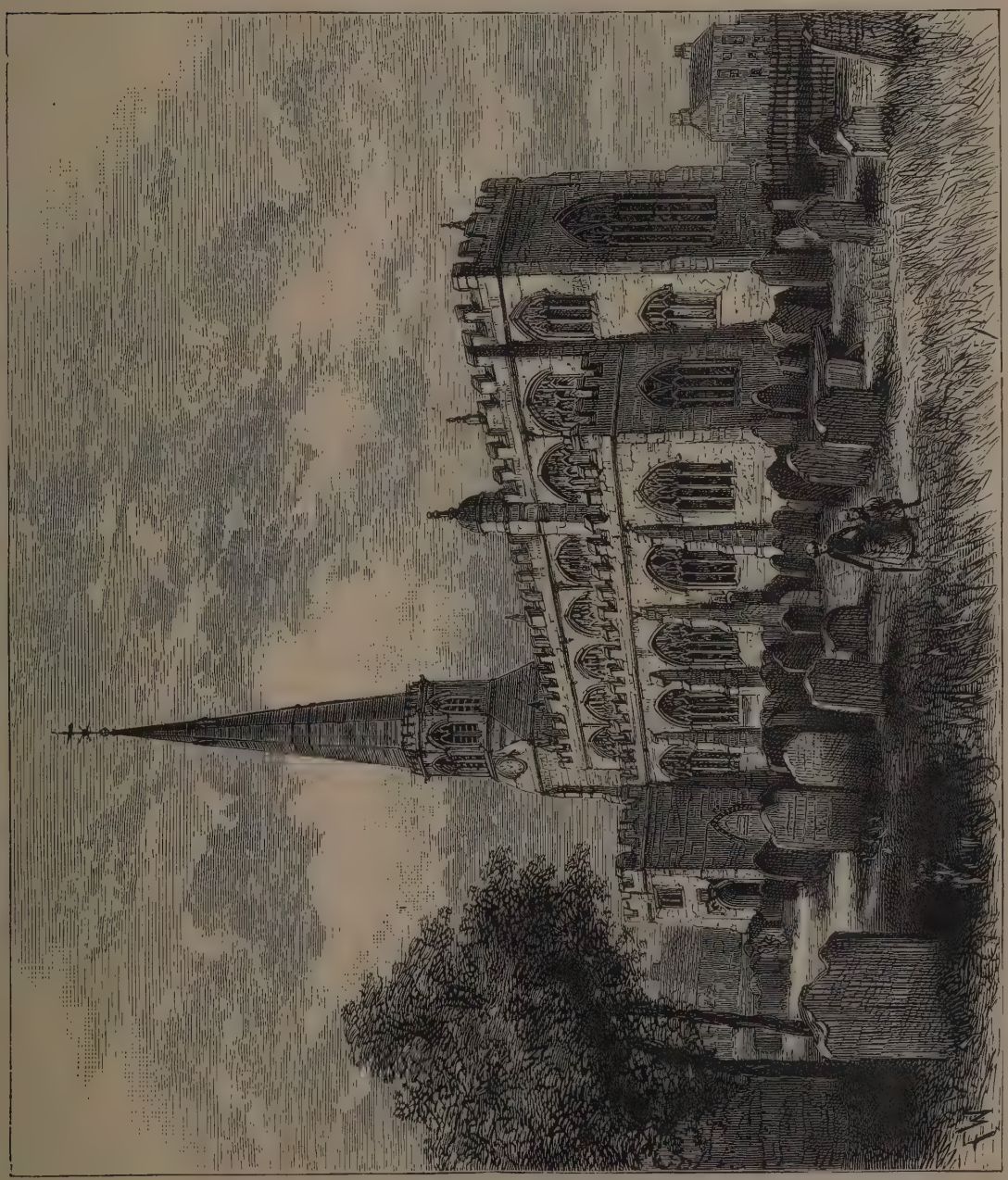
The church of Standish, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a large and handsome structure, of the later Perpendicular period, with some incongruous additions in the Classic style, and consists of a nave with clerestory and side aisles, a chancel, and tower containing six bells, the latter dating from 1714 to 1846. The old tower, low and bulky, terminating in a spire, was embattled, and bore heraldic coats of the Standish family. In December, 1822, this spire, which had been struck by lightning in 1814, was partly blown down by a storm of wind from the north-west, and in 1867 was taken down and rebuilt at a cost of £4,000. In 1824 the lead covering the roof suffered much injury from a storm. The interior is lofty, and has a good carved-oak roof, divided into panels by moulded beams with carved bosses at the intersections, bearing date 1588.[2] The arch between the nave and chancel has a noble span, and is finely proportioned, and it has lately been fitted with a handsomely-carved screen, erected in memory of Canon Brandreth, the late vicar, who died in 1885. The porch has its ancient parvise, and over the archway is carved the representation of a Bible and a dial.

The church of Standish existed in 1291, and probably was partly rebuilt about 1510, but by 1544 it was reported by the king's commissioners to be in "grete ruyne and decaye," and the Earl of Derby ordered it to be rebuilt. For some time, however, no steps were taken. The present erection was completed in 1584, under Richard Moodi, a Franciscan monk of Preston, at whose cost the workmen employed upon the building were supported. The date is recorded upon a stone in these terms—"Anno Dni 1584 R MODY." This rebuilding was begun in 1582, by a general contribution of the whole parish. Documents still remain giving the names and contributions of every householder in the parish; the accounts as they were passed, with attesting signatures; the

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxiv., 18 Jac. I., n. 36.

[2] Lib. 1/2, fol. 9a, Reg. Langton in Cur. Lichf.—C.

agreement, with signatures, including that of Henry, fourth Earl of Derby. The total amount for rebuilding the church, which probably included only the portion of the fabric between the tower and the extreme east chancel or Lady Chapel, was £221 14s. 2d. The large contributions of cartage, stone, &c., were made gratuitously. The church was evidently planned with the hope, then com-



ST. WILFRID'S PARISH CHURCH, STANDISH.

mon in Lancashire, of the restoration of the old form of worship, a hope probably shared by Rector Moodie. During the period of this rebuilding the church was again nearly destroyed, it is supposed by fire; and on the tower, which belongs to the building of 1510, are visible the lines of two slanting roofs, previous to the flat lead roo finally put up.

By the kindness of Rev. R. H. Whitworth I am able to subjoin a transcript of the agreement for the rebuilding of Standish church:—

"xxij° die Octobris, anno Reginæ nostræ Elizabeth xxiiij°. It is agreed as is further expressed and declared by all such persons whose names are hereunto subscribed for and in behalf of themselves and their tenants and others the inhabitants dwelling, and others havynge any lande or tenements within the parysh of Standyshe to and with Robert Charnock of Astley in the comitie of Lancaster Esquire.

"Imprimis that whereas the said Robert Charnock is contented to take upon hymselfe the charge and oversight of the buildinge and settynge upp of the church of Standysh for and in the behalf of the holle paryshe accordinge to such proportion and tyme for the mason work as is agreed uppon and set doune in a power of Indenture bearinge date with these presents made between the said Robert Charnocke on the one partie and Laurence Jollie freemason uppon the other partie wherein the said Robert for and in the behalf of the said parishioners doth not only enter into divers dangerous covenents as well for the payment of such somes of money as also for the provydinge of all such things necessary for the buildinge thereof as in the said Indentures is more at large expressed but also doth enter into more dangerous bond for the performance of y' said covenant if y' said parishioners should not be willinge to doe their duties therein in such orderly and seemly manner as they have professed.

"In consideration whereof the said parties whose names are subscribed doe promise and agree as well for themselves as in the name and for the holle parishioners aforesaid that they shall from time to time duringe the buildinge of the churche aforesaid themselves pay such somes of money as is already assessed as also by them agreed and endeavour procure their tenants and such as dwell within the said parishe to do the same at such convenient tymes as is already agreed uppon that is to say that every person named within these Rentallies hereunto annexed shall pay their houle rent therein conteyned within the terme of three years at every quarter of a year a twelfth part of y' said rent until the holle be discharged beginning at the feast of St. John the Baptist last past as also be ready with their cartage and draughte for the leadinge of the stone lyme and all other things necessary for the same uppon reasonable warninge to be given unto them or the surveyors of the Township wher they doe dwell.

"And further they doe promise that if any of their tenants neighbors or friends within the said parishe shall either not pay their duties imposed on them or not lead or carry stone lime or other necessaries at such tymes as shal be likwyse reasonable demanded of them by the said Robert Charnock or by any other by his appointment that then the said Robert Charnock shall by deue & ordynary meanes call them before the right honorable the Earle of Darbye before my Lord Byshopp of Chester or his Chauncellour there to answer their contemptuous dealing then they shall not be offended therewith but fullie do give their consent that they who shall refuse to do their duties or shall do as is aforesaid shall answer their misdemeanours either before the right honorable the Earl of Darbye or Lord Byshopp of Chester or his Chauncellor.

"And if so happen that any person so called before the said Earl of Darby or the Bishop or the Chauncellor by order of law and judgement do discharge themselves of paying or leadinge as is aforesaid that then as well the said Robert Charnock shall be allowed uppon his accompte so much as their payments shall amount unto whereof they shall be discharged and also that such leading and other worke as they shall likewise be so discharged of as aforesaid their payments shall be discharged of as aforesaid and shall be rated and taxed uppon the rest of the parishioners and all the charge and expense layed down by the said Robert Charnock about the same shall be allowed unto him uppon his accompt which the said Robert Charnock is agreed by these presents to make at any tyme when he shall be called uppon by them whose names are hereunto subscribed or by any three of them at the least to be assembled at the church of Standysh aforesaid giving to the said Robert Charnock one moneths warning when the said Robert Charnock his executors and assigns by sufficient warrant from him the said Robert Charnock shall be ready to finish and discharge the same. "H. Derby.

[Here follow the different Rentalies in order.] Alexander Rigbye."

Acquittance of Robert Charnock, Esq.

"The seven payments cessed within the paryshe of Standyshe for buylding of the Church there come to the Some of Two Hundred and flourty foure pounds Eightene shillings nyne pens ccxliiij xviij ix^{d} £244 18 9

Whereof Mr. Robt. Charnock hath recyved ccxxiij^{li} v^{s} ij^{d} 223 5 2

And soe remayneth unpaide on the said parishe xxj^{li} xiij^{s} vij^{d} 21 13 7

Payments made by the said Mr. Robert Charnock to the masons and otherwise for necessaryes towarde Buyldinge of the sayd Churche as foloythe

Imprimis to the masons by three sevrall billes cxx^{li} 120 0 0

Item paid by the saide Robt. Charnocke to workemen & for necessaryes tuchinge the said rebuylding as apereth by seven severall bills subscribed by Edward Standysh and Thomas Standyshe Esquires xxv^{li} ij^{s} v^{d} 25 2 5

Item paide by the saide Rb^{t} Charnocke for dyvers things touching the said Buyldinge as Apereth by Syxe other Billes whereof every one is subscribed by the said Edward and Thomas or by the one of them xxxj^{li} xiij^{s} x^{d} 31 14 10

Item paid by hym to m^{r} doct^{r} lawyher[1] as apereth by a note delyvered to hym by Mr. Alexander Standyshe xvj^{li} 16 0 0

Item paide by hym withoute warraunte for workes & necessaryes tuchinge the said Buylding as ptycularly Apereth by his booke xxviij^{li} xvj^{s} xj^{d} 28 16 11

Soma solut. predict. Rob^{to} ccxxj^{li} xiij^{s} ij^{d} £221 14 2

And soe Remayneth in his hande unpaide of his saide Recepte besyde his said paymente the some of xxx^{s} 31/

Whiche some of xxxj over the said Rob^{t} Charnocke delyured to the said m^{r} Alexander Standish the xxiiijth day of January Anno xxviij^{o} Regni Dm^{æ} Elizabeth Reginæ in presence of Alexander Rigby John Wryghtinton Edward Worthington."

There are no other remains of the earlier church, unless a huge stone coffin with a cavity for the head, lying near the tower outside the building, may be so considered. In 1859 the church was restored, the galleries taken down, and open seats placed throughout instead of the old pews, except in the Standish Chapel, which remains in a dilapidated state. There are several stained glass windows, including the east window, presented by Mrs. Chisenhall, and one on the south side erected by Richard C. Browne-Clayton, of Adlington, Esq., in memory of his only son, who was killed in the attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol. The sittings (700) are now all free. Before the north-west side of the altar, upon a low block of stone painted white with a black border, is a full-length figure of Richard Moodi, the rector and rebuilder of the church, in his Franciscan dress,

[1] Possibly for consecration fees.

with his arms conjoined in prayer, and wearing the clerical tonsure, and at his feet a dog couchant, with a mutilated inscription, which states that he died on the 10th of November, 1586.[1] In the ninth year of the duchy of Lancaster—that is, in 1359—Standish church was found to be endowed with the chapel of Anderton, no longer in existence, and with lands there.[2] The advowson and chantry of the church were in the Standish family for several centuries, to whom it is probable that they were given by the Ferrers, Earls of Derby. The present patron of the living is Miss Mary Adams.

When the commissioners made their inventories of church goods they found at Standish (October 6, 1552) "iij great belles, iij sacryng belles, ij chalyc of sylver wt patens, ij hole sute of vestemētes wt theyr apparelse, one vestment wt ij tynnacles, one albe wt amys, iij other olde vestementes wt theyr apparels, iiij olde copes, ij other vestmentes wt theyr apparels, iij olde cov'ynges to iij alters, vj alter clothes, vj towells, ij cruetes of pewter, ij paxes of brasse, one grene say that hangs before a pycture of saynet Wylfryde belongyng to the church of Standysh." It may be mentioned that at the present time the church possesses a set of communion plate, given mostly by members of the Goldsmiths' Company, such as few country churches can show. In 1608 Alexander Prescott, a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, gave a cup and cover. Another member of that body, Alexander Holt, in 1657, presented a flagon of silver, gilt, with a cup and paten; and this gift was added to, at a later date, by other members of the Holt family.

The rectory is situated about half a mile to the east of the church, in close proximity to the Standish station of the London and North-Western Railway. In the rectory grounds are two large yew trees, which tradition says have stood the blasts of at least 600 winters. A domestic chapel was formerly attached to this house, and in the time of rector Leigh (1586-1639) it was maintained with considerable display.

At the time of the Reformation there were three chantries reported by the commissioners as existing in Standish church. (1) "The chauntrie at the Alter of Saynt Nicholas, wthin the p'och church of Standyche," of the "ffoundacon of Sir Alexander ffareclough," probably a relative of ffayrclough, the rector of Walton, a foundation existing in 1498. This was in the north-west aisle. (2) "The chauntrie of our Ladye, wthin the sayde p'och churche," "of the foundacon of Cristofer Wallez."[3] This was in the extreme eastern end of the chancel, which is evidently of an earlier date than the rest of the chancel, being narrower, and having the date 1511 upon it. (3) "The chauntrie at the Roode alter, wthin the p'oche church biforesayde." This was founded by James Standish, about 1483, on the Rood gallery in the chancel arch. The doorway, now blocked up, originally leading to the Holy Rood, and the socket of the old screen, may still be discerned. Canon Raines, whose "History of the Lancashire Chantries" gives further particulars of these foundations, says: "The chapel on the south side of the chancel is claimed by the family of Standish, but, if originally a chantry, it does not appear to have had a legal foundation, as the Commissioners do not recognise it." There were a good many chantries in those days whose owners were not anxious to prove a legal foundation for them, and probably the Standishes were wise, and continued to keep the endowment in their own hands. The Chantry Commissioners, in 1548, returned Standish as containing 1,400 "housling poor."

RECTORS OF STANDISH.

(From the Episcopal Registers, Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, and other sources.)

C. 1236.—Hugh de Standish, who styled himself "Parson of Standish," appears as witness to a deed in 1236. He is the earliest rector of whom any mention can be found.

1290.—Henry de Standish is named as parson in 1290, at which time Jordan de Standish was patron.

1301.—Henry de Waleys or Walsch was instituted in London to the rectory of Standish on the 8th of the kalends of January, 1301, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on the presentation of William de Standish.[4] He held the living for very nearly half a century, and his name is frequently met with in deeds and charters of the period. It is mentioned in West's "Antiquities of Furness" that he founded for himself a chantry, and endowed a bed with entertainment for one poor traveller for ever in the abbey of Cockersand. In 2 Edward II. (1309) he witnessed the settlement at the door of Wigan church (*ad hostium ecclesiæ*) of lands in Wigan on Mabel, daughter of Jordan de Standish, on her marriage with Henry, son of Richard Fulshagh. In 1329 he appears as witness to a deed of John, son of William, lord of Standish, executed at Standish on the Sunday next after the Feast of the Conversion of St Paul (January 25), and about the same time he founded the earliest of the three chantries in Standish Church, in honour of the Virgin Mary, in the deed of the foundation of which he is described as "Henry, son of John le Waleys." There is no date to the charter, but the king's letters patent bear date York, February

[1] As this inscription will soon be illegible, it may be well to preserve it. It runs thus, in a curious mixture of characters: "Hic jacet Richard Moodi qui ānos [38] Pastor erat vigilentissim' Æccl̄æ Standish ille ppo sūtu geodætas et saxi operatores victu ad Ædificoe huj' Tepli bis ruinā ppessi alluit obiit 1° die Novrs Año Dōi 1586." ("Here lies Richard Moodi, who for [38] years was the very vigilant pastor of Standish Church. He, at his own expense, provided food for the surveyors and masons at the building of this temple, which twice suffered ruin. He died the 1st day of November, 1586.") Moodie's will directs the chancel to be finished out of his goods. He leaves Mr. Alexander Standish his "brewing utensils and things in his buttery." He prays his "old master, Mr. Edward Standish" (*i.e.* his patron), to supervise his executors, and directs that, should any of the legatees quarrel, they were to have nothing!—B. H.

[2] Vol. i., p. 151.

[3] The Chantry Commissioners reported that this chantry was of the foundation of Christopher Whallez, but the Standish charters make it clear that the real founder was Henry, son of John le Wales, and that it dates from the 2nd Edward III. (1328). The founder was rector of Standish 1301-1358.—C.

[4] Lichfield Register.—C.

12th, 2 Edward III. (1328). He nominated his kinsman, Symon, son of Thomas le Waleys, as first chantry priest, and in 5 Edward III. (1331) he made further provision for the endowment of the altar. In 1338 he appears among the witnesses as "Sir Henry le Walsch, parson of the church of Standish," to the foundation of Mabel Bradshaigh's (the Mab of Mab's Cross) chantry in Wigan church, the deed being dated at Haigh on Sunday the morrow of St. James the Apostle (July 26), 12 Edward III. (1338);[1] and about the same time his name occurs as a witness to the foundation of a chantry, dedicated to St. Katharine, by the same benefactress in the church at Blackrod.[2]

1358.—Gilbert de Standish was presented on the death of Henry de Waleys, but the date of his institution has not been ascertained. It must, however, have been some time between the years 1350 and 1358. He was the youngest son of John de Standish, lord of Standish, and his name frequently occurs in contemporaneous charters. By a deed dated at Blakerode the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Ascension, 36 Edward III. (1362), he had conveyed to him by Symon le Waleys (the first priest of Henry de Waleys' chantry, but then vicar of Huyton) a place called the Gate-hurst (the Gathurst of the present day), on the condition of his paying yearly the income due to the officiating priest of Henry de Waleys' chantry; and a further grant of lands and tenements in Wigan, Standish, Longetre, and Shevyngton, by deed dated at Wigan Jan. 13, 37 Edward III. (1364).[3] He held the living for a period of forty years or more, and died in 1398.

1398.—Alexander de Standish was presented to the rectory on the death of Gilbert de Standish, as appears by the mandate from Richard de Conyngton, vicar general to Richard, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, addressed to William de Newhagh, Archdeacon of Chester, to induct Alexander de Standish, clerk, into the parsonage of Standish, to which he had been presented by the Honourable Ralph de Standish, Lord of Standish, dated 22 Richard II. (1398-9). In 4 Henry IV. (1403-4) he had a grant of two messuages and lands in Shevington from Roger Bullock. During his incumbency a dispute arose respecting the advowson of the church of Wigan, which was claimed by the Standishes as an appurtenant chapel to the church of Standish, whilst the Langtons contended that it was an independent church, and that the advowson had been held by their family from time immemorial. The dispute, which began about the year 1414, lasted for several years. Several awards were made, and the disputants were repeatedly bound in large sums to abide by the same, but apparently without effect. Eventually, Alice, the wife of John Gerard, of Bryn, was chosen as the final arbitrator, who, after hearing all that was alleged and denied on each side, decided against the claim set up by the Standish family and in favour of the Langtons, the award being dated at Weryngton, the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Hilary, 8 Henry VI. (1429).[4] The award does not, however, appear to have been acted upon, for litigation continued for several years after, and about 1442 James de Langton, parson of Wigan, is found petitioning against certain conditions in the award. The death of Alexander de Standish had occurred some time before the presentation of this petition.

c. 1440.—Roger de Standish was presented on the death of Alexander de Standish, but the date of his institution has not been found. By a deed dated in 30 Henry VI. (1451-2), Ralph de Standish conveyed his estate to "Roger Standish, rector of Standish," and others, in order to make settlements on the marriage of Alexander, son and heir-apparent of the said Ralph, with Sybil, daughter of Henry Bold. In connection with this trust are numerous deeds, extending to the year 1465, in which the name of this rector occurs. At a later date he appears in the character of an arbitrator with Richard Standish, in a dispute between Alexander, son of Ralph Standish, and Lawrence, son of Alexander Standish, the award being made 8 Edward IV. (1468-9). He held the living about thirty years.

c. 1470.—Alexander Fairclough was presented in succession to Roger de Standish, but the date of his institution is not known. He founded the chantry of St. Nicholas sometime before the year 1498, as is evidenced by a Latin inscription in the chapel, which sets forth that prayers were to be said for the salvation of the souls of, amongst others, Mr. Thomas ffayreclough, doctor of the canon law, formerly rector of Walton, a benefactor to all his relations, who died May 6, 1498. Rector Fairclough appears to have died about the year 1501.

1501.—Thomas Radcliffe was instituted in 1501. By a deed dated 21 Henry VII. (1505-6) he leased the parsonage of Standish, with all thereto belonging, to Ralph Standish, son and heir of Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish, Knt.[5] His name occurs in an acquittance dated 2 Henry VIII. (1510-11), from Richard Bishop of Winchester to Ralph Standish, farmer of the rectory of Standish, for £50. Among the Standish evidences is a receipt for £50, dated February 15, 6 Henry VIII. (1515), from Richard, Bishop of Winchester, for £50, being one year's rent due from

[1] Lichfield Registers.—C. [2] Raines's "Lancashire Chantries."—C. [3] Standish Charters.—C.
[4] The text of this award is given in the Standish Evidences ("Local Gleanings," vol. ii., pp. 62-3).—C. [5] Standish Deeds.—C.

Rauffe Standish, farmer of the rectory, for the use of Thomas Radcliffe, parson of Standish.[1] The rector had at this time become insane, and so continuing he remained in the care and custody of Ralph Standish, until an assistant was appointed in 13 Henry VIII. (1521-2), Ralph Standish meanwhile accounting to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, for the moneys received from the rectory. An inquisition was held the same year at Lathom before fifteen commissioners, appointed by Henry VIII. to inquire into the insanity of Mr. Radcliffe, from which it appears that he was then upwards of fifty years of age, and that during the last eight years "he had lost all memory, understanding, and reason, and was incapable of governing the said rectory or his own private affairs," whereupon Geoffrey, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, appointed Sir Edward Molyneux and Richard Smith, the rectors of Sephton and Bury, and Roger Linney to be coadjutors, and to take care of the rectory during the life of the infirm rector; but they were relieved of their responsibilities in the succeeding year, apparently by the death of Mr. Radcliffe and the institution of a new rector.

1522.—Richard Standish, LL.D. On the death of Mr. Radcliffe, another member of the Standish family was presented to the rectory—Richard, a son apparently of Ralph Standish, of Standish, brother of John, the parson of Wigan and canon of Worcester, and nephew of Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph. He was born in Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge, where he matriculated B.A. in 1525 and M.A. in 1529. He held the prebend of Llanfydd, in the church of St. Asaph, with the chancellorship of that church in 1534, by the influence of his uncle he was made proctor of the University in 1537, and vice-chancellor in 1542, in which last-named year he proceeded LL.D. He was admitted an advocate May 22, 1543, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-chancellorship in January, 1544-5.[2] After his preferment to St. Asaph, Standish saw little of its rector. He is said to have been "a greate goer" to London, where he died at his lodgings in Paternoster Row in the winter time of 1552. He was probably buried in the church of St. Faith, under St. Paul's. In ecclesiastical matters it is to be feared that Dr. Standish was something of a timeserver. When, in the reign of Edward VI., the law enjoining celibacy had been relaxed and priests' marriages were expressly legalised, he availed himself of the newly-acquired privilege and entered the matrimonial state, but when Mary succeeded to the crown, he, with more regard for his own safety than his wife's honour, put her away. He died, as Fuller says, "seasonably for his own safety," four years after.

1525.—Robert Modie. It has been stated that Dr. Standish held the rectory of Standish up to the time of his decease, but it is evident, from an examination of the Standish deeds before referred to, that he must either have resigned his benefice within a year or two of his institution or that he was represented by a *locum tenens*. By a deed dated 16 Henry VIII. (1524-5) Richard Modie sells all his estates in Standish to Matthew Standish; and by another deed, dated in the same year, Robert Mody, "Rector of Standish" (the son of Richard), quit claims all his rights to certain lands, &c., in Standish, to Matthew Standish. He must, however, have died or have relinquished the living in or before 1538.

1538.—Peter Bradshaigh. Among the Standish evidences is a lease dated 30 Henry VIII. (1538-9) from Peter Bradshaigh, "Rector of Standish," of the rectory, with all the glebe lands, &c., to Alexander Standish. The reason of this is made clear by another deed, dated May 20, in the same year—a bond from Alexander, son and heir apparent of Rauff Standish—to Peter Bradshaigh, who is therein styled "Parson of Standish and Eccleston." Bradshaigh was a pluralist, and residing at Eccleston (? in Prescot parish), leased the rectory and lands of Standish to Alexander Standish. He held the living for only a very brief period.

1540.—Richard Standish was instituted in 1540, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books (Record Office), on the 14th May, 32 Henry VIII. (1540). He attended the visitation call in 1551, accompanied by Richard Modie and others, but appears to have resigned the living in the succeeding year, though he attended another visitation call in 1562.

1552.—Thomas Thorneton succeeded rector of Standish, and paid his firstfruits June 18, 6 Edward VI. (1552), but resigned immediately afterwards.

1552.—William Cliffe, a protegé of the Bishop of St. Asaph, was next appointed rector, and paid his firstfruits September 15, 6 Edward VI. (1552).

1559.—Richard Modie, presented by Edward Standish, of Standish, the patron, was instituted January 3, 1558-9. He was a member of the Franciscan house at Preston, had previously served as a chantry priest at Standish, and was doubtless a kinsman of Robert Modie, who was presented to the rectory in 1525. He acquiesced in the ecclesiastical changes that took place on the accession of Elizabeth, renounced the Romish faith, and was the first Protestant rector of Standish. Discredit has been thrown upon his memory on account of the manner in which he

[1] Standish Deeds.—C. [2] Athenae Cantabrigienses, vol. i., p. 111.—C.

contrived to get presented to the living. The charge of simony has been denied, but, unfortunately, there are two documents preserved among the Standish evidences which make it only too clear that he purchased the living by alienating the tithes of the parish. The first of these is a bond given by "Sir" Richard Mody, chaplain in the church of Standish, to Robert Shaw, that he, the said Richard Mody, will, at the request of the said Robert Shaw, grant him a lease of all and all manner of tithes belonging to the rectory of Standish, in the hamlets of Standish, Shevington, Coppull, Chernock Richard, and Walshwhittle, on condition that he, the said Richard Mody, be instituted and inducted parson of the said rectory or benefice. This agreement took place in the 2 Elizabeth (1559-60), and was followed by a lease from Richard Mody, "parson of Standish," to Robert Shaw of the tithes belonging to the rectory of Standish, which Shaw, who had been agent in the matter, in turn conveyed, by a deed dated 2 Elizabeth (1560-1), to Edward Standish, of Standish, the patron of the living. Happily there is a brighter side to Mody's character. The church of Standish had in the course of years been neglected and fallen out of repair. When the king's commissioners visited Standish they reported the building to be in "grete ruyne and decaye," and the Earl of Derby gave orders for the rebuilding, but nothing of a practical character was done until the later years of Mr. Mody's incumbency, when the work of restoring the fabric was commenced in earnest, and continued mainly through the efforts of the rector. The parishioners made liberal contributions of stone, money, and cartage, and Mody maintained the surveyors and masons at his own cost. The chancel was completed in 1585, and the work is commemorated by an inscription carved upon one of the hammer beams at the eastern end: RICHARD MOODI PASTOR OF STANDYSHE, 1585, and it is conjectured that the old spire was erected at the same time. He did not long survive his work, his death occurring November 10th, 1586. His tomb, which was much injured by the followers of Charles Edward Stuart in 1745, has already been referred to.

1586.—WILLIAM LEIGH, B.D., was presented to the living, in succession to Richard Mody, by Bishop Chadderton, November, 29 Elizabeth (1586), and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Institution Books, in which the name is written Lee, on the 15th December following. He was a man memorable in his day—held in high esteem for his dignified bearing, his exemplary character, and his sound learning, and, as Dr. Halley remarks, "probably the most respectable of the Puritan clergy in Lancashire."[1] He was born in Lancashire in 1550, admitted a scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1571, and elected to a fellowship of his college in 1573. Having obtained orders, he became "a painful preacher in the University and the parts adjacent," and gained a deserved reputation both as a scholar and a preacher. On succeeding to the rectory of Standish he became a justice of the peace, and was appointed one of the chaplains of Henry, Earl of Derby; and if we may judge from the frequency with which his name appears in the Derby household books, he was regarded as the favourite preacher at Lathom and Knowsley. After the accession of King James he was invited to preach before the Court, and gave so much satisfaction that the king appointed him tutor to his eldest son, Prince Henry. So great was his influence over the prince that it has been said, "Had Prince Henry only lived to exemplify his tutor's teaching, all the calamities of the Stuart period would have been avoided." He was one of the justices to whom the affair of the Samlesbury witches was referred, in 1612, when a seminary priest, a member of the Southworth family, was supposed to have fabricated the charge of witchcraft. Though leading an active public life, he was not unmindful of the interests of his parish. The work of restoring the church, which his predecessor had begun, he continued, and the initials of his name, W. L., appear on one of the roof timbers of the nave. He also presented to the church the handsome oak pulpit, which bears the inscription—

1616. EX. SVMPTIBVS W. LEIGH,

and along the margin the Latin rendering of the text, "Necessity is laid upon me; woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." In furtherance of the cause of learning he charged his lands in Goosnargh with the payment of a sum of £12 a year for the maintenance of an usher in the Grammar School of Standish, which had been founded by Mrs. Mary Langton in 1603. As a preacher he was superior, both in thought and language, to the generality of the Puritan clergy of his time. Canon Raines says, "There is great beauty and simplicity of style in many parts, and the concluding sentences rise much above the ordinary level of the Puritan writers of the day." Mr. Leigh published several sermons, among them, "The Christian's Watch," preached at Prestbury church, in Cheshire, on the occasion of the funeral of Thomas Legh, of Adlington, in 1605; "The Dreadful Day," two sermons preached in London in 1610; "Queen Elizabeth paralleled with David, Joshua, and Hezekiah," and "The Soul's Solace Against Sorrow," both

[1] "History of Lancashire Nonconformity," vol. i., pp. 172-3.—C.

published in 1612, the latter preached on the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Katharine Brettargh, sister of John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, in 1601. He also published "A Brief Discourse of the Christian Life and Death" of this lady in 1612. Mr. Leigh died at Standish, November 26, 1639, at the age of 89. He married Mary, daughter of John Wrightington, of Wrightington, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. Theophilus, the eldest, married Clare, daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Norton, county of Chester, and resided at Singleton Grange, in Kirkham parish, where he died in 1658, the Kirkham registers showing that he was buried there, February 21, 1657-8. He left an only son, William Leigh, of Singleton Grange, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Chisenhall, of Chisenhall, by whom he had, in addition to a younger son (Edward), Charles, his heir, who was born at the Grange in 1662, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he proceeded to Jesus College, Cambridge, and there obtained his M.D. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May, 1685, and is known as the author of "Phthisiologia Lancastriensis," published in 1691, and "The Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire," the latter a work that has done little to advance his critical reputation. He married Dorothy, daughter of Edward Shuttleworth, of Larbreck, and died about the year 1717 without issue.

1639.—Samuel Hinde. On the death of Mr. Leigh the Rev. Samuel Hinde was presented to the rectory by the King (Charles I.), by lapse, and instituted December 30, 1639. He paid his firstfruits on the 12th May in the following year, but he relinquished his benefice almost immediately after.

1640.—John Chadwick (presented by Robert Wiseman) was instituted August 27, 1640, and paid his firstfruits, November 7, 16 Charles I. (1640). Little is known of the rector, but among the Standish deeds is a bond of covenants from Rauff Standish to Charles Chadwick (presumably the father of the rector), of Woodamferries (Woodham Ferris), county of Essex, dated 19 James I. (1621-2), touching the next presentation and induction into the rectory of Standish, and there is another bond, dated in the succeeding year upon the same subject, from which it may be presumed that the next presentation had been secured to Mr. Chadwick, and this may explain the retirement of Mr. Hindle, the king's nominee. Mr. Chadwick did not long retain the rectory, his death occurring about the year 1644. He appears to have died intestate, for an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester, and administration granted to his representatives in 1647.

1644.—Ralph Brideoak, D.D., incorrectly called Bridcock in the Institution Book, was, through the influence of the Earl of Derby, presented by Randle (? Ralph) Standish, and instituted January 16, 1644. The rector was a man of versatile powers, and, it is said, and not without some show of reason, of versatile principles also. He was the son of Richard Brideoak, of Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, by his wife, Cicely, daughter of John Booth, of Cheshire, and was born at Cheetham Hill in 1614. He received his early education at the Manchester Free Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was admitted a student July 15, 1630, and on the 9th July, 1634, took his B.A. Mr. Brideoak was subsequently appointed pro-chaplain of New College, and on the king's visit to the university in 1636 he was created by royal letters M.A. Subsequently he was appointed curate of Wytham, in Oxfordshire, and having gained the notice of Dr. Jackson, president of Corpus Christi College, he was by him, in 1638, presented to the High Mastership of the Grammar School in which he had received his early training, a position he resigned for a chaplaincy in the household of the Earl of Derby, and he was in 1644, as we have seen, presented to the rectory of Standish. He was present at the siege of Lathom House in the spring of 1644, and it is generally believed that it is to Brideoak's graphic pen we owe the narrative of Charlotte Tremouille's heroic defence of that famed Lancastrian stronghold. He is said by Anthony à Wood, "to have done good service." He did in more senses than one; for whilst faithful to the interests of his patrons, he was nowise negligent of his own, and he seems to have had a peculiar faculty for adapting his conduct to the varying circumstances of the age in which he lived. When the Earl of Derby was condemned to death, Brideoak pleaded with Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, for the pardon of his master, with so much earnestness and ability that, though he failed in obtaining a commutation of the punishment, he so won upon the feelings of the speaker, that he appointed him his own chaplain, and nominated him preacher of the Roll's Chapel, where it may be fairly presumed he preached Puritanism to the long Parliament with as much zeal as he had preached the doctrine of the right divine of kings to the soldiers who garrisoned Lathom House. Through the influence of his new master he was presented to the vicarage and rectory of Whitney, in Oxfordshire, where "he laid about him so that he outdid most of the Presbyterian clergy." On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed chaplain to the king and canon of Windsor, and on the 2nd August following (1660) was created Doctor of Divinity. On the 8th of September, in the same year, he was

instituted to the rectory of St. Bartholomew's, near the Royal Exchange, London; in September, 1667, he was made Dean of Salisbury; and in 1674, having found favour with the Duchess of Portsmouth, "whose hands were always ready to take bribes," he was through her interest nominated by the king to the bishopric ot Rochester. He received consecration on the 18th of April, 1675, and was permitted at the same time to hold *in commendam* with his see his canonry of Windsor and the rectory of Standish. He died during a visitation of his diocese, October 5, 1678, in the 64th year of his age, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where a sumptous monument, inscribed with a long Latin epitaph was erected by his widow. Brideoak was a master of the art of conciliation, possessing withal a remarkable gift of "improving opportunities," and the greater part of his active life was employed in the acquisition of wealth and power. He was accounted a good Greek scholar, and it is said that his first step in life was gained by a clever correction of a book of Dr. Thomas Jackson's, president of Corpus College, Oxford, which led to his appointment to the mastership of the Manchester School. Standish saw little of him, but for this he was not so much to blame, as, owing to some disputes with the "triers" in Cromwell's time, he was kept out of his benefice during the whole period of the usurpation. The only memorial of him in the church is his name carved on one of the beams in the chancel.

1649.—Paul Latham, whom Calamy describes as "sometime chaplain to Colonel Ashton, of Middleton," was instituted December 22, 1649, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Institution Books, on the same day. He appears, however, to have entered upon his ministry at Standish some few years before, for among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there is preserved a letter addressed to Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, by Mr. W. Ashurst, M.P. for Newton in the Long Parliament, and dated Edinburgh, March 1647(8), in which he draws attention to the cases of Mr. Gee, of Eccleston, and Mr. Paul Latham, of Eccleston, two Puritan preachers who were in danger of losing their livings. Mr. Lathom he describes as—

"A Godly honest able and painfull Minister, was freely chosen to the Place by the people of the Parish and hath often freely adventured his life for the Parliam^t^, beinge a Preacher to the Souldr^s^, he hath bin in Standish about foure yeares and was besides the Eleccon of the People put in by Order from the Comittee of Plundered Ministrs and Committee of the County and hath an Ordinance passed the House of Peeres and yet a Delinquent Minister (Ralph Brideoak) that hath bin in Armes against the Parliam^t^ vnder the Collor of Presentacon from a Gentleman that is sequestered is seekinge to putt him out. I would therefore desire you to reede that (Ordnance) likewise for the setlinge of him, for if these two good Ministers (Mr. Gee and Mr. Lathom) be shaken especially by the Parliament it will much trouble and Discontent all the Honest p'ty of our county which makes me mor earnest in it." [1]

In that remarkable document, "The Harmonious Consent of the Lancashire Ministers" (1648), Mr. Lathom's name appears as "pastor of Standish," in which capacity he also appended his signature to the "Agreement of the People" in the succeeding year. When the Cromwellian Commissioners made their survey in 1650, they reported that "Mr. Paul Lathome is now the p'sent Incumbent and rector of the same p'ishe. And in pursuance of an order of this p'sent Parliam^t^ came in by the eleccon of the p'ishioners of Standishe that mett at Standishe the day apointed, and all there p'sent save one voted for the said Mr. Lathom. And that the said Mr. Lathom hath and enjoyth the said p'sonage house and glebe lands thereunto belonginge, and hath received and had the rents and tyths before menconed. And that the said Mr. Lathom is a godly orthodox and painfull divyne and doth observe the Cure every lord's day, but did not observe the last fast day, being the thirteenth of this instant June, appointed by Act of Parliam^t^, haveing notice thereof did not publishe the Act nor observe the day." [2] Mr. Lathom, who was connected with many of the chief families of the county, is said, in "The Nonconformist Memorial," to have "had a good estate, and lived in a manner suitable to it." He retained the living of Standish until the Restoration, when, refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity, he was silenced," and Dr. Brideoak, who had been kept out of the rectory, resumed his incumbency. Mr. Lathom did not long survive his ejectment, his death occurring at Ditton, in Prescot parish, where he was then residing, in the summer of 1663, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His will was proved at Chester in the same year.

1678.—William Haydock. On the death of Bishop Brideoak, William Haydock was presented by Edward Standish, and instituted October 14, 1678. There would seem, however, to have been some irregularity or dispute as to the right of presentation, for the Institution Books show that William Haydock was instituted September 15, 1680, on the nomination of the king (Charles II.). His life was comparatively an uneventful one, and he appears to have devoted himself to his pastoral work. During his incumbency considerable alterations were made in the fabric of the church, and a singing gallery was erected at the western end, blocking up the lower arch and shutting out the west window. He held the living for a period of 35 years, and died in

[1] "Local Gleanings," vol. ii., p. 275; see also p. 194 *supra*.—C.

[2] Commonwealth Church Surveys, pp. 97-8.—C.

1713, in which year his will was proved at Chester. There is a tablet in the church with a eulogistic epitaph to his memory.

1713.—William Turton, B.D. On the death of Mr. Haydock, William Turton was presented by Ralph Standish, Esq., and instituted May 16, 1713. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. May 12, 1694, an M.A. February 4, 1696, and had the degree B.D. conferred upon him 1718. Little is known concerning him. He took little or no interest in parish matters, and the probability is that he was non-resident. He died in 1722.

1722.—John Johnson. Mr. Ralph Standish having been concerned in the rebellion of 1715, and taken prisoner at Preston fight, was put on his trial and convicted of high treason, when his estates were forfeited (though afterwards restored) and the patronage of Standish became vested in the University of Cambridge. On the death of Rector Turton, the Senate, by a unanimous vote, elected John Johnson, a native of Kent and a fellow of St. John's, his successor. Mr. Johnson was instituted February 4, 1722, but before the completion of his first year he had the misfortune to break his leg, and died of the fracture, January 11, 1723, at the early age of 33.

1723.—Thomas Pilgrim, elected by the Senate of the University of Cambridge, as his predecessor had been, was presented on the death of Mr. Johnson, and instituted May 17th, 1723. He was a man of scholarly attainments, had received his education at Westminster School, became a professor of Greek, and was elected to a fellowship of his college. He appears to have been a vigorous administrator in his parish, but withal a popular pastor. It is recorded that when the Pretender's army marched through the district, on the way from Preston to Manchester, Mr. Pilgrim, anxious for the safety of the splendid communion plate, the gifts from time to time of members of the Goldsmiths' Company, caused it to be buried until the danger had passed. He died on the 16th February, 1760. Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, who wrote his epitaph, styled him "the vigilant and expert guardian of the sheep committed to his trust."

1760.—Edward Smalley, presented by Richard Clayton on the death of Mr. Pilgrim, was instituted July 26, 1760. Mr. Smalley, for whom the living had been purchased, had previously officiated as curate of the parish. He held the living for a period of nineteen years, and died in 1779.

1779.—Richard Perryn, M.A. On the death of Mr. Smalley Sir Richard Perryn, the patron *pro hac vice*, presented the Rev. Richard Perryn, who was instituted May 10, 1779. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. April 26, 1776, and proceeded M.A. June 14, 1779. Mr. Perryn remained rector for the unusually long period of forty-five years, and died in the spring of 1826.

1826.—William Green Orrett, M.A., was instituted, on his own petition, in succession to Mr. Perryn, April 19, 1826. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. December 17, 1805, and proceeded M.A. June 28, 1815. He died in 1841.

1841.—William Harper Brandreth, M.A., was presented by Dr. Brandreth, who had acquired the patronage, the true patron, Charles Standish, Esq., being disqualified on account of religion, and was instituted in 1841. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. November 19, 1835, and M.A. May 22, 1839. He was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1836, and admitted to priest's orders in the succeeding year. His first curacy was that of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, where he remained from 1836 to 1838, when he accepted the perpetual curacy of Thornes-Wakefield, which he held until his preferment to Standish in 1841. Mr. Brandreth was nominated to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral in 1855, and in 1875 was appointed rural dean of Leyland. He died April 17, 1885.

1885.—Joseph Pilkington Brandreth, M.A., was educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1877 and M.A. in 1881. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1878, and admitted to priest's orders in 1879. In 1878 he accepted the curacy of the Higher Mediety of Malpas, in Cheshire, where he remained until 1882, when he was presented to the vicarage of Shocklash, in the same county. In the succeeding year he was instituted to the rectory of Tilston, in Chester, which he held until 1885, when he was preferred to Standish, and remained there until 1886, when he resigned.

1886.—Charles William Newton Hutton, B.A., the present (1890) rector, was presented on the cession of Mr. Brandreth, and instituted by Bishop Moorhouse, September 28, 1886. Mr. Hutton was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1881, and M.A. in 1886. He was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1882, and admitted to priest's orders in the succeeding year. His first curacy was that of St. Paul's, which he held from 1882 to 1885, when he accepted the curacy of Westham, in Sussex, and remained there until the following year, when he was presented by the trustees of the late Canon Brandreth to Standish.

This church is rich in monuments of the Chisenhalls, Wrightingtons, Claytons, Standishes, &c. On the south side of the altar, within an iron railing, is a tomb with a full-length alabaster figure recumbent upon it, in ancient costume, with shoulder-ruffs, a prayer-book in one hand, and a pendant chain in the centre, erected to the memory of "Sir Edward Wrightington of Wrightington, Knt., one of the Council of the North, who died October 5, 1658, aged seventy-eight years six months and five days." On a tablet, with the Chisnall arms and the crest (a griffin segreant), is a Latin inscription to the memory of Edward Chisnall, one of the defenders of Lathom House, and author of "Catholike History," who died March 5, 1653, aged 35. Beneath, on a slab of slate or discoloured marble, is an inscription in gilt letters, almost illegible, divided into two columns, one of which contains a copy of Prince Rupert's commission, vesting Edward Chisenalle with the command of a regiment of foot of eight companies to defend the true Protestant religion and the liberties of his king's subjects, bearing date 3rd June, 20th year of Charles I. (1644); the other is said to have recorded a grant from the king, bearing his seal, also to an Edward Chisenalle, of the colonelship of a regiment of horse, consisting of six hundred men, to be divided into six equal troops, "Given at our Camp the 16th of August 1655, in the 7th year of our Reigne."[1] On the north side of the church is the figure of the eagle and child carved in stone, indicating probably that the Stanleys were contributory to the rebuilding of this church. Gravestones in the chancel, inlaid with brass plates, contain monumental inscriptions to the memory of several of the rectors. The earliest date of the parochial register is 1558; and the following mortality returns indicate the progress of population for nearly three centuries:—

	1558—1559.		1600—1601.		1700—1701.		1831—1832.	
Births	31	28	39	41	71	76	94	89
Marriages	16	19	25	23	18	18	36	55
Burials	42	30	32	34	40	29	172	175

The tithes of the rectory of Standish are commuted at £1,838 a year, and there are about 290 acres of glebe-lands. The Quakers' meeting-house, in the village of Standish, built about the year 1812, afterwards sold to the Wesleyans, superseded the more ancient edifice at Langtree, erected in the last century, where the Friends have still a burial-ground, though disused. The Roman Catholics have also a chapel here, erected in 1884 at a cost of £4,000. During the present century the population has more than doubled. The air here is deemed very salubrious, the village of Standish being considerably elevated, and many instances of longevity are recorded in every successive century. Fairs are held June 27 and November 25, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. Henry Noailles Widdrington Standish, Esq., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner.

THE CHARITIES OF STANDISH.

(Abridged from the Charity Commissioners' Fifteenth Report.)

PARISH.—Free Grammar School: This institution possesses two endowments—one for a schoolmaster, of £300 left in 1603, with which the trustees in 1625 obtained a yearly rent charge of £18 out of Troughton Hall estate, in Furness. The schoolmaster has also the rents of the school croft, which amount to £20 4s. 4d. The second endowment was made in 1633 for the benefit of an usher, and consists of the rents of land in Goosnargh, amounting to £4 4s. reserved upon leases which were to be improved to £12. This being considered inadequate, the interest of £270 left by Mrs. Mary Smalley was added to it, advancing the salary to £22 per annum. The total annual income of the school from these sources appears to be £62 4s. 4d. There are about forty scholars, but not more than two or three are instructed in the classics. [This school was reconstituted, by order of the Court of Chancery, in the year 1860, and new trustees appointed, who found the school in a ruinous condition, and the masters' houses and other buildings much out of repair. The school is now flourishing. There are 70 boys receiving instruction, of whom about 25 are being instructed in classics, mathematics, or French. The income from the Troughton Hall estate is now £78 a year. The girls connected with Mrs. Smalley's charity are now taught in the Girls' National School.][2]

[1] In the edition of 1835 the date of the colonel's commission was erroneously given as in 1631. The camp whence Charles II. dates the commission was at Higher Whitley, near Northwich, Cheshire.—H. This correction (by Mr. Harland) does not clear up the matter, however. Who is this second Edward Chisnall? Chisnall, the defender of Lathom, had died in 1653, and his son, who was also Edward, was but eight years old in 1655. Besides, Charles II. was not in England in 1655. Many commissions were sent over to gentlemen in the north and west, but he himself was in Holland waiting the issue.—B. H.

[2] The following particulars concerning this school were furnished by Mr. Thomas Whalley, "schoolemaster of Standish," in answer to the inquiry of Mr. Christopher Wase, of the University of Oxford, in 1674:—

"The best Responsion that I can make to ye Questions proposed to me, and ye truest Narration of ye Originall of ye free schoole of Standishe, are on this manner as follow:—

The first founder of ye free schoole of Standishe was Mrs. Mary Langton, deceased (1603), sometime wife of Robert Langton, Esq., deceased, who in her lifetime did, by her deed in due form of lawe, by her signed, sealed, and delivered, give and grante three hundred pounds of good and lawfull money of England unto Edward Standishe, of Standishe, Esq., deceased, Edward Rigby, of ye Burgh, Esq., deceased, and William Leigh, and delivered ye said three hundred pounds into ye custody of ye said Edward Rigby, to be employed as by her last will she should appoint, which three hundred pounds being committed to ye trust of ye forenamed persons, Mary Langton limited and ordained by her last will to be laide out by them to provide maintenance withall for a free schoole for ever, and ye same schoole to be placed in ye town of Standishe as they should procure it. And whereas, by an order made in ye Court of Dutchie Chamber, at Westminster, dated upon Friday, ye six and twentieth day of May, which was in ye yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and twenty, in a suite there depending between John Fielden, Plaintiffe, and ye foresaid Edward Rigby and William Leigh, Defendants. It was ordered that the said Edward Rigby should then estate and assure Lands or a Rent charge of ye cleare yearlie value of eighteen pounds per annum, for ye maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a free Schoole at Standishe for ever, to certain Feoffees thenafter to be named. As in and by ye said order (relation thereunto being had) it doth, and may more at large appeare.

The visitors or Govrnours of ye said Schoole be these and first belonginge to ye chiefe Master:—

Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, in ye County of Lancast., Knight.
Edward Standishe, of Standishe, in ye said County, Esqr.
Thomas Langtree, of Langtree, in ye said County, Esqr., defuncte.
William Anderton, of Anderton, in ye said County, Esqr., deceased.
William Radley, of ye Hill, in ye said County, Esqr., defunct.
Roger Haydock, of Coppull, Gentle., defunct.
Peter Adlington, of Adlington, in the said County, Genti.

1794.—Mary Smalley's School for Girls: Mrs. Smalley left the residue of her personal estate to be distributed among certain charities named in her will. £1,000, being part of her personal effects, was invested in the 3 per Cent Consols to the amount £1,666 13s. 4d., for founding and maintaining a free school at Standish for a succession of 20 girls. The work done by the girls, producing in one year £10 6s. 6d., is carried to the receipts of the charity. The schoolmistress receives, besides an allowance of coals, per annum £18 18 0

1686.—Cooper's Charity: The annual profits of £50 distributed among the indigent people of the parish 2 10 0

STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE.—Charities in money, lands, rent, or rent charges, to be distributed among the poor in cloth; in 1697, Johnson left per annum, £70 9s. 7d.; in 1703, Lathom, £30; in 1728, Bispham, rents of two closes; in 1735, Hatton, £6 14s.; in 1759, Aspinall, £8; and in 1794, Smalley, £1 10s.; yielding annually 116 13 7

To be distributed in bread and cloth: in 1711, Birchall left per annum £5; in 1727, Haydock, £1; and in 1785, Threlfall, £8. yielding annually 14 0 0

For clergymen's widows, in 1727, Haydock, per annum 2 10 0

ANDERTON.—Charities in annual rents for the poor generally: In 1627, Shaw left £169 17s., and in 1680, Johnson, £47 5s.; yielding annually 217 2 0

CHARNOCK RICHARD.—Several small charities for cloth from 1687 to 1703 9 15 0

HEATH CHARNOCK.—Charities for cloth left in 1701 by Hollsworth and Haydock, the interest of £30, yielding annually 1 8 6

COPPULL.—The interest of £50 left by Abbot in 1731 for poor housekeepers 2 10 0

DUXBURY.—The interest of £30 left by Charnley in 1712, and of £20 by Lady Standish in 1780, yielding annually for the poor 2 10 0

SHEVINGTON.—Holt's charity for the poor in 1786, the interest of £70, and an annuity of £7, yielding annually ... 10 10 0

WELSH WHITTLE.—Heskin's charity of £20 in 1704 is lost. Whalley's charity of £5, in 1758, yields annually 5s. The township is entitled to a portion of Lathom's charity, for which see Croston.

Making the tour of the parish from Standish, SHEVINGTON comes next under review. This is a considerable township standing on the declivity of the hill between Standish and Wigan, sloping gradually to the north-east bank of the Douglas. Before the general introduction of dates into the conveyances of landed property, a family existed denominating themselves from this township, and it appears from the Chartulary of Burscough Priory that Richard, the son of Spratlyng of Schevynton, gave to that house a tract of land with common of pasture in the town of Schevynton; and by another deed, without date, Hugh Fitz Adam de Schevynton grants to the priory all the land which John Fitz John formerly held.[1] The heir of Robert Banastre held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Sewinton, Schernoc, and Walsewythull, in the reign of King John or Henry III.,[2] and in 23 Edward III. (1349) Margaret Banastre held in demesne and service to the Earl of Lancaster, amongst other property, one carucate of land in Sheuengton.[3] In the survey of the duchy of Lancaster, taken 25 Edward III. (1351), John Hauerynglon and his parcenars, tenants of the duke, are found to hold the fourth part of a knight's fee in Sheuyngton, Chernock, and Walse Withall, which Robert Banastre formerly held;[4] and it is not unlikely that it passed into the Harrington family by marriage. In 15 Henry VI. (1436-7), Sir Henry Stanley, knight, held the manors and lands of James Harryngton, who was convicted and attainted of high treason.[5] Among these are Schevington and Hethchernok; and in the inquisition on the death of "Thomas Stanley, Lord Mountegle," in 3 Elizabeth, it appears that it was the "manor" of Shevyngton which had been granted to his predecessor.[6] The family of Hesketh have also possessed property in this township for some ages, as appears by inquisitions taken in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth,

Edward Dicconson, of Coppull, in the said County, Gent.
Francis Anderton, of Lostocke, in the said County, Esqr.
Hugh Dicconson, of Wrightington, in ye said County, Esqr.
Rauffe Brideoake, Doctor in Divinity and Rector of ye Rectory of Standishe.
Edward Chisenhall, of Chisenhall, in ye said County, Knight.

Governors belonging to ye Usher:—

John Ainsworth, in ye County of Lancaster, Gent.
Nathaniell Leigh.
Thomas Willson, of Wrightington, defunct, of Lancaster, in the said County.
Alexander Woodward, of Shevington, defunct, gentleman.
Edward Standish, of Standish, in ye said County, Esqr.
Paule Lathom, clerke, quondam Rector of ye Parish Church of Standishe, deceased.
Edward Holt, of Shevington, in ye said County, Gent.
Edward Dicconson, of Coppull, in the said County, Gent.
Robert Blackburne, of Shevington, in ye said County, Gent.
John Rigby, of ye Gatehurst, in Shevington, in ye said coun., Gent.
William Moody, of Standish in ye said County, yeoman.
John Finch, of Shevington, in ye said County, yeoman.
William Fisher, of Shevington, in ye said County, yeoman.
Roger Prescott, of Shevington, in ye said County, yeoman.
John Whalley, of Walshwhittle, in ye said County, yeoman.

As for the Libraries we have only belonging to our Schoole Scapula's Lexicon, Cooper's Dictionary, Gouldman's Dictionary.

THOMAS WHALLEY, Schoolemaster of Standish.

About wch said time when ye said order was made in Dutchy Court, at Westminster, for ye reduceing of ye forecited gifte to ye givers proper intent, and disposeing of it according to her last Will, I judge ye free schoole of Standishe was founded and ye edifice itselfe, erected partly by ye cost of Edward Standishe, of Standishe aforesaide, Esquire, defunct, and partly of ye whole parishe of Standishe:

Since wch time William Leigh, Batchlour in Divinitie and Rector of ye Rectory of Standishe, defunct, for ye more firme supportation of ye said schoole, did make provision and order yt ye yearly Rent of foure Pounds foure shillings per annum should issue out of certain Lands and Tenemts scituate in Goosnergh (ye same being in Lease for particular Terms, wch had their continuances), to be for ye stipend and maintenance of an Usher to instruct children in ye free Grammar schoole of Standishe:

Further, it was ye said William Leigh's mind and purpose yt ye said Lands (as ye severall Leases of them did expire) should be improved for ye augmentation of meanes out of ye said Lands, so that ye stipend for ye livelihood of ye Usher might in process of time amount to the summe of twelve pounds per annum, wch is now and allwayes is to be a permanent stipend for ye Usher of ye said Schoole of Standish.

The endowments or yearlie Salaries appertaining to ye free Schoole of Standish are (as it hath been allready discussed) thirty pounds per annum—eighteen to ye chiefe Master and twelve to ye Usher.

Mr. John Fielden, defunct, was ye first Master yt instructed Boys in ye Free School of Stand, and succeeded him these whose names are subscribed, viz.:—

Thomas Halton.	Oliver Halliwell, defunct.
William Walker.	John Bowker.
Giles Grundy.	Jeremiah Topping.
	Nicholas Bootle.

Being all famous & renowned Men for learning."

The yearly income of the school at the present time is £100, arising from one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. The education is elementary, and the fees threepence and fourpence per week. The school is managed by a board of eight governors, of which the vicar of Standish is chairman.—C.

[1] Cartular. de Burscough, Manuscript, fol. 56a, in the Duchy Office.
[2] Folio 397.
[3] Lansdowne Manuscripts, cod. 559, fol. 24.
[4] *Ibid.*, fol. 31.
[5] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. v. Inquisitiones, n. 64.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xi. Inquis., n. 1.

and they have been considered as lords of the manor, though they do not act in that capacity. The Old Hall, or manor-house, their property, is of the date of 1653. In the Lancashire pedigrees it is said that Edward, son and heir of Thomas Chisnall, of Chisnall, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Nicholas Worthington, of Sherrington, in 14 Elizabeth, "by his wife gat the manor of Sherrington." There is in this township a considerable number of ancient mansions. Holt Farm was formerly the residence of Captain Holt, of Chester, who was twice incarcerated in the Bastile. James Holt, gent., resided here in 1677. Alexander Holt, goldsmith, of London, and owner of Grizzlehurst, and much of Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale, who gave a flagon of silver gilt, with a cup and paten, to Standish church, in 1657, was of this family, as were also James and Edward Holt, who a few years later further enriched the communion plate of the church. Crook Hall or House, now occupied by Mr. Barton, was formerly the residence of the Pearsons, who were likewise of Coppull. Shevington Hall, two centuries ago, was inhabited by the Woodwards, descended from Hugh Woodward, of Shevington, living 22 Henry VIII. (1530), and who were seated here as late as the year 1701. The hall is now occupied by Mr. Oswald Walmesley. The New Hall, so called, is merely a farmhouse. White Hall bears the date of 1653, and the arms of the Baldwins, its ancient owners. Sir Richard Clayton, nephew of the late Richard Clayton, of Adlington, Esq., married Miss Baldwin. Owlet or Hullet House is merely noted for its rude antiquity, being built of timber and clay. Finch Mill was the retired retreat of Edward Dicconson, Esq., Catholic bishop of Mallensis, in the last century, and since his death it has fallen into decay. Upon Shevington Moor is a causeway called Cripplegate, said to have derived its name from two maiden ladies, to whose house it led, having given alms to every crippled applicant. A church dedicated to St. Anne, and erected from the designs of Mr. H. C. Charlewood, at a cost of £2,000, was consecrated by Bishop Moorhouse July 22, 1887. It has accommodation for 265 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. It is in the patronage of the rector of Standish, and is of the annual value of £300. The Rev. Alexander Richardson, who was appointed in 1873 to the conventional district, is the first and present rector. Extensive coal-mines are worked in this township, and the manufacture of glue is carried on upon a large scale by the Appley Bridge Chemical and Manure Company Limited.

WORTHINGTON.—This township was allotted to Albert Greslet soon after the Domesday Survey, in the division which was made between him and Roger Busli, and was consequently a member of the barony of Manchester. In the time of Thomas Gresley, Robert Lathum held three parts of a knight's fee in Wrothinton; and William de Worthinton held half a knight's fee in Rumheworth.[1] Towards the end of Edward I.'s reign, Ricardus de Linaker gave his lands "in villa de Worthington et in territorio de Blanescho" to Henry Nightegale, to hold on service of a barbed arrow, "libere, quieto, integre, bene et in pace." William de Standisch, Hugo de Standisch, Willmus de Standisch, were all witnesses to a deed relative to the same property in 1311. At this period we read "de boscis de Worthington or Worneton." In the Extent of the barony of Manchester, in 1322, it is said that the lord of Worthington was one of the judges of the court of Manchester. It does not appear to have been regarded as a manor for many centuries past. A family of this name was resident at the hall in 1588,[2] from whom proceeded the Worthingtons of Blainscough, of Crawshaw, and of Shevington. The Hall, now a farmhouse, is of wood and plaster, and was built in 1577. Of the first of these houses was Dr. Thomas Worthington, born at Blainscough about the year 1548, who was educated in the English college at Douay, of which he was afterwards president, and was author of "Comments upon the English Testament," printed at Rheims. Previous to the Spanish invasion, in 1588, he was sent to England to prepare his party for that enterprise, but was detected, and sent to the Tower. He had, however, sufficient interest to procure his liberation on condition of banishment. He died in Staffordshire, in 1626. The Claytons, of Adlington, are now possessed of this district. North Hall, in this township, built by Lord Chief-Justice Clayton, of Adlington Hall, as a seat for his brother, about the middle of the last century, is now the seat of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Silvester, J.P. Blacklawyers, now a farmhouse, is of the date of 1619.

ADLINGTON.—In the deed of sale from Roger de Maresheya to Randle de Blundeville, Adlington is called Adelvinton.[3] In 16 Edward I. (1288) Hugh de Adlington and Adam de Duxbury held moieties of this manor. In 1 Edward II. (1307-8) John Adlington, the son of Hugh, gave to Sir Gilbert Standish the rents of his manor of Adlington, together with lands in Duxbury and Chorley. In 19 Edward II. (1325-6) Richard Hogeson, W. le Scaitcliffe, and Matilda his wife, released to Thomas de Adlington their right in the common pasture of Adlington. In 9 Edward IV. (1469) Hugh de Adlington the elder gave the manor of Adlington, with its appurtenances and

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397.
[2] Hugh, Peter, William, and Christopher Worthington are witnesses in deeds relating to the manor of Adlington in 9 Edward IV. (Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fol. a2.)
[3] See vol. iii., p. 165.

ADLINGTON OF ADLINGTON.



ARMS: *Sable*, a chevron between three goats' heads, erased, *argent*, armed, *or*.

HUGH DE ADLINGTON; held a moiety of the manor of Adlington, 16 Edward I. (1288).

John, son of Hugh de Adlington; gave to Sir Gilbert Standish the rents of his manor of Adlington, with lands in Duxbury and Chorley, 1 Edward II. (1307-8).

Thomas Adlington, of Adlington; in 19 Edward II. (1325) had a release of the right in the common pasture of Adlington.

Hugh de Adlington, son and heir

Robert de Adlington, son and heir; a juror in 1387

Hugh de Adlington; on 30th June, 9 Edward IV. (1469), gave the manor of Adlington, with the appurtenances, and lands in Duxbury, Coppull, Worthington, and Chorley, to his son Robert.

Robert Adlington, of Adlington, son and heir = Elizabeth, dau. of William de Thorneton, of Thorneton.

Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, son and heir; living 1525 = . . . dau. of . . . Rishton, of Dunkenhalgh.

- Robert Adlington, of Adlington, son and heir; demised the manor of Adlington to his son Hugh, 11 Henry VII. (1495-6). = Dorothy, dau. of Richard Langtree, of Langtree.
- Gilbert Adlington.
- Margaret.
- Cicely.
- Anne.

Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, son and heir; held the manor of Adlington, 17 Henry VIII. (1525); died 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1556-7). = Margaret, dau. of Roger Ashawe, of Hall-on-the-Hill; survived her husband, and mar. (2) John Molyneux, of Melling.

- John Adlington, of Adlington, son and heir; living 1567 = Margaret, dau. of Hugh Dicconson, of Eccleston.
- Roger Adlington.
- Thomas Adlington.

- Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, son and heir; died 17 Charles I. (1641) = Sybill, dau. of Adam Hawarden, of Wolston.
- Robert Adlington.
- Thomas Adlington.
- Margaret, wife of . . . Wynn.

- Hugh Adlington, eldest son; born 1593; died, in the lifetime of his father, August 3, 1631. = Margaret, dau. of Peter Orrell, of Aspull.
- Elizabeth, wife of John Dant, citizen of London.
- Dorothy; died unmarried.
- Alice; died unmarried.

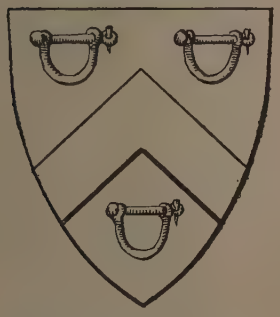
- John Adlington, eldest son; died in the lifetime of his father. = . . . d. of and relict of Thomas Throppe, alderman of the city of Chester.
 - Eleanor, wife of Samuel Robinson, citizen of Chester.
- Thomas Adlington; died unmarried.
- Peter Adlington, of Adlington; born 1628. = Olivia, dau. of John Raleigh, citizen of London.
 - Elizabeth; died in infancy.
- Ellen, wife of George Bird, of Broxton, co. Chester; bur. at Malpas, May 22, 1644.
- Elizabeth, wife of Theobald Rodas, of Wolloon.

lands in Duxbury, Coppul, Worthington, and Chorley to his son Robert, "on the morrow of the apostles Peter and Paul" (June 30), and two days afterwards Robert conveyed the estates to John Tarleton and Hugh Culcheth, chaplain, by a deed dated July 2, 9 Edward IV. (1469). Sir John Adlyngton, a strenuous adherent of Richard III., was one of those gentlemen who, previous to the battle of Bosworth, "sware Kynge Richard shuld were ye crowne." In 11 Henry VII. (1495-6) Robert Adlington demised the manor to his son Hugh, who held it in 17 Henry VIII. (1525) of Thomas, Lord Monteagle, by fealty and rent of 6s. 9d.[1] Hugh Adlington, his son, died in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1556-7),[2] leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Ashawe, of the Hall on the Hill, a son, John, living in 1567, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Dicconson, of Eccleston, by whom he had Hugh, Robert, and Thomas. Hugh Adlington died in 17 Charles I. (1641), possessed of the manor of Adlington, with its messuages, mills, lands, and rents.[3] Peter Adlington was living in 1664, and John Adlington in 1686.[4] The Aughtons of Adlington, descended from William, a second son of Aughton of Meols, resided here for several centuries. Thomas, the grandson of William, married a daughter and co-heir of Charnock of Adlington, and the fourth in lineal descent from him, living in 1567, was John Aughton, of Adlington, Esq., who married Ellen, one of the daughters of Peter Anderton, of Anderton. Another family of great antiquity is that of Allanson, of whom Reginald Allanson held estates in Adlington, Heath Charnock, Gogard, and Chorley, in 41 Elizabeth (1599).[5] Allison Hall, their ancient residence, is now a farmhouse. Last, but not least distinguished, are the knightly family of Clayton, recently lords of the manor of Adlington, who branched from Clayton-le-Woods, in Leyland parish, a family that came over with the Conqueror. Richard Clayton, Esq., Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, was uncle of the late Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., to whom, by will dated 16th March, 1770, he left his manors of Adlington and Worthington. The latter became a magistrate in 1772, and was created a baronet May 3, 1774, with remainder to the heirs-male of his father. He married Anne, the daughter of Charles White, Esq., an eminent surgeon, and founder of an anatomical museum at Manchester. Sir Richard was recorder of Wigan and constable of Lancaster Castle, and died consul at Nantes, April 29, 1828, leaving an only daughter and heir, Henrietta, who married General Robert Browne; and to their son, Richard Clayton Browne-Clayton, Esq., the estate afterwards passed. Mr. Browne-Clayton, who died in 1886, married, in 1830, Catherine J., only daughter of the Rev. R. Dobson, who survives, and now (1890) resides at Carrigbyrne Lodge, Enniscorthy, Ireland. Sir Richard Clayton formerly held a manorial court for Adlington. Adlington is now a separate ecclesiastical parish, Christ Church, in this township, having been consecrated in 1839, and made a vicarage in 1868. A new church dedicated to St. Paul, erected in lieu of Christ Church, from the designs of Messrs. T. D. Barry and Sons, at a cost of £8,000, was consecrated January 24, 1885. It has accommodation for 646 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. The living, which is in the gift of the bishop, is valued at £300 per annum. The present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Carpenter, M.A. (1839). There is a Wesleyan chapel in the township, also a Roman Catholic chapel built in 1864; an Independent chapel in 1865, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Adlington Hall is now occupied by Benjamin Davies, Esq., J.P.

ANDERTON, an agricultural township, in which the Liverpool waterworks are partly situated, gave name to a famiy which branched into Clayton, Euxton, Lostock, and Birchley. Oliver Anderton, of Anderton, was the father of Peter Anderton, who was found, in 2 Elizabeth (1560), lord of the manor of Anderton, with possessions in Heley.[6] By his first wife, a daughter of Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, he had six daughters, and by his second, a daughter of Becconsall of Becconsall, he had William, who died without issue 11 Charles I. (1635),[7] and Peter, who succeeded to the estates, and left, in 1640, by his wife Grace, the daughter of William Rishton, of Pontalgh, Esq., Frances, who died unmarried, and Margaret, married to Roger Crooke, of Leyland, Esq. William Anderton, his son and successor, married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Lindley, Esq., and left William, his successor, Peter, Joseph, and Roger, besides two daughters, Mary and Grace. A Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome stone-building in the early English style, with accommodation for 250 worshippers, was erected here in 1866. Anderton Hall, existing in the fourteenth century, was formerly the property of the Horrocks family, but is now a farmhouse. Charles Joseph Stonor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

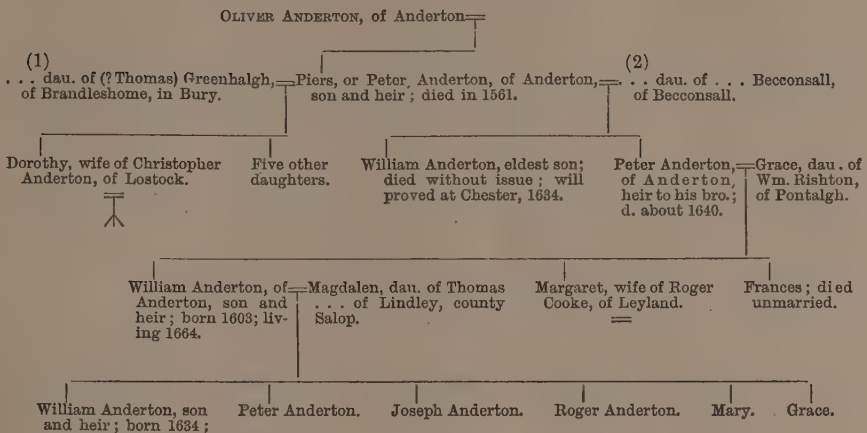
[1] Dr. Kuerden's Transcripts of the Deeds, in vol. iv. of his Manuscript Collections in the Heralds' College.
[2] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. x., n. 34.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., n. 2.
[4] Standish Parish Register.
[5] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xvii., n. 10.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xi., n. 67.
[7] *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii., n. 16.





Arms: *Sable*, three shackbolts, *argent*.
Crest: A stork, proper.

ANDERTON OF ANDERTON.



Coppull.—This township is situated on an eminence, and was originally skirted by a copse, from which circumstances the name is possibly derived. Richard Fitz Thomas, lord of Coppull, before the general use of dates in charters, gave to the priory of Burscough a part of his land, and all his share of the water or Perburn belonging to four bovates of land, and pannage in the woods of Coppull for all the swine of St. Nicholas, with common of pasture and all the easements and liberties appertaining to the *vill* of Coppull.[1] In 5 Charles I (1629) Edward Rigbye held the manor of Coppull,[2] which was subsequently purchased by John Hodson, Esq., M.P. for Wigan 1802-1820, of Ellerbeck Hall, in the township of Duxbury, who died March 11, 1828, and from whom it descended to his representative, the late Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Esq. of Nightingale House, Heath Charnock, M.P. for Clitheroe 1842-47, for Liverpool 1847-52, and for Oxford City 1853-74, and who in 1874 was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell. Chisnall Hall, in Coppull, now a farmhouse, was held in 11 Charles I. (1635) by Edward Chisnall, Esq.[3] This was the mansion of the Chisnalls, the representative of which family, Colonel Edward Chisnall, was one of the gallant defenders of Lathom House. On the Chisnalls becoming extinct in the male line, the estate passed by marriage to the Hamertons, of Hellifield Peel, Yorkshire. The township or hamlet of Coppull appears in the survey of the forfeited estates of William Dicconson, of whom mention has been made in another township. Blainscough Hall gave name and residence to an ancient family, which terminated in Adam Blainsco, of Blainsco, gent., whose daughter and sole heir was married to the ancestor of Henry Worthington, Esq., a younger brother of Worthington of Worthington, and grandfather of Richard Worthington, who died 20 Henry VIII. (1528), and whose son Richard married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Charnock, of Charnock, Esq. Thomas, their son, married Mary, daughter and heir of John Allen, of Rossall, Esq., and died in 1619. His descendant William was living, an infant, in 1664, and then had six sisters. The hall afterwards became the property of the Holts of Shevington, whose heir conveyed it in marriage to George Case, Esq., alderman of Liverpool. It is now a farmhouse. A court-leet is held for the manor of Coppull. Alexander, the son of William Prescott, of Coppull and Eccleston, goldsmith, of London, in 1608, gave a silver cup and cover to Standish church. Mr. William Prescott died in 1605. His descendant, Sir George Beeston Prescott, of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire, who was created a baronet in 1794, was great grandfather of the present Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, of Theobald's Park, county Herts, Bart. At the time of the Norman Conquest a church existed in Coppull, which was given by Roger de Poictou to the abbey of Sees, in Normandy, with the priory of St. Mary of Lancaster.[4] The Episcopal chapel of Coppull stands probably upon the site of this ancient edifice, and was built before 1657, and restored in 1861, mainly at the cost of James Darlington, Esq. Erected in Puritan times, there was no dedication to a patron saint. For the same reason there was no consecration; but after the Restoration the rector of Standish allowed his curate, Rev. Mr. Ingham, to hold service there once a month. Mr. Ingham, however (see "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., pp. 395-6), giving offence by

[1] Cartulari de Burscough, Manuscript, fol. 56a, in the Duchy Office.
[2] Duc. Lanc., vol. xxvi., n. 5.
[3] Duc. Lanc., vol. xxviii., n. 8.
[4] Registrum S. Maria de Lanc. MS.

irregular living, and using the chapel for clandestine marriages, the Bishop of Chester attempted to remove him. Some of the neighbouring gentry, siding with Ingham, defied the bishop to interfere, as the place was unconsecrated, whereupon great agitation and squabbling followed. If the bishop could not interfere with the building, however, he could with the clergyman; and eventually Bishop Gastrell composed these miserable feuds, and the chapel was secured to the Establishment. The living, which is of the value of £300 per annum, previously a perpetual curacy, with independent parish, in the gift of the rector of Standish, was constituted a vicarage under the Blandford Act in 1868, and the Rev. John Graham Hollingworth, B.A. (1855) is incumbent. There is a small Wesleyan chapel in Coppull.

DUXBURY.—this township, at the northern extremity of the parish, is divided from Chorley by the Yarrow. Duxbury gave name at an early period to a family, of whom Adam, in 16 Edward I. (1288), held a moiety of the vill; and in 32 Edward III. (1358) Nicholas de Norreys levied a fine upon Henry, the son of Adam de Dokesbury, for messuages and lands there;[1] but the younger branch of the family of Standish, seated in this parish soon after the Conquest, has held the manor from time immemorial. The first English settler who died on American shores was a Standish—Rose, the daughter of Standish, of Duxbury; and Miles Standish, the Puritan captain immortalised by Longfellow, was of this family:—

> "He was a gentleman born, could trace his pedigree plainly
> Back to Hugh Standish, of Duxbury Hall in Lancashire, England,
> Who was the son of Ralph, and grandson of Thurstan de Standish,
> Heir unto vast estates, of which he was basely defrauded;
> Still bore the family arms, and had for his crest a cock, argent—
> Combed and wattled gules, and all the rest of the blazon."

The present owner and lord is William Standish Carr Standish, of Duxbury Park, Esq. Mr. Vincent, the herald, has written notes which trace the family pedigree to a higher period than any of the other pedigrees, and brought it down to the time of Sir Rowland Standish, who died 1435, whose name is rendered famous by the circumstance of his having brought from Normandy the relics of St. Laurence deposited in the church of Chorley.[2] The tenth in direct descent from Sir Rowland Standish, was Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, who served under the Earl of Derby in the Royalist army, and was slain at the siege of Manchester, September 29, 1642. Having no male issue, his nephew, Richard Standish, succeeded, and was created a baronet. On the death of the late Sir Frank Standish, Sir Richard's great grandson, in May, 1812, one Thomas Standish, of Blackrod, assuming himself to be the heir, assembled a number of followers, and took possession of Duxbury Hall by turning out the servants of Frank Hall Standish, Esq., the real heir, in defiance of the peace officers. After several days' possession, the intruders were forcibly ejected by the magistracy of the district, and committed to Lancaster Castle. At the summer assizes following, Thomas Standish, the pretender, Thomas Prescott, William Gadman, John Dyke, Thomas Aspinall, and James Smith, were brought to trial for this offence, charged with stealing wine, spirits, and other articles, the property of Frank Hall Standish, Esq., to which charge they all pleaded guilty, and were severally sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The descent of this line of the ancient family of Standish will be more clearly seen in the accompanying pedigree. Burgh Hall, in Duxbury, was once the residence of the Standishes, and afterwards of the Rigbys, of which family was Alexander Rigby, Esq., of Burgh and Layton, high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1677-8, who paid £381 3s. 4d. to compound for his estate with the Parliamentary authority in 1646. This property subsequently came into the possession of the Chadwicks, and in 1824 was sold to James Anderton, Esq. It is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Robert Wilson.

CHARNOCK RICHARD is separated from Heath Charnock by the intervention of the township of Duxbury. Charnock Richard was held in moieties by the Charnocks and Banastres. In 1189 Richard, son of Adam de Chernoc, gave lands in Chernoc to the Hospital of St. John at Jerusalem, probably as a release from personal service. In 16 Edward I. (1288), Henry Chernoc, grandson of Richard, held half of the manor by homage and service of two shillings. In 1324 Henry's son, Adam de Chernoc, was summoned by proclamation to attend the great council at Westminster; and in 15 Elizabeth (1573) Thomas Charnocke, the eighth in descent from Adam, held the manor of Hindley and the half of the manor of Charnocke Richard,[3] and his son, Richard Charnocke, held the manor of Heath Charnocke, Hindley, and Charnoc Richard, in 14 James I.[4] (1616).

In 12 Edward I. (1284) the king granted to Sir Henry de Lea a charter, dated September 15, by which he granted to him and his heirs for ever a weekly market every Friday at his manor of Chernok, and one fair there every year on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Botulph the abbot

[1] Bag of Fines, in the Chapter House, 32 Edward III. [2] Vide Chorley Parish. [3] Duc. Lanc., vol. xiii., n. 35.
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxi., n. 6.

STANDISH OF DUXBURY.

(From Deeds, Charters, Inquisitions, Visitations, Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Azure*, three standing dishes, *argent*.

CREST: A cock, *sable*, beaked, wattled, combed, legged, and spurred, *or*.

. . . DE STANDISH; had lands in Shevington in right of his wife. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Robert de Hulton.

Thurstan de Standish, son and heir; levied a fine on lands in Shevington which he inherited from his mother, February 4, 6 Henry III. (1222); living 1235-6. =

Ralph de Standish; living 1221. =

Edmund Standish, son and heir; died without issue.

Jordan de Standish; witness to a deed of Emma de Shotylworth, 1 Edward I. (1272). = . . . dau. of . . .

a quo
Standish of Standish.

Hugh Standish = Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton; mar. 34 Edw. I. (1305).

William Standish; died young.

Richard Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir; living 9 Edw. III. (1335). = . . . dau. of . . .

Hugh Standish, of Duxbury. = Alice, dau. of Henry Standish, of Standish; mar. 1369.

John Standish.

Christopher Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir; living 19 Richard II. (1395). = Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Fleming; mar. 19 Richard II.

William. Alexander. Clemence. — All died young.

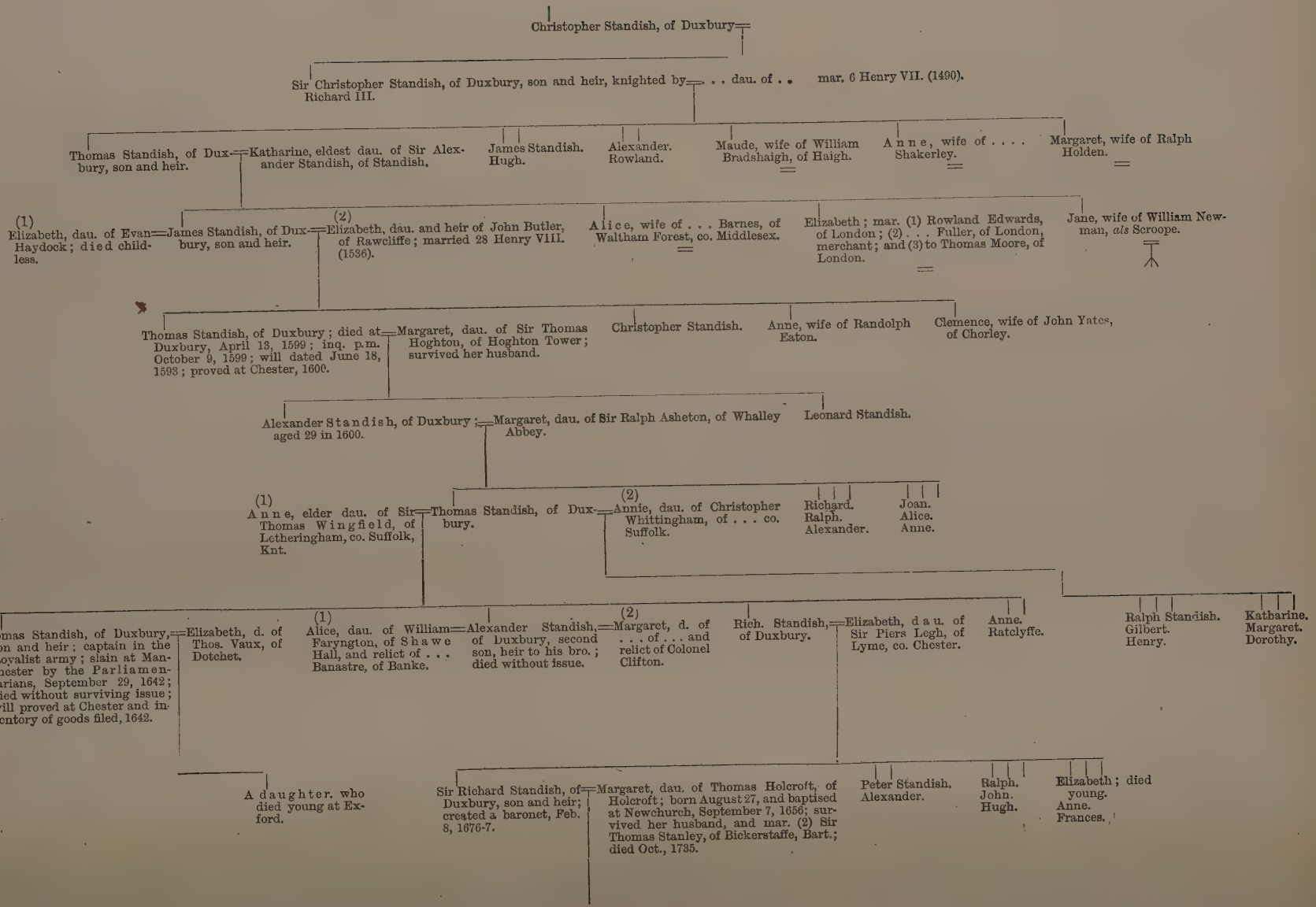
Ralph Standish, eldest son; d. without issue. = Joan, dau. of Sir Thos. Gerard, of Bryn; mar. 7 Henry V. (1419).

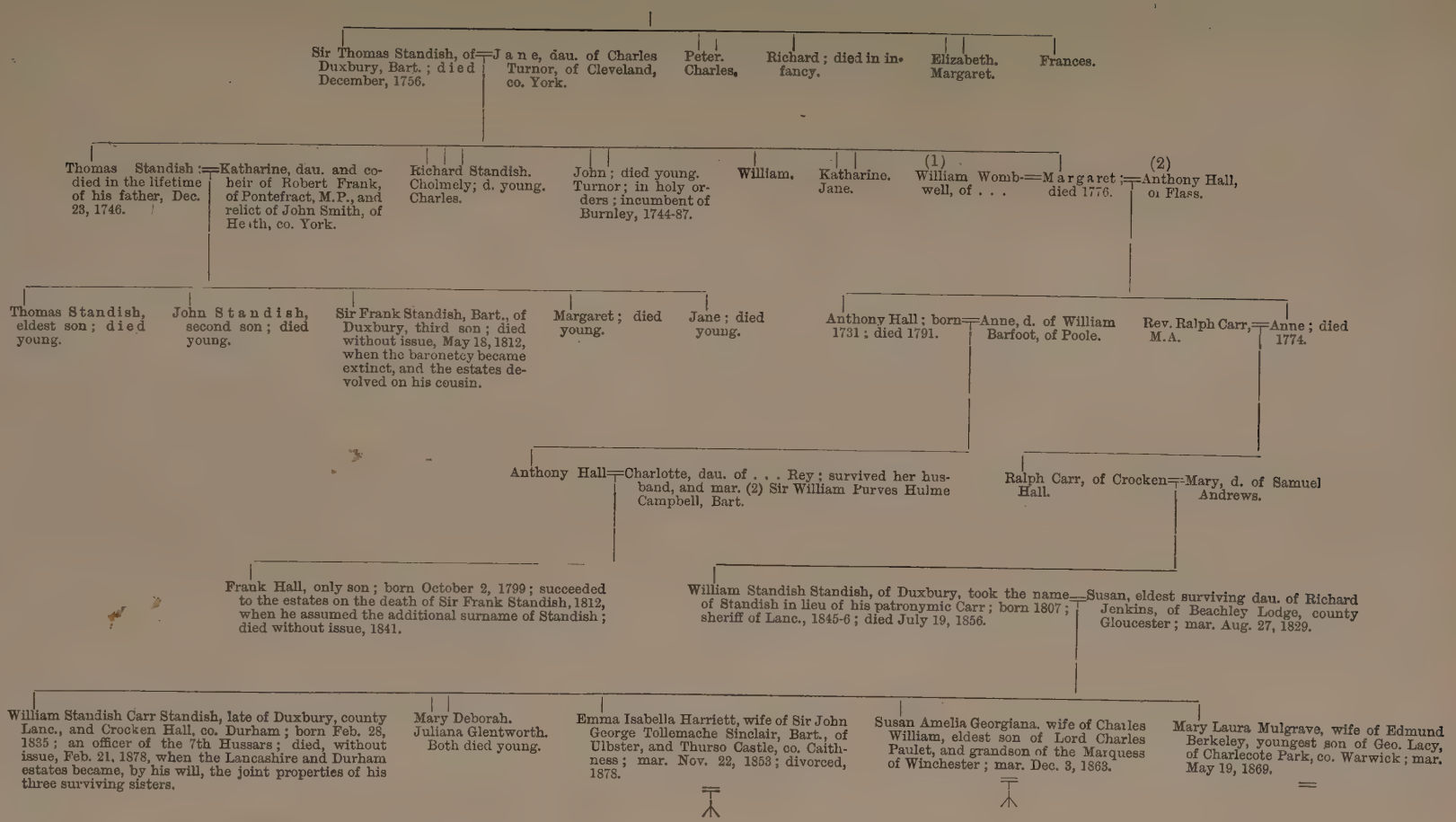
Sir Rowland Standish, Knt.; served in the wars in France; brought the relics of St. Laurence from Normandy to Chorley church; slain, with the Earl of Arundel and others, in France; died without issue; will proved, 1435.

James Standish, of Duxbury, third son, heir to his father and brothers; living 6 Edward IV. (1465). = Alice, dau. of . . . of and relict of James Standish.

Christopher Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Bradshaigh, of Haigh.

James Standish, of Duxbury = Alice, dau. of . . .


Christopher Standish, of Duxbury
Sir Christopher Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir, knighted by Richard III.
. . . dau. of . .
mar. 6 Henry VII. (1490).
Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir.
Katharine, eldest dau. of Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish.
James Standish.
Hugh.
Alexander.
Rowland.
Maude, wife of William Bradshaigh, of Haigh.
Anne, wife of Shakerley.
Margaret, wife of Ralph Holden.
(1)
Elizabeth, dau. of Evan Haydock; died childless.
James Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir.
(2)
Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Butler, of Rawcliffe; married 28 Henry VIII. (1536).
Alice, wife of . . . Barnes, of Waltham Forest, co. Middlesex.
Elizabeth; mar. (1) Rowland Edwards, of London; (2) . . . Fuller, of London, merchant; and (3) to Thomas Moore, of London.
Jane, wife of William Newman, als Scroope.
Thomas Standish, of Duxbury; died at Duxbury, April 13, 1599; inq. p.m. October 9, 1599; will dated June 18, 1593; proved at Chester, 1600.
Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower; survived her husband.
Christopher Standish.
Anne, wife of Randolph Eaton.
Clemence, wife of John Yates, of Chorley.
Alexander Standish, of Duxbury; aged 29 in 1600.
Margaret, dau. of Sir Ralph Asheton, of Whalley Abbey.
Leonard Standish.
(1)
Anne, elder dau. of Sir Thomas Wingfield, of Letheringham, co. Suffolk, Knt.
Thomas Standish, of Duxbury.
(2)
Annie, dau. of Christopher Whittingham, of . . . co. Suffolk.
Richard.
Ralph.
Alexander.
Joan.
Alice.
Anne.
Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir; captain in the Royalist army; slain at Manchester by the Parliamentarians, September 29, 1642; died without surviving issue; will proved at Chester and inventory of goods filed, 1642.
Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Vaux, of Dotchet.
(1)
Alice, dau. of William Faryngton, of Shawe Hall, and relict of . . . Banastre, of Banke.
Alexander Standish, of Duxbury, second son, heir to his bro.; died without issue.
(2)
Margaret, d. of . . . of . . . and relict of Colonel Clifton.
Rich. Standish, of Duxbury.
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester.
Anne.
Ratclyffe.
Ralph Standish.
Gilbert.
Henry.
Katharine.
Margaret.
Dorothy.
A daughter, who died young at Exford.
Sir Richard Standish, of Duxbury, son and heir; created a baronet, Feb. 8, 1676-7.
Margaret, dau. of Thomas Holcroft, of Holcroft; born August 27, and baptised at Newchurch, September 7, 1656; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir Thomas Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Bart.; died Oct., 1735.
Peter Standish.
Alexander.
Ralph.
John.
Hugh.
Elizabeth; died young.
Anne.
Frances.


Sir Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, Bart.; died December, 1756.
Jane, dau. of Charles Turnor, of Cleveland, co. York.
Peter. Charles.
Richard; died in infancy.
Elizabeth. Margaret.
Frances.
Thomas Standish; died in the lifetime of his father, Dec. 23, 1746.
Katharine, dau. and co-heir of Robert Frank, of Pontefract, M.P., and relict of John Smith, of Heath, co. York.
Richard Standish. Cholmely; d. young. Charles.
John; died young. Turnor; in holy orders; incumbent of Burnley, 1744-87.
William.
Katharine. Jane.
(1) William Wombwell, of . . .
Margaret; died 1776.
(2) Anthony Hall, of Flass.
Thomas Standish, eldest son; died young.
John Standish, second son; died young.
Sir Frank Standish, Bart., of Duxbury, third son; died without issue, May 18, 1812, when the baronetcy became extinct, and the estates devolved on his cousin.
Margaret; died young.
Jane; died young.
Anthony Hall; born 1731; died 1791.
Anne, d. of William Barfoot, of Poole.
Rev. Ralph Carr, M.A.
Anne; died 1774.
Anthony Hall
Charlotte, dau. of . . . Rey; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir William Purves Hulme Campbell, Bart.
Ralph Carr, of Crocken Hall.
Mary, d. of Samuel Andrews.
Frank Hall, only son; born October 2, 1799; succeeded to the estates on the death of Sir Frank Standish, 1812, when he assumed the additional surname of Standish; died without issue, 1841.
William Standish Standish, of Duxbury, took the name of Standish in lieu of his patronymic Carr; born 1807; sheriff of Lanc., 1845-6; died July 19, 1856.
Susan, eldest surviving dau. of Richard Jenkins, of Beachley Lodge, county Gloucester; mar. Aug. 27, 1829.
William Standish Carr Standish, late of Duxbury, county Lanc., and Crocken Hall, co. Durham; born Feb. 28, 1835; an officer of the 7th Hussars; died, without issue, Feb. 21, 1878, when the Lancashire and Durham estates became, by his will, the joint properties of his three surviving sisters.
Mary Deborah. Juliana Glentworth. Both died young.
Emma Isabella Harriett, wife of Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, and Thurso Castle, co. Caithness; mar. Nov. 22, 1853; divorced, 1878.
Susan Amelia Georgiana, wife of Charles William, eldest son of Lord Charles Paulet, and grandson of the Marquess of Winchester; mar. Dec. 3, 1863.
Mary Laura Mulgrave, wife of Edmund Berkeley, youngest son of Geo. Lacy, of Charlecote Park, co. Warwick; mar. May 19, 1869.

(June 16, 17, and 18), and free warren in all his demesnes, which were confirmed by a legal decision to his son and heir, William de Lea.[1] In 16 Edward I. (1288) Sir Henry de Lea held of Earl Ferrers the other moiety of Charnock Richard by homage and service of five shillings; and it appears by a deed of 26 Edward I. (1298) that William Banastre quit-claimed to Henry de Lea, son of John de Lea, all his right in Charnoc in demesnes, homages, rents, services, mills, fisheries, and all other things, to render to the chief lord five shillings at Martinmas, and to perform the service due to the court of Penwortham, for which donation Sir Henry de Lea gave him 44 marks. By another deed he quit-claims to Robert de Ferrers the demesnes, homages, services, and other appurtenances before named, which Henry de Lea held of his gift in Charnock.[2] By the marriage of Sir Richard de Hoghton, who was knighted in 10 Edward III. (1336), with Sibilla, the daughter of William and heir of Sir Henry de Lea, this moiety came into the family of its present possessors, the Hoghtons. William Charnocke, who died in 4 Charles I. (1628), seems to have had no connection with Charnock Richard, his principal property lying in Fulwood.[3] Christ Church, to which this and Welsh Whittle townships are assigned as a new parish, was built in 1860, by subscription. It was originally in the gift of the late James Darlington, Esq., the principal subscriber, but the patronage is now vested in trustees. It is a small stone edifice, comprising nave and apsidal chancel, with a low western tower. It has accommodation for 500 worshippers, 420 of the sittings being free, and is returned of the annual value of £300; present vicar, Rev. Thomas Henry Leeson (1888). Park Hall, in this township, an old mansion modernised, is supposed to be the Park Hall which was occupied by a branch of the Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower; Mr. Henry Alison, owner of the other moiety of the lordship, is the present owner and occupier. In the rear of Charnock Hall, near the Yarrow, is a building of some historical renown, designated Commissaris, which name it derives from having been used by Government, in the rebellion of 1715, to supply the king's troops with provisions on their march to Preston.

Welsh Whittle, under the name of Walsewythull, was held with Sewinton (Shevington) and Schernoc (Charnock) of the Earls of Lincoln, by the heirs of Robert Banastre, in the reign of Henry III.[4] In 25 Edward III. (1351) John Haueryngton and his parceners, tenants of the duchy, held one knight's fee in Sheuyngton, Chernok, and Walshewithull, which Robert Banastre formerly held.[5] This did not comprise the whole township, for in 18 Edward II (1324-5) Elena de Torboc held lands in Walsquithull and Penwortham.[6] In 28-9 Edward III. (1355) Sir James Careles held the manor so called of Walshwittell, with those of Torboc and Dalton, which he, and Emma his wife, conveyed to Hugh Careles in 29-30 Edward III. (1356) 4 an. Ducatûs.[7] In 1707 it was forfeited by the treason of William Dicconson, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Wrightington, but, owing to legal technicality, the manor was not seized by the Crown;[8] it still remains in the family. Welsh Whittle is now joined to the new parish of Charnock Richard.

Heath Charnock.—This township is an extensive but not populous division of the parish of Standish, on the borders of the Rivington Hills. Heath Charnock was held by the Banastre family as early as the reign of King John. In 16 Edward I. (1288) Thomas Banastre held one-third of Heath Charnock by homage and service, and in 23 Edward III. (1349) the property of Margaret Banastre in this township was stated at six bovates of land. Two-thirds of Heath Charnock belonged to Hugh Gogard. We sometimes find the township itself called Charnock Gogard.[9] Subsequently the principal proprietors were a family denominated, from the situation of their mansion, the Asshawes of the Hall-o'th'-Hill, and the hill itself was termed a manor, though it does not appear that Heath Charnock ever possessed manorial rights. Roger, the son of Laurence Asshawe, of Heath Charnock, married Jane, only child and heir of Christopher Hulton, serjeant-at-law and attorney-general for the duchy of Lancaster, by Maude, daughter and coheir of Sir James Harrington, of Wolfage,[10] and in this manner probably acquired the Hall-on-the-Hill and its estates, the Harringtons having as early as 25 Edward III. (1351) held in Shevington, Charnock, and Welsh Whittle the land which had belonged to Robert Banastre.[11] By the forfeiture of the Harringtons, the manor of Heath Charnock came to the Crown, and was granted to the Stanleys.[12] Roger Asshawe, however, died in 33 Henry VIII. (1541) in possession of the manor of the Hill, and lands in Heath Charnock, Anlesarghe, Adlington, Duxbury, Chorley, and Coppull.[13] He was succeeded by his second son, Leonard, who died in 37 Elizabeth (1595) lord of the manor of Shagh, leaving a son, Leonard, who died 9 Charles I. (1633) the last of his name. At his death he held the manors of Shaghe and Flixton. One of his granddaughters, Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard

[1] Placit. de Quo Warranto, 20 Edward I., Rot. 1
[2] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iii., fo. C 4, in the Heralds' College.
[3] Duc. Lanc., vol. xxvi., n. 1.
[4] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397.
[5] Lansdowne Manuscripts 559, fol. 31.
[6] Inquis. ad Quod Damn., 18 Edward III., n. 51.
[7] Bag of Fines, in the Chapter House.
[8] Duchy Records, bundle H, n. 10.
[9] In the inquisition of William Launcelyn, in 5 Edward VI., he is found to have lands in "Charnaghe Gongar" (Duchy of Lancaster, vol. ix., n. 1); but "Heathe Charnocke, alias Charnocke Gogard," occurs in 41 Elizabeth (1599), (*ibid.*, vol. xvii., n. 10); and "Heathchernoke, alias Chernoke Goggard," in 20 Jac. I. (1622), (*ibid.*, vol. xxiii., n. 56).
[10] Lancashire Visitation, 1567.
[11] Lansdowne Manuscript 559, fol. 31.
[12] Duc. Lanc., vol. xi., Inquis 3. Elizabeth, n. 1.
[13] *Ibid.*, vol. viii., n. 11.

Asshawe, the younger, was married to Peter Egerton, Esq.,[1] younger son of Ralph Egerton, of Ridley, and brother in half blood of Lord Chancellor Egerton. Jane, another granddaughter, was probably one of the two maiden ladies to whom tradition has ascribed too high an antiquity in making them contemporary with the re-erection of Standish Church in 1584, when they supplied the woodwork, and obtained an exemption from tithe for the hall. The descent of this family has already been given (vol. iii., pp. 304-5). In 1679 Stephen Radley, Esq., was proprietor of the Hall-o'th'-Hill, which afterwards passed into the hands of Richard Willis, of Halsnead Park, near Prescot, Esq., grandfather of the present Henry Rodolph D'Anyers Willis, of Halsnead, Esq. Shaw Place, the residence of Lord Willoughby de Parham, a great supporter of the Presbyterians in 1765, an old plain mansion, was mentioned (vol. iii., p. 231) under Bolton. Of this house hardly a vestige now remains, and even the Willoughby coat of arms, with the supporters, the ivy-wreathed savage and the horseshoe-eating ostrich, which formerly adorned the outbuilding, has in late years disappeared. Nightingale House, the patrimony of the Nightingales, having been re-edified, and occupied in succession by three brothers of the name of Rollison, was for a time called Rollison House, but now holds its ancient name; it was the seat for some years of the late Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., created Viscount Cardwell. The William Standish Carr Standish, Esq., of Duxbury Park, who died without issue, February 21, 1878, had considerable possessions in Heath Charnock, as also had the late Peter Martin, Esq.

There are two fairs held in Standish yearly, on the 29th of June and 25th of November. Cicely, the sister of Edward Townley Standish, Esq., established the November fair on St. Cecilia's Day. The June fair is of an earlier date. Fustian, muslin, and silk handweaving, which once employed a number of the inhabitants in this parish, have mostly passed away. There are large works for paper making at Standish, and there are firebrick works in Heath Charnock, where are also the cotton mills of Messrs. Middleton. Coal and cannel mining employs a great number of hands, and there are calico-printing and bleaching works in Adlington. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes along the east and the south sides of this parish, and the London and North-Western Railway passing through it has greatly added to its trading facilities. Stone, sand, and marl are got here, as well as coal; and between Adlington and Arley Hall there was formerly a well from which an inflammable vapour issued, and took fire on the application of a lighted candle. There is in this parish a great deal of good pasturage for cattle, and a considerable portion of the land is in arable cultivation.

[1] See Flixton Parish, vol. iii., p. 303.

HUNDRED OF WEST DERBY.

SCARCELY inferior to any of the other great divisions of the county is the hundred of West Derby, in extent, in population, or in wealth. The hundred of Salford, with Manchester at its head, claims indeed the superiority in manufacturing industry; but that portion of the county upon which we are now entering, with its magnificent port of Liverpool, has decidedly the advantage in commercial enterprise and agricultural improvement. At the period of the Domesday Survey, the hundred of West Derby was divided into three hundreds, namely, Derbei, Walintune, and Neweton.[1] Newton hundred formed one manor, which was held by fifteen drenches[2] for fifteen manors or rather berewicks. In the hundred of Walintune there were thirty-four drenches with as many manors, in the time of the Confessor; but when the survey was taken, the whole was in possession of eight vassals of Roger de Poictou, the lord of the three hundreds. The services and peculiar tenures of the thanes, and the extraordinary laws by which these primitive hundreds were governed, have already been noticed;[3] but it is as difficult to assign the reason as it is to determine the precise time of the hundreds of Neweton and Walintune being merged in the hundred of West Derby. On the second defection and exile of Roger de Poictou, in 2 Henry I. (1101-2), the three hundreds reverted with his other estates to the Crown, which held possession of them until they were granted by King Stephen to Henry, Duke of Normandy, the son of the Empress Maud. This prince, about the year 1152, rewarded the services of Randle de Gernons, Earl of Chester, by the donation of numerous estates in France and England. The charter granted on this occasion is the earliest document, subsequent to the Domesday Survey, in which this district is mentioned; and the terms are, "Moreover I give and grant to Randolph de Gernons all the honor of Earl Roger de Poictou, wheresoever he possessed any thing; and Torcheseiam and Oswardebek Wapentak, and Derby, with all its appurtenances." That the minor hundreds were conveyed in this charter there can be no doubt, for we find the heirs of the grantee exercised paramount power over the whole of the present hundred of West Derby. It is not, therefore, an extravagant supposition that Newton and Warrington had ceased to be regarded as hundreds during the half century in which the Crown retained possession of De Poictou's forfeited estates. Soon after this period we find "Wapent' de Derbisir',"[4] and "Hundred de Derbisir,"[5] but no mention of the hundreds of Warrington and Newton.

In the hundred of Derby Roger de Poictou stationed four barons; Godifrid,[6] who seems to be the person designated as Goisfrid in the Domesday Survey, was his vicecomes of Derby, a title which then implied the earl's substitute or deputy; William de Molines or de Moulines, whose descendants held the manors of Sefton, Thornton, and Kerden, was appointed castellan of Liverpool, where the earl had erected the fortress which in the records of that age is sometimes called the castle of Derby; Paganus de Villers, seated at Warrington, commanded the pass of the Mersey to Lachford; and probably a Banastre, as feudal baron, held sway over Newton. These "medii capitaneii" he presented with a charter, and they again distributed large portions of their lands among their respective followers, whose possessions are described under the parish histories. Randle, Earl of Chester, the grantee of Derby in the reign of King Stephen, was succeeded by Hugh Kevelioc, and the latter by Randle de Blundeville, the last Earl of Chester who had demesnes in this county. In 17 King John (1215-16) he had the custody of the honor and castle of Lancaster, and exercised the office of sheriff in 7 Henry III. (1223), which he held for five successive years, and again in 9 Henry III. In 13 Henry III. (1229) he had a royal charter in confirmation of all his lands between the Ribble and Mersey, and died without issue in 1231. In his time "Henry de Waleton held fourteen bovates of land in Waleton, and in Wastyete, and in Neusum, for being grand serjeant of the hundred of Derbisir for the king,"[7] and Adam de Yeland had the

[1] See vol. i., pp. 38-9.

[2] Drenches, or drenges, are explained in Crabb's "Technical Dictionary" as "a name for such tenants as, being put out of their estates at the Conquest, were afterwards restored by William, because they were not against him in person or by their counsels. See also vol. i., p. 39.—B. H.

[3] See vol. i., pp. 42-43.

[4] "Testa de Nevill," fols. 396 and 398. The name "West Derebi" appears in Rot. Cancell., 3 Joh., M 7.

[5] *Ibid.*, fol. 403.

[6] Geoffrey de Valoines, baron of Derby hundred, possessed the lordships of Farleton, Cancefield, and Sline, which were held in dower by his widow, and descended to Gunnora, his niece and heir (Rot. Fin. 9 John, M 5). Geoffrey was several times sheriff of Lancashire.

[7] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403.

custody of the castles of Lancaster and West Derby in the reign of King John, as appears from a writ of acquittance for his expenditure of the king's money, in the Close Rolls of 6 Henry III.[1] (1221). William de Ferariis or Ferrers having in 4 Richard I. (1193) married Agnes, sister and one of the heirs of Randle, acquired the lands between the Ribble and Mersey. He was the sixth Earl of Derby, and the seventh Ferrers in lineal succession from Henry de Ferrariis, who, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was a person of great eminence and power, holding one hundred and fourteen lordships in the county of Derby, and nearly as many in thirteen other counties, but none at that time in Cheshire or Lancashire. His son Robert, in 1137, commanding the Derbyshire forces at the Battle of the Standard, fought at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, where the northern barons obtained a great victory over David, king of Scotland, was for his services created Earl of Derby.[2] William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, paid a fine in 26 Henry III. (1242) for livery of the three wapentakes of West Derby, Leyland, and Salford, which had been seised into the king's hands for the misdemeanours of his bailiffs; and his son William, who succeeded him, was himself attached for a still higher offence than the station of his subordinates would enable them to commit.

Though the earls originally appointed their own substitutes in the government of their counties, that practice had long fallen into disuse; and the people, by ancient prescription, selected the sheriff and other great officers in the motes assembled for the purpose. In January, 38 Henry III. (1254), William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, was accused before the king in council by Alan de Windhull, Thurstan de Hollannde, and others, of having compelled them to receive his own nominee as "gryth-sergeant of the hundred;"[3] and they alleged that he had formerly been convicted of this offence by a jury in the king's court, although they and other men of the hundred had been accustomed and ought to elect the sheriff by advice and consent, and to appoint the gryth-sergeant to preserve the king's peace, and to answer if the peace were not well preserved. They further complain that Earl William, by way of forcing their consent, had seized two hundred of their cattle, and detained them against the peace. The council ordered the case to be tried at law,[4] but the pleadings, probably, never came to an issue, for the earl died on March 24 in the same year (1254). The right of the people to elect their sheriff was confirmed by the statute 28 Edward I. cap. 28 (1300), "that the commons might choose such as would not be a burden to them."[5] This statute was repealed in 9 Edward II. (1315-16), and eight years afterwards several presentments were made by the grand jury of the wapentake of West Derby against William le Gentil, for extortion in his office of sheriff, and for interference in the election of knights of the shire, for which, and other trespasses, Le Gentil was imprisoned and fined fifty marks.[6] The title of Earls of Derby, enjoyed successively by the noble and illustrious houses of Ferrers and of Lancaster, having become extinct, was appropriately revived in the reign of Henry VII. in favour of the house of Stanley, which family has always had its principal residence in the hundred of West Derby. The whole of the hundred is within the diocese of Liverpool, except the parish of Leigh, which is in the diocese of Manchester.

This hundred is formed into four divisions (Kirkdale, Ormskirk, Prescot, and Warrington), for parochial and police purposes, under which the townships will be considered, according to the following old parochial divisions:—

KIRKDALE DIVISION.

1. Liverpool Parish.—Liverpool (1 township).

2. Sefton Parish.—Aintree, Great Crosby, Little Crosby, Ince Blundell, Litherland, Lunt, Netherton, Orrell and Ford Sefton, and Thornton (10).

3. Walton Parish.—Bootle with Linacre, Everton, Fazakerley, Formby, Kirkby, Kirkdale, Simonswood, Toxteth Park (extra parochial), Walton-on-the-Hill, and West Derby (10).

ORMSKIRK DIVISION.

4. Altcar Parish.—Altcar (1).

5. Aughton Parish.—Aughton (1).

6. Halsall Parish.—Down-Holland, Halsall, Lydiate, Maghull, and Melling (5).

7. North Meols Parish.—Birkdale and North Meols (2). Southport, now a large town, was a hamlet in the parish and township of North Meols.

8. Ormskirk Parish.—Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Lathom, Ormskirk, Scarisbrick, and Skelmersdale (6).

[1] It would hence appear that both castles were royal fortresses. The following articles were consumed in these garrisons during the wardenship of Adam de Yeland: 240 quarters of corn, 121 quarters of malt, 400 bacons or fat hogs, 4 score cows, 130 sheep, 20,000 herrings, 60 quarters of salt, 300 quarters of oats, 10,000 quarels, and 160 quarters of oatmeal, for the purchase of which he had the king's acquittance, dated November 6, 6 Henry III. (1221), (Rot. Claus., P 1, M 21).

[2] "Joh. Prior Hagustald," p. 262, line 66.

[3] Bracton calls this officer serjeant of the hundred (lib. v., cap. 4). The bailiff of the hundred of modern times seems to be his representative.

[4] Placit. coram Consll., in Octab. S'ci Hyll., 38 Henry III., Rot. 9.

[5] Blackstone's Commentary, b. i., pp. 339, 340.

[6] Placit., 17 Edward II., Rot. 72.

PRESCOT DIVISION.

9. Childwall Parish.—Allerton, Childwall, Garston, Hale, Halewood, Speke, Wavertree, Little Woolton, and Much Woolton (9).

10. Huyton Parish.—Huyton, Knowsley, Roby, and Tarbock (4).

11. Prescot Parish.—Bold, Cronton, Cuerdley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penketh, Prescot, Rainford, Rainhill, Great Sankey, Sutton, Whiston, Widnes-with-Appleton, and Windle-with-Hardshaw (15).

WARRINGTON DIVISION.

12. Leigh Parish.—Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley-with-Shakerley, and West Leigh (6).

13. Warrington Parish.—Burtonwood, Poulton-with-Fernhead, Rixton-with-Glazebrook (or Hollinfare or Hollins Green), Warrington, and Woolston-with-Martinscroft (5).

14. Wigan Parish.—Abram, Billinge Chapel End, Billinge Higher End, Dalton, Haigh, Hindley, Ince-in-Makerfield, Orrell, Pemberton, Upholland, Wigan, and Winstanley (12), besides Aspull, in this parish, but in Salford hundred.

15. Winwick Parish.—Ashton-in-Makerfield, Culcheth, Golborne, Haydock, Houghton Middleton and Arbury, Kenyon, Lowton, Newton-in-Makerfield, Southworth-with-Croft, and Winwick-with-Hulme (10).

WIGAN PARISH.

AMONGST the parishes of the second class in the county of Lancaster few hold so distinguished a place in general and topographical history as the parish of Wigan. Independent of the claims of this ancient borough to the high antiquity of a Roman station—the *Coccium* of Antoninus—we are fairly entitled to consider it a place of eminence in Saxon times; and though the name of Wigan does not occur in the Domesday Survey, three of its townships—namely, Upholland, Dalton, and Orrel—are all returned as affording possessions to the thanes of the Conqueror. Soon after the departure of the Romans we find the native Britons, led by the renowned though somewhat mythical personage, King Arthur, asserting the independence of their country upon the banks of the Douglas, with brilliant success, and the great accumulation of the bones of the warriors and of their horses found in after ages in the neighbourhood of Wigan serves forcibly to indicate the strength of the contending armies and the fatal results of their military operations.[1] Indeed, the name of this place is belligerent, *Wig* signifying a fight in the Saxon, and *en* constituting the plural of that noun.[2] According to the historian of Manchester, Wigan formed the site of a Saxon castle, but no mention is made of this edifice in the great survey of 1086, nor is there any evidence of its having existed. Amongst the ancient ecclesiastical establishments of Lancashire, Wigan holds a distinguished place, and the church is of an antiquity too high to be reached by any of the authentic records that are at present extant. Three Roman roads united at Wigan, diverging thence to Manchester, Warrington, and Preston, while a vicinal way seems to have extended in a north-easterly direction, passing between Standish and Blackrod and continuing to Mellor.

The following table will show the population of each of the thirteen townships comprising the ancient parish of Wigan in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Abram	968	911	1,065	2,638	1,982	4,980	6,624	8,576	14,692	24,748
Aspull[3]	3,278	4,290	6,387	8,113	1,905	10,265	14,556	21,804	27,670	26,672
Billinge Chapel End	1,777	2,015	1,961	1,935	1,161	3,445	5,091	4,212	4,538	4,292
Billinge Higher End	900	1,051	1,267	1,402	1,571	3,438	3,903	3,940	3,570	4,164
Dalton	462	453	497	494	2,104	3,203	3,329	3,548	3,764	3,472
Haigh	1,220	1,171	1,201	1,186	2,135	7,094	8,102	13,932	17,756	15,556
Hindley	7,023	8,477	10,627	14,715	2,611	16,000	25,271	32,572	50,952	55,664
Ince-in-Makerfield	3,670	8,266	11,989	16,007	2,320	20,701	48,070	35,700	50,904	64,760
Orrell	2,762	2,932	3,561	4,299	1,618	4,793	5,486	7,290	10,022	10,816
Pemberton	5,252	6,870	10,374	13,762	2,894	13,339	22,557	27,908	41,242	47,028
Upholland	3,359	3,463	4,158	4,435	4,685	12,147	14,423	16,924	22,078	20,406
Wigan	31,941	37,658	39,110	48,194	2,188	63,894	84,847	97,396	123,964	163,592
Winstanley	675	633	602	545	1,859	4,592	6,206	6,856	8,244	7,606
Total	63,287	78,190	92,799	117,725	29,033	167,901	248,465	280,658	379,396	448,776

This parish, standing to the south of the line which constitutes the division between the hundreds of Leyland and West Derby, is bounded on the north by Eccleston, Standish, and Bolton; on the south by Prescot, Winwick, and Leigh; on the east by the parish of Dean; and on the west by Ormskirk parish. The length of Wigan parish, from Billinge Higher End on the west to Hindley on the east, is ten miles; and from Haigh on the north to Pemberton on the south,

[1] These Arthurian battles are referred to more fully in the general history of the county, vol. i., pp. 13-16.—C.

[2] Camden says (Gough's edition, vol. iii., p. 377) that some traced the name to Wibiggin, but this is entirely unsupported, all ancient documents giving it as a dissyllable.

[3] Aspull, though in the parish of Wigan, is in the hundred of Salford.—C.

the mean breadth is about six miles. The whole parish comprises about 29,033 statute acres. It is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Liverpool, and rural deanery of Wigan. The Douglas, or *dhu-glas* of the ancient Britons, waters this parish, and forms the principal stream within its boundaries. Rising in the high moors between Anlezargh and Rivington, it descends by Heath Charnock, Standish, and Haigh, where it receives a small affluent stream, to the town of Wigan, which it nearly encircles, and then, flowing past Shevington to Hesketh Bank, empties its waters into the estuary of the Ribble.

In the earliest records of this parish after the Norman invasion, we find the church of Wigan named as the church of the manor of Newton, and endowed with a carucate of land (the manor of Wigan); and suit and service in a limited degree was due from the lord of Wigan, the rector, to the baronial court of Newton. This has now ceased, though a small sum was paid for some years after the Municipal Corporation Act came into operation. The Banastres held Newton in the reign of Edward I. By one of the early barons, who retained the advowson of the church, the manor of Wigan had been conferred upon the rector and his successors, who, in consequence, still enjoyed the manorial privileges of the borough. The date of this donation does not appear, but it is evidenced by two royal charters in the reign of Henry III. The first of these charters, dated 30 Henry III. (1246), is granted and confirmed to John Mauncell, parson of the church of Wygan,[1] and sets forth that "his town of Wygan" should be a borough for ever, and that the burgesses should have *guild-merchant with hansa*, and all the liberties and free customs thereto belonging, with the privileges to the burgesses of *sok* and *sak*, *tol* and *them*, attachments within the borough, *infangenthef* and *utfangenthef*, and quittance from *toll*, *lastage*, *pontage*, *passage*, and *stallage* over land and at all seaports, and freedom from suit or service to the county or wapentake for their lands within the borough; with the further provision that merchant strangers and others should have freedom to pass into the borough with their merchandise, and safely there remain, and safely thence return, paying the customs due.[2] Wigan was thus constituted a royal borough, and its rectors were invested with almost vice-regal powers.

The following is a translation of the original charter, which is set forth in the charter of *inspeximus* granted to Adam de Walton, in 1292:—

30 HENRY III. (1246).

Henry, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Count of Angers; to all archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, chief ministers, and bailiffs, and his faithful subjects greeting—KNOW YE that we have granted, and by this our charter confirmed, for us and our heirs, to our beloved and faithful John Mansel, parson of the Church of Wigan, that his vill of Wygayn may be a borough for ever, and that the burgesses of the same borough may have a Guild Merchant, with a treasury and other liberties and free customs to that Guild belonging, and that no one, who is not of that Guild, may make any merchandise in the aforesaid borough, unless of the will of the same burgesses. We have also granted to the same burgesses and their heirs that they may have soke and sak and thol and theam, and attachment within the said borough, an infangenthef and utfangenthef, and that they may be free throughout our whole land, and through all the ports of the sea, from toll, custom, passage, pontage, and stallage, and that they may make no suit of the Counties or Wappentakes concerning their tenures which they hold within the borough aforesaid. We have also granted to the same burgesses and their heirs that whatsoever traders shall come to the borough aforesaid with their merchandise, of whatsover place they shall be, foreigners or others, who shall be of our peace or of our leave shall come into our land, may come safely and securely to the aforesaid borough with their merchandise, and safely there may stay and safely from thence may return by doing there the right and due customs; we do also prohibit that no one may do injury or damage or molestation unto the aforesaid burgesses upon our forfeiture of £10. Wherefore we do will and command, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid vill of Wigan be a borough for ever, and that the aforesaid burgesses may have the aforesaid Guild Merchant, with the Hanaper and with the other liberties and free customs to that Guild belonging, and that they may have all other liberties and free customs and quittances as is aforesaid. Witnesses hereto—Richard, Earl of Cornwall, our brother, Roger le Pygot, Earl of Norfolk, Peter de Saband, William de Ferrers, Ralph Fitz-Nichol, William de Cantilupe, John de Plesset, Paul Peyner, Robert de Mustengros, Bartholemy Peche, and others. Given by our hand, at Wodestok, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the thirtieth year of our reign.

The town at this time was of very limited area, and comprised only the Market Place and the four narrow streets—Hallgate, Millgate, Wallgate, and Standishgate. Hallgate led to the parsonage, which has from time immemorial been designated The Hall; Millgate led to the two water-mills belonging to the rector; Wallgate led, in a southerly direction, towards Warrington; and Standishgate took a northerly course, towards the place of that name.

[1] This celebrated ecclesiastic ranked amongst the first men in the land. In addition to his church preferment at Wigan he was provost of Beverley, treasurer of York, parson of Maidstone, in Kent, chief justice of England, one of the Privy Council, chaplain to the king, his ambassador to Spain, a worthy soldier, *in armis strenuus & animâ imperterritus*; with his own hands, in a battle betwixt the English and French, near to Tailborge, in France, he took prisoner one Peter Orige, a gentleman of eminent place and quality; he was crossed to go to Jerusalem. He feasted at his house, at Tote-hill Fields, London, two kings, two queens, with their dependences, seven hundred messes of meat scarce serving for the first dinner. About the 31st Henry III. (1247), at the instance of the said king, he was made keeper of the great seal as vice-chancellor, for, saith Paris, *custodiam sigilli accepit cancellarii vices acturus et officium*; and afterwards lord-keeper in plenary office and authority; yet for all this glorious pomp and great promotions his end was poor, wretched, and miserable, beyond seas. The place of his death and burial is unknown. He founded the priory of regular canons, near Rumney, in Kent, in the year 1257, concerning which Matthew Paris says, "Sir John Maunsell, a man prudent, circumspect, and rich, wisely considering that the favour of a king is not hereditary, nor the prosperity of the world always permanent, founded a religious house of regular canons near Rumney, and endowed it with very ample revenues, which he replenished with canons." He was descended from Philip de Maunsel, who came in with the Conqueror, according to an ancient pedigree. John Maunsell, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, was of the same family. (Weever's "Fun. Mon.," 4to, p. 70. Paris.)

[2] Rot. Placit. de Quo Warr., 20 Edward I., Rot. 2d

In 42 Henry III. (1258) a second charter confirms to John Mauncell, parson of Wygan, and his successors for ever, a weekly market every Monday at their borough of Wygan, and two annual fairs, each of three days' duration, namely, one on the eve, day, and morrow of the ascension of our Lord (Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in Rogation week), and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of All Saints[1] (28th, 29th, and 30th of October). There is also a one day's fair held at Scholes, a part of Wigan, on June 27. By a judgment delivered in 11 Edward I. (1283), it appears that in the sixth year (1278) of that reign the right to the advowson of the church had been disputed, but the judges of both benches now decided that Robert Banastre, holding of the king, was the true patron of the church of Wygan.[2] At the assizes at Lancaster, 20 Edward I. (1292), the claim of Richard de Waleton to be the king's bailiff of Derbyshire and Makerfield, the boroughs of Lyuerpol and Wygan was allowed on his showing that W., Earl of Bolon and Moreton, had granted that office to Walter, his ancestor, and that King John, in the first year of his reign, had confirmed it to Henry, the son of Gilbert, the son of Walter, and his heirs for ever, and that, by discharging the great serjeanty of the wapentake, he held six bovates of land in Walton, four in Wavertree, and four in Neusom.[3] Adam de Waleton, probably another of this family, having succeeded Richard, the successor of John Mauncell, as rector of the church and lord of the manor of Wygan, was summoned at the same assizes to produce his authority for various acts performed by him in those capacities.

In the charge preferred against him it was alleged that he had taken assize of bread and beer, and exercised the privileges of infangenthef and utfangenthef, to which he had no title; that when he and his bailiffs had before them felons on pleas of sacrabord,[4] accused of felony done out of their jurisdiction, they had tried that fact by men of the town, in consequence of which the felons were sometimes unduly condemned, and sometimes improperly acquitted; and that he had taken pleas of withernam without warrant. In justification of his conduct, Adam de Waleton pleaded his charters, on which the case was sent to a jury of five knights and seven gentlemen, on whose verdict a voluminous judgment was pronounced, to the effect, That, as to the liberty of infangenthef,[5] Roger de Assheton having caused one William le Proctor, detected flagrante delicto (with the stolen goods in his possession), to be attached by the parson's bailiffs for a bull, which he alleged had been stolen in Hasphulle, in the wapentake of Salford, indicted him for that felony, whereupon Proctor procured Henry Crowe to be his warranty, who came to the next court for that purpose, and said that he, Crowe, would produce good warranty at the ensuing court. On this, the suitors of the court and the burgesses of the town discharged Proctor the felon, and detained his surety for three weeks, until the next court, when the surety, Henry Crowe, was hanged by their judgment, and Proctor, the real offender, escaped punishment! In another instance, Hugh Ashegh caused Nicholas Wade, who was also detected with the stolen goods in his possession, to be attached by Matthew le Clerk, the parson's bailiff, for a tabard and sword, which he had stolen at Preston; but the burgesses of the town discharged him without taking any further measures. Now, according to the charters, the king had granted infangenthef to the burgesses, and not to the parson, and the discharge of Proctor and Wade was contrary to law, for the truth of the matter ought to have been investigated, which the burgesses were not empowered to do, as the principal fact was committed out of their jurisdiction. For this false judgment, the borough and its liberties were ordered to be seised into the king's hands, the sheriff directed to answer for the issues, and the suitors and burgesses to remain in the king's mercy. Adam de Waleton was also adjudged to be in the king's mercy for having punished offenders against the assize of bread discretionally, and not judicially. The liberties of the borough were afterwards restored, on the application of John Byrn, guardian of Robert Banastre's lands and heir, on the ground that Adam Walton had acted on his own authority in his behalf as patron of the church, without consulting his patron and the ordinary of the place.[6]

The next parson of Wygan on record is Robert de Cliderhou, who was accused in 17 Edward II. (1323-4) of sending his son, Adam de Cliderhou, and another man-at-arms, John, son of John de Knolle, and four strong and powerful foot soldiers, armed with swords, knives, and bows and arrows, to assist the Earl of Lancaster in the barons' wars, and of preaching in his church of Wygan in favour of the earl, promising to give plenary absolution to all who should assist him. For this offence he was indicted and arraigned on a charge of high treason at a special assize held at Wigan, and, being found guilty, he was imprisoned, and fined £200, notwithstanding his plea that he only directed his parishioners to pray for the king and kingdom.[7] This sentence did not deprive the rector of his incumbency, and in the next reign we find him, in a petition to the king and council, justifying his conduct on the ground that he was assessed for his lands which he held in Lancashire, and required to find for the Earl of Lancaster, at all times when he went to war, a man mounted and armed. This he had done in common with Sir Robert de Malberthorp, Sir John de Stonore, Sir Henry de Staunton, and Mr. Robert de Aylleston. For this, and because he had caused prayers to be said in his church for the Earl of Lancaster and the other barons, praying that God would give them grace to maintain the Crown and the peace of the realm against the plunderers of the land, he had been, he alleged, arraigned and sent to Nottingham, where he was ransomed for 300 marks (£200), for which wrongs he prayed a remedy. In a second petition he complains that the burgesses violate the charter granted to John Mauncel in taking tolls and assize of bread and beer. The answer to the first of his petitions is that nothing can be done for his relief; and to

[1] *Ubi supra.*

[2] Placit. Term Pasch., 9 Edward I.. Rot. 5, Min. Record.

[3] Placita de Quo Warr., 9 Edward I., Rot. 9d.

[4] Apparently the same as sacaburh, or sacabere, where a person who had been robbed put in surety to prosecute a felon with fresh suit. (Bracton, lib. iii., cap. 32.)

[5] A privilege of judging thieves taken within the fee. (*Ibid.*, cap. 35.) In some charters it appears that the thief should be taken within the lordship, and with the goods stolen, otherwise the lord had no jurisdiction over him. In this case the goods had been stolen out of the borough.

[6] Placita de Quo Warr., p. 371, 20 Edward I., Rot. 2d.

[7] For Inquisition taken at Wigan, see vol. i., pp. 114, 115.

the second, that he may sue at common law.[1] In 3 Edward III. (1329) Robert de Cliderhou obtained a confirmation of the charter for a market and fair at Wygan.[2] This charter begins by stating that Henry did grant two fairs to John Mauncell, and then it proceeds to say that "the Lord Edward, late king of England, our father,"[3] granted a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Wilfred to Robert de Cliderhou in lieu of that held at All Saints; and Robert de Cliderhou having besought us, this charter is issued to change the fair to All Saints again. The first charter for paving the town and erecting a bridge over the Douglas was obtained in 7 Edward III. (1333). During this reign writs of military summons were issued by the king in Lancashire, for aid in the wars with Scotland, accompanied by writs for levying money for the king's service, which writs were sent to the mayors of Lancaster, Preston, and Wigan, being the principal boroughs in the county. In the 17th Edward II. (1323-4) a royal commission was issued for the apprehension of [Sir] William Bradshagh, and other leaders of disorderly bodies of armed men in Lancashire, by whom the public peace was disturbed, and persons and property outraged; but in those days this offence was considered so trivial that in the very next year Sir William was appointed one of the commissioners for the preservation of the public peace;[4] and in the year following he served the office of sheriff of the county. In the meantime the advowson had passed from the Banastres, by the marriage of Alice, daughter of James Banastre, and heir of Robert, with Sir John Langton, who thus became baron of Newton;[5] and in 23 Edward III. (1349), the king having revived a claim to the right of presentation to the church of Wigan, the judgment formerly given in favour of Robert Banastre in 6 Edward I. (1278) was revoked by reason of errors, and the king was adjudged to have his action against Robert de Langton, son of Sir John, kinsman of Robert Banastre.[6] The advowson seems to have remained in the Crown, or duchy, for several years, but was restored to Sir Robert de Langton and his heirs at the request of John de Winwick, clerk, parson of Wigan, in 1359,[7] though in 36 Edward III. (1363) it was granted by letters under the duchy seal, but for that turn only by reason of the minority of Ralph Langton, kinsman and heir of Robert de Langton.[8] In 26 Edward III. (1352) John de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wygan and lord of the borough of Wygan, established his claim to all his liberties in the town and borough of Wygan, according to the form of the royal charter. In 24 Edward III. (1350) two charters passed the great seal, by one of which Wygan was constituted a Parliamentary borough,[9] and by the other the liberties of the borough were confirmed.[10] Notwithstanding this charter, the bailiffs of Wigan, until the office was abolished in 1836, owed suit and service to the courts in the fee of Newton-in-Makerfield for a portion of the corporation land. The borough itself, however, was independent of that fee, while the townships of Ince, Pemberton, Billinge, Winstanley, Orrell, Hindley, and Abram, in this parish, were subject to the court of the fee. The tolls of the Monday market at Wigan were payable to the rector, as lord of the manor, and those of Friday market to the corporation until 1861, when the tolls and all the manorial rights of the rector were sold to the corporation for £2,800. Dr. Kuerden preserves a claim without date, but probably of the age of Henry VI. or Edward IV., preferred by John (? James) Langton, clerk, parson of the church of Wigan, in which he claims, besides all the privileges formerly conceded to the burgesses, to have the chattels of fugitives and felons, waif and stray, view of frank-pledge, gallows and tumbrel, pleas of withernam, jurisdiction over offences committed within the burgh, and exemption for the burgesses from being tried without the borough for matters arising within it, saving the pleas which belong to the Crown.[11] In addition to the charters already mentioned, charters were granted to Wigan 2 Richard II. (1378-9), 1 Henry IV. (1399-1400), 1 Henry V. (1413), 27 Elizabeth (1585), 14 Charles I. (1638), and 18 Charles II. (1666). Wigan was governed by its mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and two bailiffs, till the charter of 2 William IV. (1832) was obtained.

On the first institution of the House of Commons, or at least on the first return of members for boroughs, the four ancient boroughs of Lancashire—namely, Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, and Liverpool—were required to return two members each, these being the only towns in the county to which writs were addressed for that purpose in 23 Edward I. (1295), when the wages of a member of Parliament were 2s. per diem. After another return, the elective franchise of Wigan was placed in abeyance, and so remained until 1 Edward VI. (1547), a period of 240 years, when a writ was again issued for this borough, which, with the exception of a temporary interruption during the Usurpation, continued to return two members to Parliament until the passing of the Redistribu-

[1] Rot. Parl., vol. ii., p. 406. [2] Rot. Chart., 3 Edward III., n. 14.

[3] Of this charter of Edward II. no other record remains. There is a charter of 7 Edward II., but it is a mere confirmation of the previous ones. This other charter, altering the date, may have been of the 18th year of Edward II., for which year the roll of charters is missing (Rot. Chart., p. 157).—B. H. [4] See vol. i., p. 115.

[5] In April, 32 Edward I. (1304), in the King's Court at York, a month after Easter, John, son of Robert de Langton and Alice, his wife querentes, John de Langton, clerk, deforceant, a fine was levied of the manors of Walton-in-the-Dale, Newton, and Langton, and of the advowson of the church of Wigan, with appurtenances, by which the manors and the advowson were settled on John and Alice, and the heirs of John begotten of Alice, with remainder to the right heirs of Alice.—C.

[6] Placit. Term Mich., 23 Edward III., Rot. 21.

[7] Vide List of Rectors; also Duchy of Lanc., vol. iii. Inquis., n. 101.

[8] Lichfield Register, lib. iv., fol. 80.—C.

[9] Rot. Chart., n. 4. [10] *Ibid.*, n. 7.

[11] 4to Manuscript, in the Chetham Library, fol. 52.

tion of Seats Act (1885), when the number was reduced to one. The following is a list of the members returned to represent this borough in Parliament, from the date of the first writ to the year 1832, comprehending a period of upwards of five centuries:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR WIGAN.[1]

1295. Willielmus le Teinturer, Henr' le Bocher.
1306. Simon Payer, Johannes le Merser.
1547. Alexander Barlow, Thomas Carus.
1552-3. The same Gilbert Gerard.[2]
1553. The same The same.
1554. The same Will. Berners, gent.
1554. The same John Barnes, Esq.
1555. The same Gilbert Gerard.
1557. Ralph Barton, Thomas Smyth, gent.
1558-9. Will. Gerard, Thomas Bromley.
1562. The same Rich. Fortesque, Esq. (in whose place John Radcliffe).
1571. The same Owen Radcliffe, gent.
1572. Edw. Fitton, Edw. Elrington, Esq.
1584. Will. Gerard, Esq., Thomas Grimsditche, Esq.
1586. Will. Gerard de Grays Inn, Peter Leigh de Bradley, Esq.
1588. Peter Leigh de Bradley, Esq., William Leycester, Esq.
1592. Will. Gerard, Mich. Heneage.
1597. Edward Leigh, Nicholas Smythe.
1601. Roger Downes, John Poulteney.
1603. John Poulteney, knight, William Cooke, knight.
1614. Richard Molyneux, jun., knight, Gilbert Gerard, Esq.
1620. Thomas Gerard, knight and baronet, Roger Downes.
1621. George Gerard, Esq., *vice* Thomas Gerard, knight, deceased.
1623. Anthony St. John, knight, Francis Downes.
1625. Francis Downes, Edward Bridgeman.
1625. Anthony St. John, knight, Will. Poley, knight.
1628. The same Edward Bridgeman.
1640. Orlando Bridgeman, Alexander Rigby.
1640. The same The same.
1646. John Holcroft, *vice* Orlando Bridgeman, knight, expelled the House, April 29, 1642.
1653. } No return for Wigan.
1654. }
1656. }
1658-9. Hugh Forth, merchant, of London, Robert Markland,[3] inhabitant of Wigan.
1660. Hugh Forth, William Gardiner.
1660. John Molyneux, Roger Stoughton.
1661. Charles Carr, Earl of Ancram (a Scotch peer), Geoffrey Shakerley.
1678. The same (T.), Roger Bradshaigh (T.)
1679. The same (T.), Willam Bankes (W.)
1680-1. The same (T.), Richard Savage, Viscount Colchester (W.)
1685. The same (T.), Lord Charles Murray (T.)
1688-9. Edward Chisenhall, knight (W.), William Bankes (W.)
1689-90. Peter Shakerley (T.), Richard Standish, bart. (W.)
1693-4. John Byrom, *vice* Richard Standish, bart., deceased.
1695. Peter Shakerley (T.), Roger Bradshaigh, bart. (T.)
1698. Roger Braidshaigh, bart. (T.), Orlando Bridgeman (T.)
1700-1. The same (T.) The same (T.)
1701. The same (T.), Alexander Rigby, knight (W.)
1702. The same (T.), Orlando Bridgeman (T.)
1705. The same (T.), Emanuel Howe (W.)
1708. The same (T.), Henry Bradshaigh (T.)
1710. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1713. George Kenyon (T.), *vice* Henry Bradshaigh, deceased.
1713-14. Roger Bradshaigh, bart. (T.), George Kenyon (T.)
1714-15. The same (W.), James Earl of Barrymore (T.)
1722. The same (W.), The same (T.)
1727-8. The same (W.), Peter Bold (T)
1734-5. The same (W), James Earl of Barrymore (T.)
1741. The same (W.), The same (T.)
1746. Roger Clayton (W.), *vice* Roger Braidshaigh, bart., deceased.
1747. The same (W.), Richard Barry (T.)
1754. Richard Barry (T.), William Meredith, bart, (W.)
1761. Fletcher Norton (W.), Simon Luttrell (T.)
1762. Fletcher Norton, knight (W.), on appointment as Solicitor-General.
1763. The same (W.), on appointment as Attorney-General.
1768. George Byng (W.), Beaumont Hotham (W.)
1774. The same (W.), The same (W.)
1775. John Morton (T.), *vice* Beaumont Hotham, knight, appointed a judge.
1780. Henry Simpson Bridgeman (T.), *vice* John Morton, deceased.
1780. The same (T.), Hon. Horatio Walpole (W.)
1782. John Cotes (W.), *vice* Henry Simpson Bridgeman, deceased.
1783. Hon. Horatio Walpole (W.), on appointment as Secretary and Registrar of Chelsea Hospital.
1784. John Cotes (W.), Orlando Bridgeman (T.)
1790. The same (W.), The same (T.)
1796. The same (W.), Hon. Orlando Bridgeman (T.)
1800. George William Gunning (T.), *vice* Hon. Orlando Bridgeman succeeded to the peerage.
1802. Robert Holt Leigh (T.), John Hodson (T.)
1806. The same (T.) The same (T.)
1807. The same (T.) The same (T.)
1812. The same (T.) The same (T.)
1819. Robert Holt Leigh, bart. (T.), The same (T.)
1820. James Alexander Hodson (T.), Lord Lindsay (T.)
1825. James Lindsay (T.), *vice* Lord Lindsay succeeded to the peerage
1826. James Alexander Hodson (T.), James Lindsay (T.)
1830. The same (T.) The same (T.)
1831. John Hodson Kearsley (T), *vice* James Alexander Hodson, resigned.
1831. The same (T.), Ralph Thicknesse (W.)

Before the passing of the Reform Act, Wigan returned, as it did until 1885, two members to Parliament. The right of voting was then vested in those persons who were resident in, and paid scot and lot within the borough, and who had been previously elected by the jury of burgesses at the annual court-leet held for the election of the chief magistrate, and other annual officers of the borough; and also in certain gentlemen, amounting to thirty-four, who were styled honorary burgesses, being of not lower degree than that of esquire, who were appointed one by every mayor, and who were not required to be resident. The number upon the court-roll entitled to vote in March, 1831, was eighty-one. At that time the number of houses in the borough was 4,162, and the number of the value of £10 a year and upwards, 568. By the Act of 2 and 3 William IV. to settle and describe the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs, &c., passed the 11th of July, 1832, it is enacted that persons occupying houses of the value of £10 a year shall be

[1] For many of the corrections in this list the editor is indebted to that carefully compiled work, "The Parliamentary Representation of Lancashire," by W. Duncombe Pink and the Rev. Alfred B. Beavan, M.A.—C.

[2] In the previous editions of this work the name of the second member is given as Gerlington, but is more probably Gerard, as the Gerlingtons had not at that time settled in Lancashire. The return itself is imperfect, and only the two first letters of the surname can be decyphered.—C.

[3] It is recorded that "Raufe (? Robert) Markland, of the Meadows," was the last member for Wigan who received the wages of independence.

entitled to vote for members, and that the township of Wigan shall form the limits of the borough. The following are the elections under the Reform Act, 1832:—

Elections.			
1832. Dec.	Ralph Thicknesse	(L.)	302
	Richard Potter	(L.)	296
	James Whittle	(L.)	212
	John Hodson Kearsley	(C.)	174
1835. Jan.	John Hodson Kearsley	(C.)	296
	Richard Potter	(L.)	191
	Charles Standish	(L.)	166
1837. Aug.	Charles Standish	(L.)	249
	Richard Potter	(L.)	245
	John Hodson Kearsley	(C.)	229
	Peter Greenall	(C.)	211
	On Mr. Potter's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds:		
1839. Mar.	William Ewart	(L.)	261
	John Hodson Kearsley	(C.)	259
1841. July.	Peter Greenall	(C.)	273
	Thomas Bright Crosse	(C.)	268
	Charles Standish	(L.)	264
	Charles P. Grenfell	(L.)	263
	On petition, Mr. Crosse being declared unduly elected:		
1842.	Charles Standish, seated by Election Commissioners	(L.)	

Elections.			
	On decease of Mr. Greenall:		
1845. Oct.	Hon. James Lindsay	(C.)	274
	Ralph Anthony Thicknesse	(L.)	211
1847. Aug.	Hon. James Lindsay	(C.)	unop.
	Ralph Anthony Thicknesse	(L.)	unop.
1852. July.	Ralph Anthony Thicknesse	(L.)	366
	Hon. James Lindsay	(C.)	356
	Francis Sharp Powell	(L. C.)	324
	On decease of Mr. Thicknesse:		
1854. Oct.	Joseph Acton	(L.)	339
	Francis Sharp Powell	(L. C.)	334
1857. Mar.	Francis Sharp Powell	(L. C.)	492
	Henry Woods	(L.)	447
	Hon. James Lindsay	(C.)	309
1859. April.	Hon. James Lindsay	(C.)	500
	Henry Woods	(L.)	479
	Francis Sharp Powell	(L. C.)	273
1865. July.	Hon. James Lindsay	(C.)	unop.
	Henry Woods	(L.)	unop.
	On Hon. James Lindsay's resignation:		
1866. Mar.	Nathaniel Eckersley	(C.)	411
	John Lancaster	(L.)	349

After the passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the elections were as under:—

Elections.			
1868. Nov.	Henry Woods	(L.)	2219
	John Lancaster	(L.)	2166
	Nathaniel Eckersley	(C.)	1920
	James Pearson	(C.)	1875
1874. Feb.	James Ludovic Lord Lindsay	(C.)	2493
	Thomas Knowles	(C.)	2401
	John Lancaster	(L.)	1883
	William Pickard	(L.)	1134
	Henry Woods	(L.)	1029
1880. April	Lord Lindsay	(C.)	2946
	Thomas Knowles	(C.)	2913
	John Lancaster	(L.)	2880
	George McCorquodale	(L.)	2655

Elections.			
	On Lord Lindsay succeeding to the peerage a new writ was issued:		
1881. Jan.	Francis Sharp Powell	(C.)	3005
	John Lancaster	(L.)	2536
	On Mr. Powell being unseated on petition for bribery through his agents:		
1882. Dec.	Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton	(C.)	2867
	Walter Wren	(L.)	2243
	On the death of Mr. Thomas Knowles a new writ was issued:		
1883. Dec.	Nathaniel Eckersley	(C.)	unop.

Under the provisions of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23), the borough of Wigan was deprived of one member. Since the passing of that Act the elections have been:—

Elections.			
1885. Nov.	Francis Sharp Powell	(C.)	3637
	G. H. Lea	(L.)	2721
1886. July.	Francis Sharp Powell	(C.)	3371
	C. McLeod Percy	(C. L.)	2780

There are now (1890) 6,994 electors upon the Parliamentary register.

In the unsettled times of Henry VIII. a dispute arose between the Corporation of Wigan and several of the neighbouring gentry, which proceeded to such extremities that, in the 37th year of that king's reign (1545), Sir Thomas Langton, William Gerard, Esq., and John Byrshell, having assembled a number of their adherents during the fair, proceeded to the town and destroyed the booths of the chapmen who had brought thither their merchandise. For this breach of the peace the mayor commenced an action at law against the offenders, which was tried at the assizes at Lancaster.[1] In the third year of the following reign (1549) an issue was tried between Miles Gerrard, mayor of Wygan, and Sir Thomas Worsley, sheriff of the county, as to the right of the mayor of Wygan town to sit with the justices of the county and to exercise the authority of a county magistrate in taking recognisances and granting sureties.[2]

[1] Duc. Lanc., Placit., vol. xiv. W n. 2. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. vi., Placit., G. n. 2.

A new charter was granted to the Corporation of Wigan, bearing date the 16th of February, 2 William IV. (1832), on the petition of the corporation. By the previous charter, the mayor and ex-mayor (styled the justice) were alone justices of the peace for the borough, but by the new charter the recorder and the six senior aldermen for the time being, out of the ten, were elevated to the bench, in addition to the mayor and the gentleman who filled that office for the year preceding; and instead of two serjeants at mace, as formerly, there were then four.

The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, which came into force January 1, 1836, caused considerable further changes in the governing body of the town. The burgesses or qualified householders elect assessors, auditors, and councillors. The corporate limits are unaltered. There were, until the present year, five wards—Scholes, St. George, Queen Street, Swinley, and All Saints—each returning six councillors, so that the total number of the council is thirty; but in 1890 the council adopted a redistribution scheme, by which the borough has been divided into ten wards of three members each, and this, having been approved by the Privy Council, came into force at the election, November 1, 1890. The wards into which the borough is now divided are—Poolstock, St. Catharine, St. Thomas, St. George, Lindsay, Victoria, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, Swinley, and All Saints, the aggregate number of councillors being the same. The council elect ten aldermen, and from these forty a mayor is chosen. The first mayor (1836) was John Spier Heron, Esq.; recorder, Robert Segar, Esq.; town clerk, Mr. Caleb Hilton, jun. The present mayor is William Woods, Esq.; recorder, William Court Gulley, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; town clerk, Arthur Smith, Esq., B.A., LL.B. The corporation superintend the lighting, cleansing, watching, and regulation of the borough. In 1889 the corporation passed through Parliament an Act which gives it several additional advantages. The mayor and ex-mayor are still borough justices, and there is also a separate commission of the peace, and petty sessions are held in the Borough Courts, King Street, every Monday and Thursday.

On the removal of the business of the county justices to the new court in Crawford Street, the old court of quarter sessions was appropriated by the corporation to the purposes of a council chamber, the room previously used being small and inconvenient. During the year 1890 the chamber has been decorated in a manner that is deserving of special notice, on account of the reference it bears to the municipal history of the shire, the windows, walls, and ceiling being adorned with heraldic blazonry representing the armorial bearings of the Palatinate, the incorporated boroughs of the county, and the older families who have at any time been officially connected with the town, including no less than six bishops of Chester who have at one time or another been rectors of the parish. In addition to this heraldic insignia there are inscribed, on panels against the two side walls, the names of the mayors of Wigan, so far as is known, to the present time, commencing with the year 1409, and also of the members of the council for the current year (1890).



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

The corporation seal portrays the ancient Moot Hall of Wigan, as it stood on its slender pillars in the reign of Charles II., with the cross of Calvary in the centre arch.

MAYORS OF WIGAN.

The following is a list of the mayors of Wigan, so far as can be ascertained from the muniments of the Corporation:—[1]

1409.	William de Wynde.	1634.	William Forth.	1653.	James Scott.
1419.	Henry de Byrkhed.	1635.	Robert Markland.	1654.	George Bankes.
1539.	Adam Bankes.	1637.	William Pilkington.	1655.	Ambrose Jolley.
1543.	Ralph Bradshaigh.	1638.	John Brighouse.	1656.	Edward Sumpnor.
1546.	William Fourde.	1639.	James Molyneux.	1657.	William Tempest.
1561.	Richard Moore,	1640.	John Bullock.	1658.	Robert Barron.
1596.	Edward Challinor.	1641.	Edward Lloyd.	1659.	William Glover.
1613.	Peter Marsh.	1647.	Richard Pennington.	1660.	Nicholas Pennington.
1614.	James Ford.	1648.	Ambrose Jolley.	1661.	Roger Bradshaigh.
1618.	William, Earl of Derby.	1649.	Joseph Rigbye.	1662.	Ralph Markland.
1625.	James Pilkington.	1650.	Robert Barron.	1663.	William Daniell.
1627.	Thomas Banks.	1651.	Alexander Thompson.	1664.	Matthew Markland.
1631.	Richard Worsley.	1652.	William Glover.	1665.	James Ford.

[1] Information obligingly communicated by Arthur Smith, Esq., B.A., LL.B., town clerk, Wigan.—C.

1666. Myles Turner.
1667. Robert Longshaw.
1668. William Laithwaite.
1669. Robert Leatherbarrow.
1670. Myles Turner.
1671. Ralph Markland.
1672. William Glover.
1673. Robert Barron.
1674. Nicholas Pennington.
1675. James Ford.
1676. Alexander Rigbye.
1677. Ralph Holmes.
1678. Robert Leatherbarrow.
1679. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1680. Thomas Bankes.
1681. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1682. William Daniell.
1683. Thomas Turner.
1684. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1686. Lawrence Anderton.
1687. Robert Ford.
1688. James Scott.
1689. John Baldwin.
1690. Thomas Bankes.
1691. Thomas Cooper.
1692. Sir Richard Standish.
1693. Hugh Jolley.
1694. Peter Shakerley.
1695. Gerard Ford.
1696. Thomas Ford.
1697. James Hervey.
1698. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1699. John Markland.
1700. William Woods.
1701. William Scott.
1702. Gilbert Ford.
1703. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1704. Adam Bankes, sen.
1705. Adam Bankes, jun.
1706. Thomas Martin.
1707. Robert Hollingshead.
1708. Thomas Bankes.
1709. Henry Bradshaigh.
1710. Henry Mason.
1711. Thomas Bankes.
1712. William Bradshaigh.
1713. James Ford.
1714. Robert Hollingshead.
1715. Adam Bankes.
1716. William Woods.
1717. William Baldwin.
1718. James Ford.
1719. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1720. Roger Bradshaigh.
1721. James Brown.
1722. John Markland.
1723. John Baldwin.
1724. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1725. James, Earl of Barrymore.
1726. Legh Master.
1727. Alexander Leigh.
1728. James Tempest.
1729. Sir Roger Bradshaigh.
1730. Robert Holt.
1731. George Brown.
1732. James Brown.
1733. James Ford.
1734. James, Earl of Barrymore.
1735. James Tempest.
1736. Robert Holt.
1737. Alexander Leigh.
1738. George Brown.
1739. Thomas Bankes.
1740. James Ford.
1741. Edward Holt.
1742. John Markland.
1743. William Curghey.
1744. James Hartley.
1745. Edward Holt.
1746. Thomas Bankes.
1747. John Auzlark.
1748. Richard Holmes.
1749. John Percivall.
1750. William Curghey.
1751. John Clayton.
1752. Richard Holmes.
1753. William Curghey.
1754. John Percivall.
1755. Thomas Leatherbarrow.
1756. William Ollerhead.
1757. William Curghey.
1758. William Ollerhead.
1759. Alexander Leigh.[1]
1760. Richard Holmes.
1761. Edward Clayton.
1762. Robert Ward.
1763. Thomas Barton.
1764. William Ollerhead.[2]
1765. John Percivall.
1766. James Hervey.
1767. Robert Green.
1768. George Kenyon.
1769. James Scott
1770. William Ollerhead.
1771. Alexander Ratcliffe.
1772. James Scott.
1773. Robert Green.
1774. William Ollerhead.
1775. James Scott.
1776. Alexander Ratcliffe.
1777. Robert Green.
1778. John Latham.
1779. Alexander Ratcliffe.
1780. Robert Green.
1781. William Ollerhead.
1782. Robert Green.
1783. William Ollerhead.[3]
1784. James Hodson.
1785. Robert Rowbotham.
1786. James Hodson.
1787. Thomas Barton.
1788. John Vause.
1789. James Hodson.
1790. Thomas Barton.
1791. Robert Morris.
1792. Robert Rowbotham.
1793. Thomas Barton.
1794. Robert Rowbotham.
1795. Thomas Doncaster.
1796. Robert Morris.
1797. Thomas Barton.
1798. Thomas Doncaster.
1799. Robert Morris.
1800. John Vause.
1801. William Clayton.
1802. Thomas Woodcock.
1803. William Clayton.
1804. Thomas Woodcock.
1805. Robert Bolton.
1806. Thomas Woodcock.
1807. William Eccles.
1808. Thomas Woodcock.
1809. John Hopwood.
1810. Alexander Haliburton.
1811. Joseph Bevan.
1812. John Hopwood.
1813. John Hodson Kearsley.
1814. Thomas Newsham.
1815. Robert Bolton.
1816. William Eccles.
1817. Thomas Woodcock.
1818. Joseph Bevan.
1819. John Hodson Kearsley.
1820. Henry Bullock.
1821. Henry Gaskell.
1822. Henry Bullock.
1823. Thomas Darwell.
1824. Alexander Haliburton.
1825. John Hodson Kearsley.
1826. Thomas Hardman.
1827. Henry Bullock.
1828. Thomas Hardman.
1829. Henry Bullock.
1830. Thomas Darwell.
1831. John Lord.
1832. John Woodcock.
1833. James Eckersley.
1834. John Lord.
1835-6. John Lord.

The following gentlemen have occupied the civic chair since the Municipal Corporations Amendment Act came into operation, January 1, 1836:—

1.	John Spier Heron	1836.
2.	Reece Bevan	1836-7; 1856-7.
3.	Thomas Cook	1837-8; Sept. 9 to Nov. 9, 1854: Apr. 9 to Nov. 9, 1860.
4.	David McNeillie	1838-9; 1853-4.[4]
5.	Joseph Acton	1839-40.
6.	John Lord	1840-1-2; 1843-4; 1845-6; 1847-8.
7.	Thomas Eckersley	1842-3; 1844-5.
8.	Thomas Morris	1846-7.
9.	Thomas Byrom	1848-9.
10.	Ralph Darlington	1849-50-1.
11.	Nathaniel Eckersley	1851-2-3; 1870-1-2-3-4.

[1] Richard Holmes served the office during part of the year.—C.
[2] Edward Clayton was elected in opposition to Mr. Ollerhead, but the latter was confirmed in his office by a decree of the Court of King's Bench.—C.
[3] Mr. Ollerhead dying during the year of his mayoralty, Mr. James Heyes was elected to the office for the remainder of the term.—C.
[4] Mr. Acton held the office until September 9, 1854, when Mr. Cook was elected for the remainder of the municipal year.—C.

12.	Thomas Taylor	1854-5.
13.	Henry Woods	1855-6.
14.	Jonathan Lamb	1857-8.
15.	Henry Woodcock	1858-9.
16.	William Johnson	1859-60.
17.	Richard Taylor	1860-1.
18.	William Waddington	1861-2.
19.	John Cross	1862-3-4.
20.	Thomas Knowles	1864-5-6.
21.	Thomas Heald	1866-7-8-9.
22.	William Crompton	1869-70, 1878-9.
23.	James Burrows	1874-5-6.
24.	Walter Mayhew	1876-7-8.
25.	Richard Atherton ffarington	1879-80.
26.	William James Lamb	1880-1.
27.	Richard Fogg Hopwood	1881-2.
28.	Henry Park	1882-3-4-5-6-7.
29.	Thomas Stuart	1887-8.
30.	William Rogers	1888-9.
31.	James Smith	1889-90.
32.	William Woods	1890-1.

The Corporation has adopted the Public Health Act, has executed works of main drainage, and established sewage works and sewage farms at a cost of £116,000. The gas and water works are vested in the Corporation, as is also the Public Cemetery, which is situated on the outskirks of the borough, and the Public Park, which was laid out in 1880, at a cost of £20,000. In the same body the market rights are now vested, having been acquired by purchase; and recently a new Market Hall and Fish Market have been erected.

The police force (to September 29, 1888) comprised one chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, six sergeants in four classes, and forty-four constables in six classes. Cost of the force £5,524. Proportion paid by the Government £2,405.

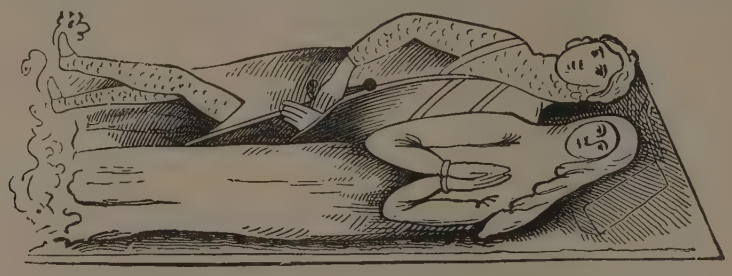
Finances of the Corporation (to March 25, 1888): Rateable value of the municipal borough, £162,200. Income from borough rate, £7,941; from rents, £100; total income of municipal authority, £12,419. Total expenditure of ditto, £12,436. Amount of loans outstanding, £5,910. Rateable value of the urban sanitary district, £138,924. Income of the urban sanitary authority from general and special rates, £23,719; income from all sources, £84,190. Expenditure on improvement works, £2,167; total expenditure, £81,937. Amount of loans outstanding, £626,422. The limits of the municipal and Parliamentary boroughs are conterminous, the area being 48,194 statute acres. The number of burgesses on the roll is 7,673, and the number of Parliamentary electors 6,994.

Ecclesiastically, the parish of Wigan is in the diocese and archdeaconry of Liverpool and the rural deanery of Wigan. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of Saxon origin, and was in existence in the time of Edward the Confessor, though there is no record to conduct the antiquary so high as the Conquest. In the "Valor" of Pope Nicholas it stands: "Ecclia de Wygan, £33 6s. 8d.—£3 6s. 8d." The main portion of the present edifice is of modern origin, only the base of the massive tower and the chapel of the Gerards or Walmesleys, which immediately adjoins it, remaining of the ancient structure. The building, which was removed some fifty years ago, had evidently superseded a still older edifice, which was supposed to be of the age of Henry VIII., and of which the chancel had been built by Bishop Bridgeman about 1621. This present church consists of a nave and chancel, each with side aisles, a porch, two family chapels (the Gerards and Bradshaighs, or, as they are now known, the Walmesleys and Lindsays), with a massive tower on the north side containing a peal of eight bells. The chancel was built in 1846-7 by the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., then rector, as is recorded on a brass plate on the pillar of the north arch, and at the same time the Lindsay chapel was restored. The nave and aisles were reconstructed in the three succeeding years, under the superintendence of Mr. Paley, of Lancaster, at a cost of £13,000 to the parishioners, and the new building was consecrated in 1850. In the restoration all the principal features of the old building have been preserved even to the number of windows, buttresses, and parapets. The south side or front rises into two storeys, both of them embattled and ornamented with pinnacles, while on the upper is a small circular turret terminating in a spiral point, marking the position of the chancel arch in the interior. The interior is lofty and the clerestory is well lighted; the nave is divided from the aisles by massive pillars, surmounted by moulded arches; and the chancel arch is a particularly imposing one. At the west end of the church are raised seats for the members of the corporation, upon the front of which is some fine oak carving. Over the seats for the mayor, the ex-mayor, and the senior alderman, are the royal arms, the arms of the diocese of Chester, and the arms of the borough of Wigan. The church contains numerous

stained glass windows, the principal of which are in the chancel and over the corporation seats just mentioned. The first (erected in 1847 by the Hon. Edward Kenyon, in memory of his cousins) represents the principal incidents in the life of our Lord, and the second has its twelve principal compartments filled with the figures of the twelve apostles. There are also windows to the memory of Mrs. Henry Woodcock, of Bank House, Wigan, erected in 1855; and of the members of the Thicknesse family, buried in the churchyard, and the parishioners in 1866 added one to commemorate the labours of the late rector, Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., of Horton Hall, Northampton. All these are in the south aisle. There are also windows to the memory of John Woodcock, of Newborough, and The Elms, Wigan, who died in 1865, and Alice his wife, who died in 1857; to the memory of Edward Scott, of Beech Hill, erected in 1868; of Beatrice Jane, wife of Egerton Leigh Wright, who died at Hindley Hall, June 27, 1867; of Egerton Leigh Wright, who died at Hartford, November 27, 1878; of Jane, wife of James Taylor, of Whitley Hall, who died December 16, 1872; and one to the memory of Captain Arthur Augustus Macleod, who died at Bonny, on the West Coast of Africa, March 16, 1878. The pulpit, standing to the north of the chancel arch, is of stone, chastely carved, and a handsome font of the same material was placed by the Misses Kenyon, of Swinley, near the south entrance. The organ, which stands beneath the tower, on the site of what was formerly the Legh chapel, was considered when erected (1850) one of the finest in the county. The Lindsay or Crawford chapel is on the south of the chancel, from which it is separated by a handsome screen. The most ancient and interesting monument in the church holds the place of honour here. This is a tomb upon which are placed two stone figures, intended to preserve the remembrance of Sir William Bradshaigh, of Haigh, and Dame Mabel his wife—he in an antique coat of mail, cross-legged, with his sword partially drawn from the scabbard on the left side, and on his shoulder his shield charged with two bends; she in a long robe, veiled, her hands elevated and conjoined in the attitude of prayer. The history of this valorous knight and his lady is preserved in the family pedigree of the Bradshaighs in these terms:—

"SIR WILLIAM BRADSHAIGHE, 2d son of Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldger, and married to Mabell daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode, and had issue, in 8 Edward II. Of this Mabell is a story by tradition of undoubted verity, 'that in Sir William Bradshaghe absence (beinge 10 years away in the holy wars[1]) she married a Welsh knight. Sir William returning from the wars came in a palmer's habett amongst the poor to Haghe, who when she saw and congëtringe that he favoured her former husband wept, for which the knight chastised her, at which Sir William went and made himself known to his tenants; in which space the knight fled, but near to Newton Parke Sir William overtook him and slew him. The said Dame Mabell was enjoined by her confessor to doe penances by going onest every week barefout and bare-legged to a crosse ner Wigan from the Haghe wilest she lived, and is called Mab + to this day; and ther monument lyes in Wigan Church as you see them ther portry'd.'"

In the year 1664, when Sir William Dugdale made his visitation, he sketched a drawing of the monument, as it then stood, upon the family pedigree, now in the possession of the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres, and the following is a facsimile of Sir William's sketch:—



Sir William was outlawed for a year for slaying the Welsh knight, and in the *Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum* of 11 Edward II. (1317) we find him designated "a felon." The chantry of St. Mary the Virgin, in the church at Wigan, was founded by this Dame Mabella, 1338, with the assent of Roger, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, as chief lord, and John de Langton, clerk, rector of Wigan. It was dissolved in 1548, along with a chantry belonging to the Gerards. Mab's Cross stands at the top of Standishgate, at the entrance of the town from the Standish road, and consists of the base of a pillar and half a shaft of four sides rounded off by time, to which the lady made her weekly pilgrimages, in penitential attire, from the chapel at Haigh Hall, a distance of two miles, in an age when ten years' widowhood was not thought a sufficient excuse for the crime of taking a second lord. At one end of the tomb now in the church the lady

[1] Mr. Roby, in his very interesting traditional story of "Mab's Cross," has shown from a collation of dates that the wars in which Sir William was engaged were not the holy wars, and that Sir William did not go to the wars till upwards of forty years after the last crusade.

is represented at the foot of the cross, and at the other the knights are seen in deadly combat. On the sides are a number of shields and monkish figures. Within the rails which enclose the tomb are two beautifully-executed marble monuments, one to Maria Margaret Frances, wife of James, Earl of Crawford, born 1783, died 1850, and the second to Alexander, seventh Earl of



ALL SAINTS' PARISH CHURCH, WIGAN.

Balcarres, and Elizabeth Bradshaigh, his wife. On the south wall of the chapel is a long Latin monumental inscription, surmounted by the arms of the Bradshaighs, to the memory of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Knight and Bart., Knight of the Shire for Lancaster in the Parliament that restored Charles II., who died at the age of 56, March 31, 1684. Upon a massive marble, bearing the family arms, a stag lodged, is an inscription stating that "Rogerus Downes de Wardley, Armiger, filius

Johannes Downes, hujus Comitatus Armigeri, obijt 27 Junij. 1676. Ætatis suæ 28." [1] Within the chapel of the Gerards of Ince are the family arms, and an inscription on a tablet in memory of the Gerards of Ince-in-Makerfield, lords of Ince and Aspull for centuries, whose remains are interred here. The tower was raised in 1862, and a clock chamber in keeping with the new part of the church was added. In this the parishioners have now placed an illuminated clock.

When the Commissioners made their inventory in 1552, they found here "fawre bells warof xj^{li} as thei alledge is yet unpaid one chalice vij coapes j of grene silke ij of redde silke ij of whit twille & j of yelowe silke x vestements of suche like silke & color iiij tynacles thereof ij of redde silke & ij of grene silk." [2]

RECTORS OF WIGAN.

(From the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield and Chester, Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, Parish Registers, and the Rev. Canon Bridgeman's "History of the Church and Manor of Wigan.")

c. 1199.—RANULF. The first rector of Wigan of whom we have distinct mention was Ranulf, who held the treasurership of Salisbury from 1192 to 1210. His name occurs in a grant made 12th June, 1 John (1199), to Adam, clerk, de Frekelton, of the perpetual vicarage of the church of Wigan, at the request of Ranulf, treasurer of Salisbury and parson of Wigan. He was non-resident, and in 6 John (1205) resigned his benefice.

1205.—ROBERT DE DUNOLM (Durham) was presented by King John, in whom the patronage then was by reason of the death of Guarin Banastre, April 23, 1205. He had previously (in 1201) been appointed one of the king's clerks or chaplains. On the 6th May, 1208, he was presented by the king to the church of Wistow, with the chapels of Raveley and Upwood, in county of Hunts. In 1211 he went on the king's service into Poitou, on which occasion the sum of 40s. was allowed him (Rot. de Prestito 12 Joh. m. 1). Like his predecessor he appears to have been non-resident. Little is known of him in connection with Wigan, and the time of his death or resignation has not been ascertained.

c. 1242.—JOHN MAUNSELL. Mention has already been made of this, one of the most notable of the rectors of Wigan. The date of his admission is not known, but it must have been before 1246, when, as we have seen, he had a charter granted by the king, creating his town of Wigan a borough. He is said to have been descended from Philip Maunsell, a companion in arms of the Conqueror, though doubt has been cast on the legitimacy of his birth, it being affirmed that he was the son of a country priest. He was brought up at the court of Henry III., who made him his chaplain, loaded him with preferment, and in 1234 appointed him Chancellor of the Exchequer. If report is to be accepted, Maunsell was a gigantic pluralist, for he is said to have held no less than three hundred benefices—one authority says seven hundred! Maunsell was more of a soldier, a diplomatist, and a statesman than an ecclesiastic. He was possessed of extraordinary courage, talent, and persuasion, and on that account was employed on many embassies abroad, in which he appears to have been invariably successful. He exercised an unbounded influence over the king, and though he was the most powerful subject in the realm, it is to his credit that from first to last he served his sovereign with unswerving loyalty. His hospitality was unbounded, and it is recorded that in his palmy days he feasted at his house in Tote-hill Fields "two kings, two queens, with their dependencies, seven hundred messes of meat scarce serving for the first dinner." Fortune, however, brought about sad reverses, and in the closing years of his life he, who had been accounted "the richest clerk in the world," was reduced to a state of absolute poverty. When the rebellious barons, headed by Simon De Montfort, had achieved their famous triumph at Lewes on the 14th May, 1264, the king was made a prisoner, and the administration of the realm remained with the victorious De Montfort. The fall of the king was followed by that of his faithful minister, who, having been stripped of all his possessions, died an exile and in poverty near the close of the succeeding year. His inquisition p. m. was taken 50 Henry III. (1265-6)

1265.—RICHARD (?BANASTRE). On the death of Rector Maunsell, Sir Robert Banastre, the patron, presented Master Richard, who was presumably a member of the family of Banastre, as his successor. His name first occurs in a deed preserved at Chester, dated in 1625, in which Sir Robert Banastre, Knt., with the assent of Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and with the consent of Richard, then rector of Wigan, gave to God and the Church of St. Mary and St. Chad, of Lichfield, thirty marks of silver annually, to be paid from the fruits of the church of Wigan, by the hands of the rector for the time being. And further, that each rector of the

[1] This Roger Downes, who died unmarried, was the last of his name seated at Wardley. He is said to have been killed in a drunken frolic, and the incidents connected with his tragic end were wrought into a pathetic story by the late Mr. Roby, under the title of "The Skull House," and published in his "Traditions of Lancashire." The circumstances of Mr. Downes's death are related at length in "Historic Sites o Lancashire and Cheshire," pp. 475-7.—C.

[2] Inventories of Church Goods, Chetham Soc., vol. cxiii., p. 75.—C.

church of Wigan, immediately after his institution, should come to the church of Lichfield, and there, before the dean and chapter, should swear to pay the thirty marks annually according to the prescribed form.[1] This rector appears to have held his benefice until the year 1277.

1277.—ADAM DE WALTON was presented on the voidance of the living, but a dispute appears to have arisen as to the right to the advowson, for in a judgment delivered 11 Edward I. (1283), it is mentioned that in 1277 it had been disputed, but the judges of both benches had decided that Robert Banastre, holding of the king, was the true patron, and not the king, who had claimed against Banastre.[2] In 1292 the rector was summoned to appear at Lancaster to show by what warrants he claimed to have a market and fair, and emends of assize of bread and beer in Wigan, &c., when he attended and produced the two charters granted by Henry III. to John Maunsell. His name occurs in 1299-1300 in a dispute respecting a watercourse in Standish and Haigh, which, it was alleged, had been unjustly diverted by William de Bradeshagh and Mabel his wife to the injury of the parson of Wigan. Adam de Walton held with his rectory of Wigan the chancellorship of Lichfield (to which he was appointed in 1276) until 1292, when he was made precentor of that cathedral, and it may be assumed that he spent much of his time at Lichfield. Canon Bridgeman, quoting from a presentment of the Lichfield jury in the Plea Rolls, 21 Edward I. (1293), relates an occurrence that throws a strong side light on the condition of society at the time. "The jury," he says, "reported that a certain mendicant, Thomas de Sestreshire (Cheshire), together with a multitude of other paupers, came to the house of Master Adam de Walton, within the close of Lichfield, to receive alms, and the door of the said Adam's house being opened, Thomas hastened to enter with the other paupers, and owing to the great pressure John le Wryere, the porter (*claviger*) of the said Master Adam, struck him with a stick on the head in order to keep him back, and the said Thomas fell, and, being trodden under foot by the multitude of other paupers, he was suffocated. The jury, together with the jury of the hundred of Offlowe, being asked if the said John had struck Thomas feloniously, said that he had not, and that the blow was not the cause of his death, for he had been suffocated by the pressure of the crowd." Adam de Walton died in August, 1303.

1303.—ROBERT DE CLYDERHOU was presented by Sir John de Langton (who was himself a clerk, and afterwards became Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Chichester), in right of his custody of Alice Banastre, granddaughter and heir of Robert Banastre, baron of Newton, then in her minority, and instituted September 22, 1303. Langton's exercise of patronage was disputed by William, son of Jordan de Standish, who claimed that the "chapel" of Wigan was an appendant of the church of Standish, and that the presentation had descended to him from his ancestors, one of whom, in the time of King Richard, had presented one Ulf to the living, and on this presentation he was received and instituted. Standish being unable to substantiate his claim, the justices made their award in favour of Langton. Robert de Clyderhou was a son of Jordan and Cecilia de Clyderhou, and belonged to a family of considerable importance in the county.[3] Like his predecessor, Maunsell, he was a person of much consequence; concerned himself in the affairs of State; and was entrusted by the Crown with several important commissions. In 1312 he was summoned as a clerk of the Council to the Parliament to be held at Lincoln on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen (July 23), and in the following year (1313) he paid a fine of five marks to the king for a renewal of the charter granted to Rector Maunsell. In 8 Edward II. (1314) the parson of Wigan appears as king's escheator *citra Trentam*, and in the succeeding year as escheator *ultra Trentam*, which he exchanged in the next year for his previous escheatorship. In 1316 he was instituted to the rectory of Gargrave in Craven, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Salley, but relinquished it in the following year. Mention has already been made of the accusation brought against him, 17 Edward II. (1323-4), of his having furnished aid to the Earl of Lancaster and the barons, who were in arms against the king and his unpopular favourite, Piers Gaveston, when, being found guilty, he was imprisoned and fined £200. Five years later he obtained from Edward III. (1329) a confirmation of the charter for a market and fair at Wigan. In the succeeding year he gave his manor of Bayley, in which he had previously built a chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist,[4] for the souls of himself, Jordan de Clyderhou, his father and Cicely, wife of Jordan, his mother, to the abbot of Cockersand. He died on the Saturday, next after the Feast of Pernella (April 2), 1334, and was buried at Salley Abbey, near Clitheroe,

[1] This payment, reduced from some cause to £16, is still made every year by the rector of Wigan to the sacristan of Lichfield Cathedral. ("History of the Church of Wigan.")—C.

[2] This judgment was reversed in Michaelmas Term, 23 Edward III. (1349), and the king was adjudged to have his action against Robert de Langton, cousin and heir of Robert Banastre. At a later date, as elsewhere stated, the patronage was restored by the king to the Langtons.—C.

[3] In a deed dated Sept. 3, 7 Edward II. (1313), William le Boteler, lord of Warrington, leased land in Burtonwood to Robert de Wygan, clerk, and Agnes, his wife, and Joan, their daughter. If this Robert, the clerk, was identical with Robert, the parson of Wigan, it is only another instance of the way in which the decree of Gregory VII., enjoining celibacy upon the clergy, was set at naught by the parsons of Lancashire.—C.

[4] This chapel, the remains of which existed until within a comparatively recent period, when they were thoughtlessly destroyed by the owner, Mr. Fenton, was a small structure without aisles, with a bell gable, and lighted by pointed windows of the Edwardian type. The fragments of the east window were removed to Stonyhurst, and built into the wall of the principal front.—C.

where his monumental slab may be seen, showing the matrix in which his effigy in brass was placed, and still bearing upon its outer edges this conventional inscription in Lombardic characters which, with the exception of the low Latin word "persone" for "parson," is in Norman-French:—

+ Sire Robert de Clyderhow persone de Wygan gist ycy.
Dieu de sa alme eyt verray merci +

which may be thus translated: "Sir Robert de Clyderhou, parson of Wigan, lies here. God on his soul have real mercy."

1334.—Ivo (or John) de Langton, son of John de Langton, was presented by his brother Robert, the patron, and admitted on the 17th of the kalends of July (June 15), 1334. Four years after his admission Dame Mabel Bradshaigh, then the widow of Sir William Bradshaigh, of Haigh, Knt.—the lady whose name is associated with Mab's Cross—founded a chantry in the church of Wigan, which she dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, endowing it with a messuage, believed to be the present Mesnes in Wigan, and certain premises in Haigh. This rector had a serious dispute with his brother and patron respecting the tithes of Hindley, in Wigan parish, which apparently he agreed to surrender as the price of his preferment to the living, and his refusal, as it would seem, to abide by this unholy compact led to riotous and disorderly proceedings on the part of the owner of the advowson. It is recorded on the Assize Rolls[1] that in 17 Edward III. (1343) Robert de Langton, Knt., William de Wynstanlegh, of Werinton, Robert de Pounale, and John de Boudon, were attached to answer Ivo de Langton, parson of the church of Wigan, wherefore they, on the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 16 Edw. III. (13 July, 1342), had come and taken by force—that is to say, with swords and bows and arrows—and carried away the tithes of hay and corn of the said Ivo, at Hyndeley, to the value of 40 marks. Robert appeared for himself and others, and defended their action on the ground that the said Ivo was bound to pay him an annual sum of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.), and £20 in every alternate year, and that the said Ivo had conceded to him the aforesaid tithes in lieu of the aforesaid rents, so that they were taken by his consent; and the jury found a verdict for Robert. The dispute did not end here, for having gained his suit against De Langton, the patron would seem to have entered into some arrangement to oust the rector from his benefice, as evidenced by an entry among the Chancery records of the county (Record Office), 17 Edward III.: "Indictamentum super quibusdam conspiracionibus. The King v. John de Craven, for conspiring with others at Walton to procure the presentation of himself to the church of Wygan, which was then filled by Ivo de Langeton. By reason whereof he was summoned to answer in the Court of Christianity for the said presentation, whereby Ivo, in divers costs, &c., lost £300." The result of the action is not recorded, but it is evident the patron accomplished his purpose, and that Ivo had to relinquish his office.

1344.—John de Cravene was admitted to the rectory by William de Bebington, abbot of St. Werburgh, Chester, in accordance with the letters of authority from Roger, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on the presentation of Sir Robert de Langton. Craven, as we have seen, had acquired the rectory by doubtful means, and, unfortunately for him, the right of his patron to present was disputed by the king, who revived the claim to the advowson made by Edward I., and with such success that he established his right against Sir Robert Banaster, in Michaelmas Term, 1349, when John de Cravene had to surrender his benefice.

1349-50.—John de Winwick. On the 20th February, 24 Edward III. (1349-50), letters patent were issued to the Bishop of Lichfield, presenting John de Winwick, and commanding his institution; but litigation continuing, the bishop appears to have stayed his hand, for it was not until the 5th of November, 1350, that John de Winwick was admitted. He was, like some of his predecessors, non-resident, and a pluralist withal, Henry de Chaddesden, prebend of St. Paul's (London) and Lichfield Cathedrals, who acted for some time as his *locum tenens*, being a pluralist also. De Winwick was actively engaged in the king's service, and honours and wealth were literally heaped upon him. On the 20th June, 1345, the year before the battle of Cresсy, he had accompanied the king into France, and in all probability he was present when that famous victory was achieved. He held the office of chaplain to Edward III., was warden of the chapel of Clitheroe Castle, treasurer of York Minster, prebendary of the prebend of All Saints in Hungate, in the cathedral of Lincoln, and held stalls at Lichfield, Salisbury, Wells, and Chichester. On his appointment to the rectory of Wigan, he obtained from the king a full confirmation of the charters granted to his predecessors, John Maunsell and Robert de Clyderhou, with certain special privileges in addition, because of the "special affection" borne to him by the king on account of the "diligent services" he had rendered. In the year following his preferment, he was named one of the

[1] Assize Rolls, 17 Edward III., M 3, 434.—C.

commissioners to meet the Scots at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to negotiate a peace, after David, King of Scotland, had been made prisoner at Nevill's Cross. He was subsequently appointed keeper of the king's privy seal, and afterwards had the great seal committed to his custody. He died July 10, 1359. During his incumbency the claim to the patronage of Wigan was again disputed, with the result that in 1356 the previous judgment was reversed, and Langton's right established, but De Winwick retained the benefice for the remainder of his life. He founded and endowed a chantry, in honour of the Virgin Mary, in the church at Huyton, the patronage of which was exercised after his death by his nephew, Richard de Winwick.

1359.—Richard de Langton. On the death of John de Winwick the patronage again reverted to the Langton's, when Sir Robert de Langton, Knt., presented his younger son, Richard, who was instituted July 10, 1359, but he, for some cause, resigned the living almost immediately after.

1359.—Robert de Lostock was presented to the vacant rectory by Sir Robert de Langton, and instituted September 4, 1359. He held the living for a brief period only, his resignation bearing date January 2, 1361-2.

1361-2.—Walter de Campeden. In the interval between the institution of Robert de Lostock and his resignation Sir Robert de Langton had deceased, and his son and heir, Ralph de Langton, being a minor, the patronage was exercised by John, Earl of Lancaster, the guardian, who presented Walter de Campeden, and he was instituted January 4, 1361-2. He held the living for nearly nine years, but was absent from his benefice during the greater part of the time, having in 1366 obtained a licence from his bishop to absent himself from his church of Wigan "as long as his lord pleased."[1] He died in 1370.

1370.—James de Langton. At the time of De Campeden's death Ralph Langton had made proof of his age, and he appointed his relative (his brother probably, though he is not mentioned in the pedigrees), James de Langton, who was instituted at Heywood, August 24, 1370. Three years after his admission he applied for and obtained licence of non-residence for one year, but on his application for a renewal the bishop, who appears to have had some misgivings as to the necessity, granted it only on the payment of a fine of five marks (£3 6s. 8d.). In 2 Richard II. (1378) he had a charter of *inspeximus* of the charters granted to Rectors Maunsell, De Clyderhou, and De Winwick, which was confirmed by Henry IV. at Westminster, May 10, 1400. He died intestate sometime before 20th March, 1415.

1415.—William de Langton, who is said to have been an illegitimate member of the family, who had been admitted to consecration notwithstanding the defect of his birth, was presented on the death of James de Langton, but no record of his institution appears in the Diocesan Register. He held the living for a period of seventeen years, when he resigned, his name appearing as "late" parson of Wigan in a fine, 10 Henry VI. (1431-2).

1432.—James de Langton, a younger brother of Ralph, the patron of Wigan, then lately deceased, succeeded on the resignation of William de Langton, and he is probably identical with the ecclesiastic of the same name who, ten years later (July 5, 1442), was admitted to the prebend of Stotfold, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. He was a man of loose and dissolute habits, and altogether unfitted for his sacred office. Setting at naught the canons of the Church, he lived in a state of concubinage with one Margaret Holerobyn, by whom he had several children. In 20 Henry VI. (1441-2),[2] he became involved in some difficulty (probably debt), in consequence of which he fled from his parish and became an outlaw, when the sheriff of Lancashire was ordered to take James de Langton, parson of the church of Wigan, "late of Wigan," in the county of Lancaster, clerk, as an outlaw;[3] and by another order, made about the same time, the sheriff of Lancashire was charged to take Christopher de Langton, late of Goldburne, county Lancaster, gentleman, son of James de Langton, parson of the church of Wigan, late of Wigan, in the same county, clerk; Edward de Langton, of Adburgham, gentleman, son of the aforesaid James; Edmund de Langton, late of H . . . in the same county, gentleman, son of the aforesaid James; Oliver de Langton, late of Wigan, gentleman; William de Langton, late of Wigan, gentleman; and many others, chiefly from Wigan and the neighbourhood, including Margaret Holerobyn, of Wigan, concubine of the aforesaid James de Langton. The above-mentioned Edward de Langton, son of James, was accused of concealing two Wigan men who had committed murder. These incidents cast a strong side light on the condition of the Church at this time, and show the scandalous immorality that existed among the mediæval clergy—a state of things that gradually produced in the hearts of Englishmen a feeling of resentment, and precipitated that great religious revolution familiarly known to us as the Reformation. While these scandals were being perpetrated, and Rector Langton was an outlaw and away from his parish, the old claim of

[1] "Notitia Cestriensis," lib. v., fol. 28b.—C. [2] Plea Rolls, Lanc., 20 Henry VI.—C. [3] *Ibid.*—C.

the Standishes to the advowson of Wigan was revived, they affirming that it was only an appurtenant chapel of Standish, while the Langtons maintained that it was an independent parish, and that the living had been theirs from time immemorial. Litigation continued, the suit being adjourned from time to time until the 24th Henry VI. (1445-6), when a decision was given in favour of the Langtons. There is no later mention of James de Langton, the rector, and the probability is that he died or resigned shortly afterwards.

1451.—Oliver de Langton. On the voidance of the living, another member of the Langton family was presented, who, as evidenced by the Lichfield muniments, covenanted in 1451 to make the customary payment of £20 yearly to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. He was, presumably, a younger brother of the preceding rector, and in that case a son of Henry de Langton, baron of Newton, by his wife, Agnes, daughter of John de Davenport, the patron at the time being his nephew, Henry, then baron of Newton. Little is known respecting him, but a few years after he entered upon his office the churchyard was the scene of riot and bloodshed, which necessitated, as Canon Bridgeman records, the Bishop of Lichfield (Reginald Boulers) issuing a commission to Ralph Ducworth, vicar of Prescot, and Edward Farington, rector of Halsall, to inquire into the facts of the case, the churchyard, which, he says, had been notoriously polluted by violence and the unlawful shedding of human blood, being interdicted from ecclesiastical sepulture until full reconciliation should have been made. Oliver de Langton's name occurs in a suit in 1462-3, but there is no later mention of him.

c. 1480.—Bernard Towneley, LL.D. A note to the account of the vicars of Rochdale in the new edition of Whitaker's "History of Whalley," on the authority of Canon Raines's MSS., describes Dr. Bernard Towneley, a younger son of John Towneley, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Richard Sherborne, as "Rector of Wigan and Vicar of Felkirk, county of York,"[1] There is no collateral evidence of Towneley's holding the living, and Canon Bridgeman is of opinion that he never was rector.

c. 1490.—John Langton. Nothing is known of this ecclesiastic beyond the fact that he died rector of Wigan in 1504.

1504.—Thomas Langton, presumably a son of Sir Richard Langton, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, was presented as the successor of John de Langton by James Anderton, William Banastre, Thomas Langton, brother of Gilbert Langton of the Lowe, and William Wodcokke, the patrons for that turn by virtue of the feoffment made to them by Ralph Langton, then lately deceased, whose son and heir, Thomas, was at the time under age, and was instituted August 9, 1504. He died in 1506, having held the living for something less than two years.

1506.—Richard Wyot, D.D., was presented, on the death of Thomas Langton, by the king (Henry VII.), the patron for that turn by reason of the minority of Thomas, son and heir of Ralph Langton, deceased,[2] and was instituted August 6, 1506. He was a man of considerable ability, and held many offices in the Church. He was ordained acolyte February 22, 1493-4, and was proctor of the University of Cambridge in 1498 and 1501. A few weeks after his institution to Wigan he was admitted to the prebend of Bishopshill, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, which he held until January, 1508-9, when he resigned it for that of Ruiton, in the same church, to which he was admitted February 10, 1508-9, and which he held until within a few weeks of his death. On the 8th September, in the year following his admission to the rectory of Wigan, he was collated to the prebendal stall of Norwell Overhall, in the collegiate church of Southwell, county Notts, in which year he was surveyor of the works at Great St. Mary's. In 1509 he was appointed master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but resigned that office in the succeeding year. He was admitted precentor of York, November 13, 1519, and in the same year had his D.D. conferred upon him. He also held the rectory of Bingham, in Nottinghamshire. Shortly before his acceptance of the precentorship of York he resigned the rectory of Wigan, apparently in accordance with an arrangement by way of exchange with Thomas Lynacre, who succeeded him at Wigan. He died in July, 1522, and was buried in the church at Southwell, agreeably to the request contained in his will, which was proved on the 31st October in the same year.[3]

1519.—Thomas Lynacre. On the resignation of Dr. Wyot, Thomas Lynacre, who had previously been precentor or chanter of York, was presented by Thomas Langton to the vacant rectory, and admitted August 10, 1519. He was a man of profound learning and unflagging energy, and by his zeal and perseverance quickly rose to honour and distinction. He was born at Canterbury about the year 1459, though Holinshed states, and the statement is repeated by Weever and Fuller, that he was a native of Derbyshire. Be that as it may, he was descended

[1] The statement is repeated by Mr. H. H. Howorth, F.S.A., in "The Vicars of Rochdale." Towneley was instituted to the vicarage of Felkirk, February 2, 1485-6.—C.

[2] Lichfield Registers, L xiii.—C.

[3] Athenæ Cantrabrigiensis, vol. i., p. 26, and Le Neve's Fasti.—C.

from a Derbyshire family, and received his education in the school adjoining Christ Church, Canterbury, under William de Selling, *alias* Tilly, an eminent schoolmaster, who was afterwards prior of Christ Church, and subsequently ambassador of Henry VII. to the Court of Rome. There is reason to believe that Lynacre was for a time at Cambridge, and that he removed, in 1480, to Oxford, where, four years later, he was elected fellow of All Souls'. While at Oxford he applied himself to the study of Greek, under Cornelio Vitali, and became one of that brilliant circle of Oxford scholars who excited the admiration of Erasmus. When his old tutor De Selling was sent by Henry VII. on a mission to Rome, Lynacre accompanied him, and remained in Italy a considerable time, studying at Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, and Padua. He attracted the favourable notice of Lorenzo de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Albertus Pius, Duke of Carpi. While abroad he studied Greek and Latin, natural philosophy, and medicine, and while at Padua had the degree of M.D. conferred upon him. On his return to Oxford he was there incorporated, after which he read his "shagling" lecture. He afterwards became a distinguished tutor, divine, and author, and, being noted for his great medical skill, was appointed physician to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and also tutor (*præceptor in linguâ Italicâ*) to that prince and his wife, the Princess Catharine, of Arragon. He is said to have been medical attendant of Henry VII., and subsequently of his son and successor, Henry VIII. On the establishment of the College of Physicians by royal charter, in 1518,[1] he was appointed the first president, and he held that position up to the time of his death. It does not appear when he first took orders, but he did not become a priest until December 22, 1520, though he had held various preferments in the Church long before that date. He was presented to the rectory of Mersham, in Kent, October 23, 1590, but resigned it within a month. On the 14th December in the same year he was installed prebendary of Eston, in the church of Wells. In 1510 he obtained the rectory of Hawkhurst, in Kent, and by letters patent, dated August 24, 1517, he was constituted one of the canons of the Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster. In October, 1518, he became prebendary of South Newbold, in the church of York, and on the 9th March following had the rectory of Holsworthy, in Devonshire, conferred upon him. In April, 1519, he became precentor of York, but he resigned that preferment in the month of November following, having, as we have seen, exchanged with Dr. Wyot for the rectory of Wigan. Lynacre, who was presumably non-resident during the whole of his incumbency, died of the stone at his house in Knightrider Street, London, on the 20th October, 1524, and was buried at St. Paul's Cathedral, where, after a lapse of 33 years, a monument was erected to his memory by his friend and admirer, Dr. John Caius, on which is a brass plate bearing a Latin inscription, setting forth that "he was a most skilful critic in the Greek and Latin, and an excellent physician besides (being physician to King Henry VIII.), who in his generation did many miraculous cures, and restored several to life when help was past, and even at the very point of death. He translated Galen's works out of Greek into Latin with singular perspicuity and clearness. He also completed a most excellent piece for the rectifying of the frame and module of the Latin tongue. He gave (*i.e.* founded) two lectures to the University of Oxon and one to Cambridge. He was a perfect hater of all indirect or fraudulent dealings, being sincerely faithful to his friends and well-beloved of all ranks and degrees of men." This monument remained until the year 1666, when it was destroyed by the great fire of London. His will, which bears date June 19, 1524, was proved on the 18th July, 1525. A portrait of him exists in the College of Physicians, and there is a bust by Sir Henry Cheere in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford.[2]

c. 1524.—Nicholas Towneley. Dr. Lynacre was succeeded in the rectory by Nicholas Towneley, but the date of his institution does not appear in the Lichfield register, it, however, may be reasonably assumed that he was admitted in the year his predecessor deceased. He was the younger son of Nicholas Towneley, the first of that name, of Royle, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Catterall, and relict of William Tempest, of Broughton, and a nephew of Dr. Bernard Towneley, who is said to have been rector of Wigan. This rector is noticed at length under the head "Vicars of Rochdale" (v. iii. pp. 18-19). His name first occurs as "parson of Wigan" in a petition to the king, in his Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, concerning one Hugh Paige, who had been contumacious. On the 29th December, 1531, he was appointed to the prebend of Dunnington, in the cathedral church of York. He was chaplain to Henry VIII., and also to Cardinal Wolsey, and clerk of the works at the building of Cardinal (now Christ Church) College, Oxford, so that Wigan saw as little of this rector as it had done of many of his predecessors. He died at Hampton Court on or about the 10th November, 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

1532.—Richard Langton, the successor of Nicholas Towneley, was the second but eldest surviving son Sir Thomas Langton, of Walton-le-Dale, Knt., the patron of the living. He held the

[1] On the establishment of the college, in the formation of which Lynacre had taken a deep interest, no one was permitted to practice the medical profession within the city of London, or within seven miles thereof, without a licence from the president and college.—C.

[2] Athenæ Cantabrigiensis, vol. i., pp. 30, 31.—C.

living for about two years, and died in 1534-5, being the last of his name, of whom there were no less than eight, who had held the living.

1534-5.—Richard Kyghley was presented by Sir Thomas Langton on the voidance of the living by the death of Richard Langton, and instituted March 24, 1534-5, when he covenanted to pay the customary pension of £20 to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. He was non-resident, and within a few days of his institution leased his church and parsonage of Wigan, with all lands, tenements, rents, &c., for five years, in consideration of a payment of £100 a year, besides £6 13s. 4d. to be paid to the curate, to John Ketchyn, of Byshop Hatfield, in the county of Hertford, a wily lawyer and trafficker in Church property, who had become one of the rector's sureties for the payment of his firstfruits. This irregular transaction led to a succession of law-suits, for on the expiration of the lease, in 1540, Ketchyn affirmed that Kyghley had promised him a lease for as long a period as he might desire, and insisted upon his right to a renewal for thirty-three years. On Kyghley attempting to re-enter upon his parsonage, he was resisted by Ketchyn, and some riotous and disorderly scenes followed. In the meantime Ketchyn had purchased from the patron, Sir Thomas Langton, the first presentation to the benefice, which he resold to Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., citizen and alderman of London, and Thomas White, citizen and merchant tailor of the same. During Kyghley's incumbency the care of the church and the spiritual supervision of the parish was left to a curate, who received the sum of £6 13s. 4d. a year from the lessee for his stipend. That office was filled at the time of Kyghley's death by "Sir" Rauff Scott, whose name is returned at a visitation shortly before as serving in the parish of Wigan: "D'ns Rad'us Scotte cur' conduct' per dn'm Ric'um Kyghley, rect'." Kyghley died in 1543.

1543.—John Herbert. On the death of Richard Kyghley, John Herbert was presented by Thomas White, citizen of London, August 8, 1543, and instituted on that or the following day, his firstfruits, as appears by the Institution Books, having been paid on the 6th August, 35 Henry VIII. (1543). Three years after his admission he was involved in a suit with the late mayor (Ralph Bradshaigh) and the burgesses of Wigan, and again in 1546, when William Fourde was mayor, for (*inter alia*) possession of the deed of John Maunsell, granting liberties to the town of Wigan. Herbert held the living for about seven years, and died in 1550.

1550.—John Standish, D.D. Strype, in his "Memorials,"[1] mentions a presentation by the Bishop of Chester, dated "March, 1550," to admit John Standish, D.D., to the parsonage of Wiggon in his diocese, void by the death of Mr. Herbert, late incumbent. There is no evidence, however, that the presentation took place, for the name is not recorded in either the Chester Registers, or the Firstfruits Composition Books in the Record Office, and in any case his connection with the parish, as we shall see, could only have been of brief duration. Probably, having in July of the same year been presented to a stall in Worcester Cathedral, he was never instituted. He was a man of considerable note, and has been already referred to in the account of Standish parish.[2] He was a younger son of Ralph Standish, of Standish, by his wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Radcliffe, and nephew of Dr. Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph. According to Anthony à Wood, he "was born of, and descended from, an ancient and genteel family of his name living in Lancashire, and at about fifteen years of age (in 1524) he was, by the care of his unkle, Dr. Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph, sent to Brazennose College, where making great proficiency in logic was elected scholar or probationer-fellow of Cor(pus) Chr(isti) in January, 1528, partly by the endeavours made in his behalf by one Mr. Ed. Standish, fellow of Brazennose (who was either his brother or uncle), and partly by the said doctor. After he was settled in that college he went through the usual classes of logic and philosophy with unwearied industry, became a most noted disputant, took the degrees in arts (and) holy orders, and drudging much in the faculty of divinity proceeded doctor therein, an. 1542, at which time he was one of the fellows of Whyttington College, in London; and having a chamber in Brazennose, took commons there when he receded to the university for conversation with men and books."[3] He was admitted to the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft, December 3, 1543; and Le Neve adds that "in the time of King Edward VI. he seemed to be a zealous reformer, was then made rector of Wygan in his own country, and took to him a wife, who lived not long with him, for when Queen Mary came to the crown they were separated."[4] He was presented to a prebendal stall in Worcester Cathedral, July 12, 1550, and installed on the 2nd August following. The year after Queen Mary's accession he was admitted to the vicarage of Northall (June 29, 1554), but was shortly after deprived by reason of his marriage. On the 21st October, 1557, he was admitted to the stall of Ealdland, in St. Paul's Cathedral, but was deprived shortly afterwards, though on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he

[1] "Ecclesiastical Memorials," vol. iv., p. 260.—C. [2] Page 222 *supra*.—C. [3] Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i., p. 235.—C. [4] Le Neve's Fasti.

was restored and retained possession up to the time of his death. A month before the death of Queen Mary he was reinstated by Bishop Bonner in the archdeaconry of Colchester, but was deprived in the succeeding year, when Elizabeth had ascended the throne; but as he soon recovered favour, it may be assumed that, like many of his contemporaries, he was a time-server, and capable of accommodating his ecclesiastical principles to the changing circumstances of the times, being a zealous reformer in King Edward's days, a hater of Protestantism under Queen Mary, and an upholder of the Reformed Church when Elizabeth was queen. His principal works were: "A Treatise againste the Protestacion of Robert Barnes" (1540), "Against Translations of the Bible into the Vulgar Tongue" (1554), and "The Vnitie of Christe's Church" (1556). He died in 1570. If instituted to the rectory of Wigan he must have resigned or been deprived in the succeeding year.

1551.—Richard Smyth. The Composition Books show that Richard Smyth paid his first-fruits on the 11th February, 5 Edward VI. (1551), but the date of his institution is not recorded. Canon Bridgeman believes that he may have been identical with the rector of Bury of the same name, but in that case he must have been an old man when presented to Wigan, for he had been instituted to the rectory of Bury forty-four years previously (October 21, 1507).[1] In the month of October, in the year following his institution, the Commissioners of King Edward made their survey of the church goods at Wigan, at which time "Syr Rauf Scotte p'iste," the same who had been curate to Parson Kyghley, appears to have had the spiritual care, from which it may be assumed that Smyth was non-resident. During his incumbency disputes arose respecting the tithes of the rectory, and his name occurs in the Duchy of Lancaster pleadings in connection with a suit instituted against divers "riotous persons," who had forcibly taken away some of the tithes corn and grain, which he claimed. The suits continued for some time, and had not been decided at the time of his death, which occurred in 1554.

1554.—Richard Gerard. On the voidance of the living by the death of parson Smyth, Edward, Earl of Derby, the patron for that turn, presented Richard Gerard, who was instituted by Dr. Cotes, Bishop of Chester, March 2, 1554. The record appears in the Diocesan Register, but no mention is made of him either in the Institution or Firstfruits Composition Books in the Record Office. He was a younger son of William Gerard, of Ince, ancestor of the lords Gerard, of Bromley. At the time of his preferment he was holding the rectory of Grappenhall, in Cheshire, to which he had been presented by Henry VIII. in 1522, and that of Bangor-is-y-coed, in Flintshire, to which he was presented by the same monarch in 1542. Mr. Helsby, in his notes to Dr. Ormerod's "History of Cheshire,"[2] says that he rebuilt the church of Grappenhall. On succeeding to the rich rectory of Wigan he inherited the lawsuits his predecessor had commenced respecting the tithes of Billinge, and in January, 1555-6 had a decree given in his favour. He died in 1558.

1558.—Thomas Stanley. On the death of Richard Gerard, Thomas Stanley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was presented to the living by John Fletewood and Peter Farrington, the patrons for that turn by grant of Sir Thomas Langton. The parentage of this scion of the Stanley family has not been clearly ascertained, but he is believed to have been an illegitimate son of the Sir Edward Stanley, of Hornby, who led the Lancashire and Cheshire bowmen in the famous charge at Flodden, and for that service was created Lord Monteagle. In that case he would be half-brother to the wife of his patron and nephew of James Stanley, warden of Manchester and Bishop of Ely. He must have been far advanced in years when he was presented to Wigan, for forty-eight years previously (1510) he had been consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, retaining the prelacy until 1545, when, having refused to comply with the Act of Severance (33 Henry VIII.), which transferred that see from the province of Canterbury to that of York, he was deprived. Like many of his contemporaries he was a pluralist. On the 4th March, 1513, three years after his appointment to the bishopric of Man, he was instituted to the rectory of Badsworth, in Yorkshire, on the presentation of Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. (? his father), one of the king's household, which living he retained until 1549. In May, 1528, he was collated to the prebend of Thorngate, in the diocese of Lincoln. Four years later (April 10, 1552) he was instituted to the rectory of Winwick on the presentation of Edward Stanley, third Earl of Derby. In 1556 Queen Mary restored him to his bishopric of Man, shortly after which he is said to have obtained a bull from the Pope authorising his holding with his see the rectories of Winwick, Barwick in Elmet, and North Meols, having been instituted to the last-named benefice on the 23rd December, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557), on the presentation of Edward Fletewood. The year following his restoration to the bishopric of Man was a sorrowful one in the Stanley family, for it was that in

[1] This rector was probably identical with the Richard Smyth presented to the rectory of Sandbach, county of Chester, 1537, who died before the 20th of April, 1554.—C.

[2] "History of Cheshire," vol. i., p. 600. The arms of this rector (*azure*, a lion rampant, *ermine*, crowned, *or*) are still preserved in one of the windows of the old rectory, and Mr. J. Paul Rylands says ("Armorial Bearings in the Churches of Prescot, Wigan, and Liverpool") that the same arms were in one of the windows of Wigan Church in 1590.—C.

which the great Earl of Derby lost his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Ellis Barlow, of Barlow, near Manchester. She was buried at Ormskirk, on the 24th February, 1558-9, with great solemnity, and with standards, flags, and banners, "right pleasant to beholde"—

To Ormykyrke was her bodye brought and there was wrapt in clay.

The rector of Wigan was present and, as recorded, "sang a solemn mass, having on him his ornaments and mitre."[1] Great as he undoubtedly appeared in his ecclesiastical bravery, he did not add much lustre to his ecclesiastical office. His name is chiefly associated with Wigan in connection with the repeated attempts to recover the ancient privileges of the parson of Wigan, his conflicts with the mayor and burgesses respecting the courts, and his frequent lawsuits to obtain payments of tithes in different parts of his parish. His religious principles were those of the head of the house of Stanley, who told George Marsh, the martyr, that the true religion was that which had most good luck, and to this article of faith the parson of Wigan consistently adhered, for when Edward Earl of Derby, in imitation of his royal master, assumed the supremacy of the church in the Isle of Man, his kinsman, Bishop Stanley, acknowledged his right. In the reign of Queen Mary he was equally ready to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, and at her death he had no scruples about acknowledging the supremacy of Elizabeth. Mr. Beamont says he was a bad steward to the rectory of Winwick, Wigan derived little benefit from his ecclesiastical supervision, and his diocese of Man fared no better, for in 1561 or thereabouts, when Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, addressed his letter of remonstrance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, complaining of the condition of his parishes, he remarked, "The Bishop of Man lies here at ease, and as merry as Pope Joan." His chief claim to remembrance is that he is supposed to have written the "Rhyming Chronicle," a history in verse of the house of Stanley. Anthony à Wood says he died in 1570, but this is clearly an error, and the appointments of his successors point to the conclusion that he deceased in February or March, 1568-9.

1569.—William Blackleach. On the death of Bishop Stanley William Blackleach was presented and instituted, and, as appears by the Composition Books, paid his firstfruits June 22, 11 Elizabeth (1569). Nothing certain is known respecting his early life, but it may be assumed that he was a member of the family of that name residing at Blackleach Hall, in Leyland parish. There are no records of his incumbency preserved beyond the fact that he granted a lease of the tithes of the rectory during his tenure of the office, from which it may be presumed that he also was non-resident. He resigned his benefice before the completion of his second year.

1571.—Edward Fleetwood, B.D. At the time of Blackleach's resignation, Thomas Langton, the true patron, was under age, and in consequence the queen (Elizabeth) exercised the right of patronage, and presented Edward Fleetwood, who was instituted on the 8th of February, 1571, and paid his firstfruits February 12, 13 Elizabeth (1571). He was a son of Thomas Fleetwood, of the Vache, county of Bucks, and Rossall, county of Lancaster, treasurer of the Mint, by his second wife, Bridget, daughter of Sir John Spring, of Lavenham, county of Suffolk, knight, and a nephew of John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, who had for his second wife Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Langton, a relationship that will account for the influence brought to bear to secure him the incumbency. Unlike the majority of his predecessors, Mr. Fleetwood was resident upon his benefice; he was young, earnest, and enthusiastic, an ardent reformer, inclining to Calvanism, with an avowed hatred of Popery and Papists. The prospect before him was not a pleasant one. During long years of pastoral neglect the parish had suffered, the temporalities of the church had been misappropriated, and the people, as might be supposed, had lapsed into spiritual indifference and immorality. A rigid Puritan, with little sympathy or consideration for the frailties of human nature, Fleetwood applied himself vigorously to the correction of abuses and the punishment of evildoers, and embarked in a kind of dual war—first, against those who applied to their own uses the emoluments of his benefice, and secondly, to regenerate his backsliding parish by prosecuting those who lived lives of licentiousness and sin, or, what in his opinion was even worse, adhered to the principles of the Roman church. Prejudice and zeal were linked in him. He was an active magistrate, an eloquent preacher, a favourite chaplain of the powerful Earl of Derby, who had placed him upon his council, and in every office he was unwearied in denouncing and punishing vice, and in hunting up and persecuting Papists. As a magistrate he signed the injunctions which were sent, without the authority of either queen or Parliament, to all churchwardens and constables, commanding them to see to a more rigid observance of the Lord's Day, and to suppress all "wakes, fairs, bull-baitings, pipings, and huntings," in time of Divine service. The year preceding his preferment to Wigan the Pope had issued his bull of excommunication against Elizabeth as a heretic, and deposing her from the crown. Fleetwood was a strong supporter

[1] Lancashire Funeral Certificates, Chetham Society, p. 9.—C.

of Church and Queen; and when the Roman priests, sent over from the college at Douay, landed in Ireland, and 2,000 Papal soldiers followed them to stir up rebellion in that country, Edward Fleetwood was one of the three Lancashire clergy who were called upon to provide each a light horseman for the queen's service against "certain foraine forces sent by the Pope and his confederates," a request with which he would doubtless eagerly comply. In Lancashire, at the time, the adherents of the older faith were very numerous, the county was overrun with seminary priests, and many of the gentry openly defied the Act of Uniformity, or complied with it only to such an extent as would save them from trouble. Men's minds were disturbed by the prospect of a Spanish invasion, and the ever-active Fleetwood, believing that measures more severe than those which had been adopted by the Earl of Derby and Bishop Chadderton were necessary, urged upon Lord Treasurer Burleigh the desirability of appointing additional commissioners for the purpose of securing a better supervision of offenders.[1] The procedure was, no doubt, disapproved by both the earl and bishop, as a reflection upon their action, but it resulted in the strengthening of the commission, and their being urged by the queen and her minister to make vigorous efforts in rooting out recusants and enforcing the laws against foreign emissaries. In 1586 Fleetwood's name occurs as one of those ordered to provide one horse with furniture, or to pay £25 for the purchase of such horse furnished for the expedition to assist the Hollanders in the Low Countries against the King of Spain. Mr, Fleetwood, who was undoubtedly a man of honest purpose, but mistaken zeal, held the rectory for well-nigh thirty years, and died in June, 1604, having had by his wife Christian, daughter of Paul Wentworth, of Lillington, county of Bucks, several children, three of whom, a son and two daughters, survived him.[2]

1604.—Gerard Massie, S.T.B. On the refusal of the bishop to institute Brian Vincent, the king (James I.) presented Gerard Massie, who was instituted October 12, 1604, and the Composition Books (Record Office) show that he paid his firstfruits on the 23rd February following. He was a younger son of William Massey, alderman of Chester, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bavand, of Chester, and inherited the Grafton estates in Cheshire on the death of his grandfather, Richard Massey, of Grafton. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., February 7, 1591-2; he was made proctor of the University of Oxford, April 22, 1601; he had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him in 1606; and was made D.D. March 11, 6 James I. (1608-9). In 1615, on the death of Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, he was nominated by the king to that see, but whilst in London preparing for his consecration was seized with an illness, and died there January 16, 1615-16, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary-le-Savoy. He married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Hardware, of Peel, but does not appear to have had surviving issue by her. In 44 Elizabeth (1601-2) he alienated the Grafton estate in Cheshire to Sir Peter Warburton, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. An inventory of his goods was filed at Chester, and administration granted to his representatives in 1616, from which it may be presumed that he died intestate.

1616.—John Bridgeman, D.D. The day following the death of Rector Massie, the king presented John Bridgeman, one of his chaplains, as his successor; and as the see of Chester was at the time vacant, he issued letters patent to Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York, by whom, four days after (January 21), Dr. Bridgeman was admitted at Cawood Castle, and his firstfruits were paid, as the Composition Books show, on the 10th of February following. He was the eldest son of Thomas (not Edward, as stated by some authorities) Bridgeman, of Greenway, county of Devon, and a grandson of Edward Bridgeman, who was sheriff of the city and county of Exeter in 1562-3. The future prelate was born at Exeter, and baptised at St. Petrock's, in that city, November 2, 1577. He received his education partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge, commencing at Oriel College, Oxon, whence he removed to St. Peter's, Cambridge. Anthony à Wood says[3] that on the 12th of July, 1597, John Bridgeman, B.A., was incorporated at Oxford. He was elected fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, October 31, 1599, commenced his M.A. in that university April 11, 1600, and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford, on the 4th of July in the same year. No mention, however, is made of him in Cooper's "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." He was ordained deacon, and admitted to priest's orders at Walden, April 29, 1601, by Dr. Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough. On the 2nd of August following he qualified as chaplain, and was made university preacher July, 1603. In the succeeding year he was preferred by his uncle, Jasper Bridgeman, to the prebend of Carswell, attached to St. Mary's, in the castle of Exeter, to which he was admitted February 20, 1603-4, and on the 4th October following he was instituted to the rectory

[1] Fleetwood's letter is given at length in Strype's "Annals," vol. v., p. 702.—C.

[2] In the Rev. Brooke Herford's addition to Mr. Baines's list of rectors he names Bryan Vincente as the successor of Mr. Fleetwood. This is incorrect. Sometime after the death of Fleetwood Mr. Vincent appeared before the Bishop of Chester, with letters of presentation to the rectory from John Sueting and William Hobbes, to whom the advowson of the rectory had been mortgaged by Sir Thomas Langton; but failing to establish a clear title, the bishop refused to institute him.—C.

[3] Fasti Oxonienses.—C.

of North Tawton, near Okehampton, in Devonshire. His promotion now became rapid. On the 13th October in the same year he was presented by King James to the rectory of Lezant, in Cornwall, and eight days after to the vicarage of Alvington, in Devonshire, to which last benefice he was admitted on the 3rd of December. On the 13th of April, 1605, he was collated to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, and in the same year was appointed chaplain to the king. Two years later he was presented to the vicarage of Heavitree, near Exeter. On the 28th October, 1609, he was chosen by the dean and chapter receiver and treasurer of the Cathedral of Peterborough, and in the following year he resigned his rectory of North Tawton and the vicarage of Heavitree for the vicarage of Bexhill, county of Sussex, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Chichester, June 9th, 1610. He had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him at Cambridge, July 6, 1612, and in the same month was presented by the king to the donative of Gedney, in Lincolnshire, but waived his title in favour of the queen's nominee. In July of the following year he was collated to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the inferior prebend of Carswell, to which he had been presented by his uncle shortly after his admission to orders. On the 6th May, 1615, on the death of Dr. Lawrence Bodley, he was elected canon residentiary of Exeter, and on the 17th January in the succeeding year, as we have seen, he was presented by the king to the rich rectory of Wigan. Four months after his institution to his Lancashire benefice he was collated by Bishop Overall to the prebend of Eccleshall, in Lichfield Cathedral, when he resigned his prebendal stall at Peterborough. In April, 1617, when James I. made his famous progress into Scotland, Dr. Bridgeman accompanied him as chaplain in attendance. He frequently "pretched" before the court, and in all likelihood was with the king when he returned through Lancashire, on his way south, and in the county, amid scenes of hilarity, sowed the seeds of discord, which yielded so plenteous a crop of trouble for his ill-starred son and successor, Charles. When the festivities at Hoghton and Lathom were ended, Bridgeman had leisure to look into the affairs of his parish, and set about the recovery of the tithes and rentals which had been withheld, and also the powers and prerogatives that belonged to him as lord of the manor, and which his parishioners were disposed to usurp. On this a dispute immediately arose between the rector and the corporation. In the centuries that had elapsed since the first charter was granted to John de Mansel, in 1246, Wigan had grown in importance. The townsmen were living in wealth, and by their industrial enterprise accumulating riches, but if their power had waxed, that of the parson had waned, and while they were bent upon the extension of their own privileges they were equally resolute upon the abridgment of his. They deemed it the duty of the corporation to throw off, as far as possible, all allegiance to him, and on the new rector asserting his prerogatives the two parties were soon in conflict. The corporation denied his right to the market tolls or fees, and affirmed that the Moot Hall—built in the time of Henry VII., and which stood at the junction of Wallgate with the Market Place—was the property of the town, and that the only court over which the rector had authority was that formerly held at his own hall, besides his own prison. In 1618 a suit was instituted against the municipal authorities, when the matter was referred to arbitration, the arbiters being Dr. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury; Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Ely; Sir Henry Montagu, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and Sir Henry Hobart, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who adjudged that "Wigan was a manor, of right belonging to the rector, and it was ordered that the Monday market and Holy Thursday fair with all profits, &c., should be the parson's in his own right, and that Friday market and St. Luke's fair should be the town's; that the Easter leet should belong to the parson, and Michaelmas leet to the burgesses; that the use of the Moot Hall should be common to both, and that the Prentice Plea and Court Pleas should be the corporation's."[1] In May, 1618, while the rector was in London—probably in connection with the suit then pending—the deanery of Windsor fell vacant, when the king offered it to him; but as it was discovered that this preferment had previously been promised to the Archbishop of Spalatro, Bridgeman, to relieve the king of a difficulty, relinquished his title—a concession that soon met with its reward. In the following year the see of Chichester fell vacant, when the king nominated his favourite chaplain, Bridgeman, for the bishopric. Before, however, he could be chosen, the see of Chester became void by the translation of Bishop Morton to Lichfield and Coventry, whereupon Dr. Bridgeman was nominated to that see, with a *commendam* to retain the rectory of Wigan. The *congé d'elire* was issued March, 1618-19. Three days after the election was made by the dean and chapter of Chester. On the 7th May following the newly-elected bishop was confirmed in St. Benet's, near Paul's Wharf, London; and on Sunday, the 9th of the same month, he was consecrated at Lambeth. As the income of the see of Chester was small, being only about £420 per annum, the bishop was permitted to hold, with the rectory of Wigan, his stalls in the Cathedral Churches of Exeter and

[1] "Notitia Cestriensis," Reg. B 2, p. 90, 203.—C.

Lichfield. Early in the succeeding year he seems to have set about the repair of the fabric of the church at Wigan, for, on the 9th March, 1619-20, he is found entering into an agreement with the masons—Edleston, Grimshaw, Hindley, and others—to build up the great east window and the rest of the wall, and "so much of the chancel as belonged to the parson." In October of the same year he was appointed one of the Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical in the province of York, and in June of the succeeding year he was presented to the rectory of Bangor-is-y-Coed, with Bangor Monachorum, in Flintshire, but as there appeared to have been some doubt at the time as in whom the patronage was vested—whether the advowson, which had formerly belonged to the princes of Lower Powys, had passed with the grant of lands or not—to get over the difficulty, the bishop was presented, on the 10th June, by Sir Richard Trevor, of Trevalin, and, four days later, he was presented by the king also, and on the following day (June 15) he was instituted by Dr. Matthew, Archbishop of York. He had, immediately before, resigned his canonry of Exeter, but had licence to hold the rectory of Bangor *in commendam* with his bishopric, his rectory of Wigan, and his prebendal stall at Lichfield, though this latter he resigned two years afterwards. Careful as Dr. Bridgeman was in safeguarding the rights and privileges of himself and his successors, he was by no means negligent of his duties, or unmindful of the spiritual and temporal interests of those committed to his care. In April, 1622, when the woollen-cloth trade of Wigan was languishing, and the inhabitants were suffering in consequence, the rector set about providing remedies for the decay of the local industry, so as to find employment for those dependent upon it; and in the summer of 1625, when the plague had broken out in London, and there was danger of it extending to the provinces, knowing how Wigan had suffered in former visitations, and fearing that the ravages of pestilence might be added to those arising from the dearth of food, he put himself in communication with the mayor, and with him concerted measures to prevent as far as possible the infection being brought into the borough. Two years after this he succeeded to the family property in Devonshire, by the death of his father (July, 1627), and two or three years later he disposed of this property, which included Greenway, the place of his birth, and certain tenements in the city of Exeter, and with the proceeds he purchased the manor and estate with the hall of Great Lever, in Middleton parish, from Sir Ralph Assheton. On the 23rd April, 1631, he obtained a dispensation from Charles I. to divide his residence between Lancashire and Cheshire, so that he might remain for one-half of the year in each county, "for the better discharge of his duty in the service both of Church and commonwealth," but so that he kept house and hospitality at his Episcopal seat at Chester during the Christmas season, and from this time he appears to have resided alternately at Chester, Wigan, and Great Lever.[1] Although himself a moderate High Churchman, as a prelate Bridgeman was tolerant and forbearing towards others, and in his dealings with Nonconforming ministers, who were then becoming aggressive, he was lenient and quiet. Dr. Halley remarks that "his leniency and quietness were so offensive to the ecclesiastical authorities that his metropolitan sent commissioners to inquire and report upon the state of his diocese," and adds that, "charged with negligence, he was compelled to become a persecutor, and persecutors from compulsion sometimes do their work more severely than persecutors from choice."[2] In May, 1631, while he was residing at Great Lever, Lancashire was again visited with the plague. The disease appeared at Preston, and fearing that the infection might spread to Wigan, he waived for that year his right of holding a fair, a proposal which was received with hearty concurrence by the municipal authority. Two years after this he was required by the king's council to investigate a case of alleged witchcraft, when seventeen persons from Pendle, who had been found guilty upon the charge, and sentenced to be executed, were respited by the judge, the inquiry resulting in their acquittal.[3] After the death of his wife, in May, 1636, he spent little time at Wigan, preferring to reside at Great Lever rather than at Chester, on account of the unhealthiness of the palace in that city; but if non-resident, he was by no means unmindful of the interests of both his diocese and parish. He largely helped to restore and beautify his cathedral church, and was the first prelate who adopted the practice of holding divine service in the nave. In 1636-7 he was able to report that he had carried out the work of repairing and "uniforming" the churches in his diocese, and had brought most of them to uniformity and decency, whereon the laity had cheerfully bestowed many thousands of pounds; and in the same year, when the writ for the levying of ship-money—that word of last memory in the annals of the nation—had been issued, he is found successfully labouring in the interests of his parishioners by obtaining a concession to omit the name of the town from the writ on account of the poverty of a large number of the inhabitants.[4] On the outbreak of hostilities between Charles I. and his Parliament, Bridgeman, being a staunch Loyalist, was speedily marked out for the vengeance of the

[1] An account of Bishop Bridgeman's connection with Great Lever Hall will be found in vol. ii., pp. 419-20.—C.

[2] "History of Lancashire Puritanism," p. 132, 2nd edition.—C.

[3] See vol. i., pp. 275-6.—C.

[4] State Papers, dom. Car. I., sub. an.—C.

Parliamentarian party. In 1643 he was numbered among the sequestered clergy, and deprived of his rectory. Like many of his ecclesiastical brethren he suffered great pecuniary loss. He was fined £3,000, and in 1650 his palace, with all the furniture, was sold by the dominant party for £1,059. When in January, 1645-6, the Parliamentary troops surrounded Chester, "the aged bishop, dreading the hardships of a siege, voided the place." When driven from his palace at Chester by the Cromwellians he retired to Morton Hall, near Oswestry, in Shropshire, the seat of his son, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who sat as member for Wigan from 1640 to 1642, when, on the 29th August, he was expelled the House, "for deserting the service of the House and assisting in the defence of Chester against the Parliament," and resided there in privacy, occupying himself in reading and devotion until his death, which occurred in November, 1652, at the age of 75. He was buried in the neighbouring church of Kinnerley, on the 11th[1] November, when a stone was placed over his grave bearing the simple inscription, "Hic jacet sepultus Johannes Bridgeman," but without any date. This was replaced in 1657 by a sepulchral brass, bearing the same simple legend, and in 1719 his great grandson, Sir John Bridgeman, Bart., erected a monument to his memory, on which is a lengthy Latin inscription. Dr. Bridgeman married, April 29, 1606, Elizabeth, daughter of William Helyar, archdeacon of Barnstaple, rector of Dunchideock, and canon of Exeter, and by her, who died May 28, 1636, he had a family of fifteen children—ten sons and five daughters—of whom five sons, Orlando, Dove, Henry, James, and Richard alone survived. Orlando, the second but eldest surviving son, born January 30, 1608-9, was elected member for Wigan in 1640; knighted at Oxford, November 17, 1643; appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, June 2, 1660; created a baronet by Charles II. five days later; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, October 22 in the same year; and made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, August 31, 1667. He died June 25, 1674, and from him descends the present (1890) Earl of Bradford, and also the present rector of Wigan. Dove Bridgeman, the second surviving son, took orders, was rector of Tattenhall, and became prebendary of Chester. Henry, the third surviving son, was also in orders, and was successively chaplain to James, Earl of Derby (the "martyr earl"), rector of Bangor-is-y-Coed, archdeacon of Richmond, dean of Chester, and Bishop of Sodor and Man. James, the fourth son, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Allen, rector of Prestwich, and had a knighthood conferred upon him; and Richard, the youngest son, diverged into trade, was for some time a merchant at Amsterdam, and afterwards settled at Combes Hall, in Suffolk.

1643.—James Bradshaw. After Dr. Bridgeman's forced vacation of his benefice at Wigan, Mr. James Bradshaw was put in by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, a man of very different type to his predecessor. He was a son of John Bradshaw, of Darcy Lever, whose name appears as a member of the Bolton Classis, by his first wife, Alice, daughter of Robert Lever. He was born at Darcy Lever in 1610, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. Of his earlier ministerial life little or nothing is known. Calamy describes him as "a man of incomparable abilities, ready elocution, solid learning, and a good preacher," while the author of the "Brief Journal" says he was "the dishonour of his college, and the disgrace of his pulpit." As a preacher he was noted for the violence of his language and the extravagance of his harangues, but that was a characteristic of the times. Nevertheless, as the author of "Nonconformity in Cheshire" admits, "he had not many supporters, for the people were generally prejudiced against him—on what account does not appear."[2] He appears to have been a fiery zealot, who, during the famous siege of Lathom House, gained the goodwill of the Republican party by proving to the satisfaction of the besiegers of the Earl of Derby's ancestral home that "the seven-towered Lathom" was the "seven-headed beast of prophecy," and the Countess of Derby, the courageous Charlotte Tremouille, "the scarlet-clad woman of the Apocalypse."[3] In 1648 he signed the "Harmonious Consent," with the rest of the Presbyterian ministers in Lancashire, styling himself "pastor of the church in Wigan," and he appended his signature to the "Agreement of the People" in the succeeding year. When the Cromwellian Commissioners visited Wigan in 1650, they presented "that vpon the Delinquency of Docto^r^ Bridgman, late Bushopp of Chester and Rector of Wigan, by Order from the Comittie of Plundred Minist^rs^, Mr. James Bradshaw, now p'sent Incumbent, came in and supplyed the Cure there, and is a painefull able preaching Minist^r^, and hath obserued the Cure vpon the Lordes dayes, and that hee having notice for observac̄on of the last fast day, being the 13^th^ day of this Instant June, did not obserue the same (contrary to the Act of this p'sent p'liam^t^)."[4] This act of contumacy led to his being ejected from Wigan by his quondam patrons. This was in 1653. In 1656 he was a candidate, along with the Rev. Henry Newcome and another, for the chaplaincy of the Collegiate Church at Manchester, then vacant by the death of

[1] Mr. Seddon's Letter, Walker Manuscripts, Bodleian Library.—C.
[2] "Nonconformity in Cheshire," p. 227.—C.
[3] Dr. Ormerod's Civil War Tracts.—C.
[4] Commonwealth Church Surveys, Record Society, vol. i., p. 59.—C.

Richard Hollinworth. He shortly afterwards received a call to Macclesfield, in Cheshire, where he had associated with him for a while, though in what capacity is not clear, Mr. Ralph Worsley, B.A., a younger son of Ralph Worsley, of Platt Hall, near Manchester, and the half-brother of Major-General Charles Worsley, Cromwell's trusted lieutenant, who took away the "bauble" (the mace) when the Lord General called in his company of musketeers and drove the members of the Long Parliament from the House of Commons. As Bradshaw was accounted "a burning and a shining light" among his co-religionists, and of a somewhat migratory disposition, it is possible that Worsley was a kind of *locum tenens*, taking spiritual charge of the parishioners while Bradshaw accompanied the Cromwellian troopers and encouraged them with his "fruitful" discourses. On the passing of the Act of Uniformity he was ejected from Macclesfield. He retired to his family property at Darcy Lever, which had descended to him by the death of his father in the same year, and leave was given him to preach at Houghton Chapel, in Dean parish, and afterwards at Bradshaw Chapel, by connivance of Mr. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Hall, where he used to read some of the prayers, though he never conformed. Dr. Halley, in his "Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity," confounds him with a preacher of the same name who was for a time minister at Hindley, but refusing to conform, was ejected in 1662, when he was permitted to occupy a small chapel at Rainford. The last-named Bradshaw was a native of Hacking, near Bolton, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, dying in 1703. James Bradshaw, the parson of Wigan, died in 1684, in which year his will, dated February 18, and wherein he styles himself "of Darcy Lever, clerk," was made. The will was proved at Chester in 1686. Notwithstanding his Puritanical principles he appears to have had some pride of descent, for he attended Sir. William Dugdale's Visitation at Manchester, in 1664, when he registered his armorial insignia with a pedigree of five descents. As therein stated, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Childe, of Cotesbache, county of Leicester, by whom he had a numerous family, several children being baptised and buried while he was resident at Wigan. John, the eldest, born in 1651, married Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Moxon, a trader of Manchester, and by her had, with other issue, two sons—James, the eldest, from whom descends the present representative of the family, Charles Bradshaw, of Darcy Lever and Fair Oak Park, county Hants, son of James Edward Bradshaw, who died, September 16, 1887. Jeremiah, the second son, married Mary, daughter of Lawrence Towneley, of Burnley, descended from the Towneleys of Dutton and of Towneley,[1] and by her was father of Captain James Bradshaw, of the Manchester Regiment, who was executed for his share in the rebellion of 1745. One of the daughters of James Bradshaw, the "pastor" of Wigan, Sarah, married at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, in 1673, Daniel Bayley, of Manchester, chapman, and from this marriage descended the Bayleys of Hope, in Eccles parish, represented by Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S., Secretary for the Home Department of the Indian Government, 1862, who died in 1884; and the Bayleys of Booth Hall, in Blackley, now represented by Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., M.P. for Rochdale.[2]

1653.—Charles Hotham. On the death of Dr. Bridgeman, in 1652, the rectory of Wigan begame legally void. In the following year, the Commonwealth party ejected Bradshaw for not observing the fast appointed by the Parliament, Charles Hotham, whose father, about the year 1641, had purchased the advowson of Wigan from the Fleetwoods, was appointed in his stead, and the Composition Books, in which his name is written Otham, show that he paid his firstfruits on the 9th May, 1653. He was a younger son of Sir John Hotham, of Scarborough, whom King James created a baronet in 1621—the same who, in 1642, being then governor of Hull, raised the drawbridges and closed the gates of that town against that sovereign's son, King Charles, a questionable distinction, which, however, he did not long live to enjoy, for he and his eldest son, Sir John Hotham, Knt., were both sent to the scaffold in January, 1644-5, by the party he had befriended. Mr. Hotham received his education at Cambridge, was elected fellow of Peterhouse, and in 1646 appointed proctor of the University. Calamy describes him as a great scholar and "searcher into the secrets of nature." Astrology seems to have been his favourite study, his aim apparently being to interpret the prophesies of Scripture by the teaching of the stars, a study that seems to have led him into trouble, for at the time of the Restoration he had been pronounced unorthodox on account of a book he had written, and a warrant was obtained from the crown for the presentation of John Barton to the living, but through the influence of his friends the warrant was revoked, and on the 29th September another warrant was issued from Whitehall, presenting Hotham, who had not up to that time been legally instituted, to the rectory; and on the 3rd August following, as the Institution Books show, he was instituted on the presentation of Sir Thomas Remington, of Lund, Knt. (whose sister was at the time wife of his brother Durand

[1] See pedigree of Townley of Dutton, pp. 108-9 *supra*.—C.

[2] See pedigree of Bayley of Hope, vol. iii., pp. 278-9.—C.

Hotham) and John Anlaby, another family connection. Mr. Hotham did not, however, long enjoy legal possession, for on the passing of the Uniformity Act, in 1662, he refused to submit, and was in consequence deprived. After his ejectment he does not appear to have prosecuted his ministry, nor to have associated with his Nonconforming brethren. Dr. Halley says: "As the shadow was falling upon him, he seemed to become dissatisfied with his favourite studies, for he expressly required in his will that all his astrological books and papers should be burnt."[1] While in possession of the living of Wigan, Mr. Hotham married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Stephen Thompson, of Humbleton in Holderness, county York, and by her had, in addition to two daughters, Carlotta and Mary, a son, Charles Hotham, a colonel of dragoons and M.P. for Beverley, who succeeded his cousin as third baronet, and from him descends the present Right Hon. John Hotham, fifth baron Hotham, and fifteenth baronet of Dalton Hall, Hull. Mr. Hotham's marriage took place after the passing of the Commonwealth Act of 1653, which forbade all marriages in churches, and reduced the ceremony to a purely civil contract, to be performed before a magistrate, and is thus recorded in the Wigan register:—

Charles Hotham, rector of this parish church of Wigan, in Lancashire, & Elizabeth Thompson, spinster, daughter of Stephen Thompson, of humbleton in holdernesse, in the county of Yorke, Esquire, were published in the parish church of Wigan three severall Lords dayes, towitt, upon the 24th of August, and upon the 31th of August, and allso upon the 7th of September, 1656, according to the act of Parlmt (and) were married before Duran (Durand, brother of the bridegroom) Hotham, Justice of the Peace, the 15th day of September, 1656.

1662.—George Hall, D.D. On the ejection of Mr. Hotham, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who, about the year 1660, had purchased the advowson from the Hotham family, presented to the vacant rectory Dr. George Hall, who, on the 11th May of the same year, had been consecrated Bishop of Chester. This rector was a son of the pious and venerable George Hall, successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, and was born at Waltham, in Essex, of which parish his father was at the time rector. In 1612, at the age of 16, he was admitted a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford; proceeded B.A. April 30, 1631; was elected fellow of his college in the succeeding year; and on the 17th December, 1634, took his degree of M.A., after which he was admitted to holy orders. On December 23, 1639, he was collated to a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral; and on October 8, 1641, on the resignation of his brother Robert, was installed archdeacon of Cornwall, holding at the same time the vicarage of Menheniot, in that county. In 1650 he shared the fate of many of his clerical brethren in having his benefice sequestered, when everything he possessed, even to the clothes of his children, was seized by the Parliamentarians. He was then anxious to earn a scanty pittance by carrying on a small school, but this the authorities forbade, though, towards the end of the Usurpation, he was permitted to preach, first, at St. Bartholomew's, and afterwards at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, London.[2] At the Restoration, Charles II. appointed him his chaplain; on the 28th July, in the same year, he was installed canon of Windsor; on the 2nd August following he was created D.D.; and on the 14th of the same month was collated by Dr. William Juxon, the archbishop, to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, an appointment he afterwards held *in commendam* with his bishopric of Chester, and retained during the remainder of his life. On succeeding to the rectory of Wigan, some old claims concerning the possession of certain manorial rights were revived by the mayor and corporation, which, in February, 1662-3, were mutually agreed to be left to the decision of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, then Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who made his award in 1664, when he granted some new privileges to the corporation in addition to those obtained during Dr. Bridgeman's incumbency, under the award of King James's referees, in 1618, of which mention has already been made. Dr. Hall was a frequent preacher at Wigan, during which time he waged war against the atheistical doctrines that were being promulgated in his parish and diocese. In 1666, while residing at his rectory, he had a narrow escape from being burnt to death. On the night of Saturday, the 1st September, his groom, after lighting a candle, carelessly placed it so near the bed that it took fire, and the bishop awaking in the middle of the night found the place enveloped in flames. Dr. Hall lacked much of his father's contemplative calmness and forbearing disposition—both had had to indure many hardships and privations at the hands of the Presbyterians and Independents—and it need therefore hardly excite surprise that when a turn of the wheel of fortune had placed him in authority he did not show undue lenity in the exercise of discipline where Nonconformists were concerned. Adam Martindale speaks of him in terms unusually bitter for having removed him from his living; but this ardent Puritan, who had refused compliance with the Act, forgot alike the scant consideration that had been shown by his own party and the fact that the bishop was only doing what the law required of him. After holding the living of Wigan for six years, Dr. Hall's life was cut short by an apparently simple accident. While walking in the garden attached to his rectory at Wigan he

[1] "Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity," p. 376, 2nd ed.—C. [2] Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy."—C.

accidentally stabbed himself with a knife he had in his pocket, from the effects of which he died on the 23rd August, 1668, and on the following day was buried in the chancel, within the altar rails, in Wigan church. His remains were covered by a black marble stone, whereon is an inscription in Latin, a copy of which was also placed in his cathedral church at Chester. He married Gertrude, only daughter of Edward Merydeth, of Marston, in Devonshire, and sister of Sir Amos Merydeth, of Balanchill, in Ireland, and Ashley, in Cheshire, who survived her husband, but died in March of the following year, without having borne him any children. Dr. Hall was the author of several publications, his chief work being "The Triumphs of Rome over Despised Protestancy, 1665." He and his wife bequeathed £20 each to the poor of Wigan.

1668.—JOHN WILKINS, D.D., was presented to the rectory in succession to Dr. Hall by the trustees of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, and on the 15th November in the same year he was consecrated Bishop of Chester. He was a son of Walter Wilkins, goldsmith and citizen of Oxford, his mother being a daughter of John Dod, the "Decalogist," and was born at Fawsley, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, in 1614. He entered as a student at New Inn Hall, in 1627, but shortly after removed to Magdalen Hall, from which college he proceeded B.A. October 20, 1631, and M.A. June 11, 1643. His first incumbency was that of Fawsley, the place of his birth, to which he was instituted June 2, 1637; but he held the living for a short time only, being succeeded by his maternal grandfather, the learned "Decalogist." He then accepted the office of chaplain to William, Lord Say and Sele, and was subsequently appointed chaplain to Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Prince Elector of the Empire, with whom he remained some years. Wilkins was a man of very different temperament to his predecessor. He lived in an age of ecclesiastical change and disorder, and he seems to have had a happy faculty for adapting his spiritual convictions to the changing circumstances of the times. On the outbreak of the Civil War he avowed himself a Presbyterian and espoused the cause of the Parliamentarians; he took the Covenant in 1643, afterwards subscribed to the Engagement, and complied with all the various changes of the times. On the 12th April, 1648, he was appointed by the Commissioners for Reforming the Universities warden of Wadham College, and was created D.D. on the 18th December in the following year. It is to his credit that he took great pains, as Evelyn in his "Diary" affirms, "to preserve the Universities from the ignorant sacrilegious Commanders and Souldiers, who would faine have demolish'd all places and persons that pretended to learning." Evelyn was a warm admirer of Wilkins, makes frequent mention of him in his "Diary," and on one occasion, as a token of his friendship, presented him with "my rare burning glasse." In 1656 Dr. Wilkins married Robina, the youngest sister of Oliver Cromwell, and widow of Dr. French, a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, who had then lately deceased, leaving her with an only child, who afterwards became the wife of John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1658-9, during the brief rule of Richard Cromwell, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and on the 18th March following was admitted D.D. in that University, when he resigned the wardenship of Wadham College. But his reign at Trinity was brief, for at the Restoration, having no other claim to the wardenship than the appointment by Richard Cromwell, he was ejected. When the sceptre had fallen from the feeble grasp of the younger Cromwell, Wilkins declared himself a Royalist and Episcopalian, took the oaths required of him at the Restoration, and soon found favour in the sight of Charles II. His first appointment was a chaplaincy in London, where his stepson Tillotson was at the time reader. Promotion came rapidly. On the 11th August, 1660, he was admitted to the prebendal stall of South Newbold, in York Cathedral; on the 31st of the same month was installed dean of Ripon; and on the 10th December in the same year he was instituted to the rectory of Cranford, in Middlesex, which he held until 1665. In the following year he was appointed preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. Accepting without scruple the Act of Uniformity, he was, in 1665, presented by the king to the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. It was the year of the Great Plague; and in the great fire which occurred in the succeeding year he had the misfortune to lose all his books, as well as the whole of his household goods. In the same year he was preferred to the rectory of Polebrook, in Northamptonshire. On the 26th March in the succeeding year he was admitted to the prebendal stall of Chamberlainwood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London; and on the 1st July following to a stall in Exeter Cathedral, as also to a precentorship in the same church, to which he was instituted July 11, 1667. On the see of Chester becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Hall he was, through the influence of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, presented for election, and was consecrated bishop at Ely House on the 14th November, 1668. Evelyn thus describes the event—

Nov. 14. To London, invited to the consecration of that excellent person the Deane of Ripon, Dr. Wilkins, now made Bishop of Chester; it was at Ely House, the Archbp. of Canterbury, Dr. Cosin, Bishop of Durham, the Bishops of Ely, Salisbury, Rochester, and others officiating. Dr. Tillotson preach'd. Then we went to a sumptuous dinner in the Hall, where were the Duke of Buckingham, Judges, Secretaries of State, Lord Keeper, Council, Noblemen, and innumerable other company, who were honourers of this incomparable man, universally belov'd of all who knew him.

As a bishop, Wilkins was kind and tolerant, pliant in regard to the requirements of the Act of Uniformity, and exerted his influence to induce the ejected ministers to comply with the Act. Calamy says that "many ministers were brought in by B. Wilkins's soft interpretation of the terms of conformity." The Rev. W. Turner tells of his tutor, Philip Henry, that "Bishop Wilkins sent twice for him, with a design to draw him over to conformity, as he had done many of his brethren before in his own diocese."[1] Adam Martindale, in his "Autobiography," thus writes:—

About this very time Bishop Wilkins, observing what a great company of drunken ministers there was in his diocese, and especially near Wigan—his then residence—was resolved to turn such out, or at the least suspend them *ab officio*, and to fill the places with better men; and having a good opinion of some of us that he took to be moderate Nonconformists, he proposed terms to us, to which we returned a thankful answer, showing our willingness to comply in anything that would not cross our principles, and instancing in particulars what we could do. But the Archbishop of York by his visitation took all power out of his hands for a year, soon after which the honest Bishop Wilkins died.[2]

He died of a painful disease, at the house of his stepson, Dr. Tillotson, in Chancery Lane, London, November 19, 1672, and was buried in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jewry on the 12th December following. Henry Newcome wrote in his diary:—

I received the sad news of the death of the learned, worthy, pious, and peaceable Bishop of Chester, Dr. John Wilkins. He was my worthy friend.[3]

John Angier wrote:—

November 19, 1672. Died, good Bishop Wilkins, a great loss. He died comfortably, and rejoiced in his moderation while he was bishop. His death was much lamented in the city of Chester.[4]

1673.—JOHN PEARSON, D.D. On the death of Dr. Wilkins a successor in the rectory of Wigan and in the see of Chester was found in the person of the learned and pious author of the well-known "Exposition of the Creed," who was instituted to the rectory by the Archbishop of Canterbury, January 11, 1672-3, on the presentation of the trustees of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, and consecrated at Lambeth, on the 9th February following, Bishop of Chester, the king's letter, sanctioning his holding the rectory of Wigan with his bishopric of Chester, bearing date Whitehall, January 15, 24 Charles II. (1672-3).[5] He was the eldest son of Robert Pearson, rector of Great Snoring and North Creake, in Norfolk, and afterwards archdeacon of Suffolk, and grandson, on the mother's side, of Dr. Richard Vaughan, successively Bishop of Bangor, Chester, and London. He was born at Great Snoring, and baptised there, February 28, 1612-13, entered at Eton in 1623, remaining there until 1631, when he proceeded (June 10) to Jesus College, Cambridge, and in April of the succeeding year was elected scholar of King's College, of the same university, and of which he was made fellow in 1634. He proceeded B.A. in 1635 and M.A. in 1639, and in the last-named year was admitted to holy orders, shortly after which he was collated to the prebendal stall of Netherham, in Salisbury Cathedral, and made chaplain to Sir John Finch, afterwards Lord Finch, of Fordwich, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1640 he was presented to the rectory of Thorington, in Suffolk, shortly after which he resigned the fellowship of his college. The time was one of unrest. There was a rift in the nation that was eventually to widen into the great breach of the Civil War, and all over England men were recruiting and drilling for the coming struggle, and attacks were being made by the Puritan party upon the form of ecclesiastical government and upon the liturgy and clergy of the Church. In 1643, when preaching before the University of Cambridge, he boldly proclaimed his loyalty to Church and King, and, referring to those who were then condemning the Common Prayer as a "penned liturgy," insisted upon the excellency of forms of prayer, and denounced the policy of the Puritans in forbidding the use of the Book of Common Prayer. For his loyalty Pearson had to endure persecution and even penury. He was ejected from his benefice at Thorington, and, like some others of the impoverished clergy, became a chaplain in the Royalist army, in which capacity he accompanied Lord Goring, with whom he shared many of the hardships inseparable from the civic strife. In 1659 he published the first edition of his "Exposition of the Creed," a production remarkable alike for argument, methodical arrangement, and clearness and beauty of style, and which will ever be accounted a standard work in English divinity. The following year witnessed the restoration of the monarchy. To Pearson it was the dawn of a new day after a long night of care and sorrow. In July, 1660, he was admitted D.D. of Cambridge,

[1] "History of Remarkable Providences," c. 65.—C.
[2] Autobiography, p. 196.—C.
[3] Newcome's "Diary," November 22, 1672.—C.
[4] Oliver Heywood's "Life of John Angier," p 86.—C.
[5] The following is a copy of the king's letter, which is preserved among the Tanner Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library:—
"CHARLES R.
"Our Will and Pleasure is, That you forthwith grant your Lycense and Dispensacon to the Right Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Chester, to hold the Rectory of Wiggin, in the County of Lancaster and Diocesse of Chester, and the Arch Deaconry of Surry, with the said Bishopprick of Chester. For which this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 15th day of January, in the 24th yeare of Our Reigne, 1672-3. "By his Masts. command,
"To the Right Reverend Father in God, "ARLINGTON.
"Gilbert, Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury."—C.

and at the same time appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to the king. Promotion quickly followed. In August he was presented by Juxon, Bishop of London, to the rectory of St. Christopher's; in the same month he was appointed fifth prebend in Ely Cathedral, afterwards exchanging his stall for the first; in September he had the archdeaconry of Surrey conferred upon him; and on November 30 he was preferred to the mastership of St. John's College. In June, 1661, he succeeded Dr. Love in the Margaret professorship at Cambridge, when he resigned his prebendal stall at Salisbury. He was nominated a commissioner for the review of the liturgy in the conference at the Savoy, when he was acknowledged to be the ablest and most candid opponent of the Nonconformists. In April, 1662, through the influence of Clarendon, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, a position he held for eleven years. In 1667 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and six years later, as we have seen, he was preferred to the rectory of Wigan and the bishopric of Chester. Dr. Pearson was an honour and an ornament to Wigan—he was eminent as a scholar and a theologian, and faithful as a servant of the Church. While rector of Wigan he employed three curates, and resided himself a considerable portion of each year in his parish. It was during his incumbency that the Legh Chapel was handed over to him and the churchwardens, because, as the deed of transfer says, "the Parish Church of Wigan is destitute and in want of a vestry." This deed is preserved in the church chest, but unfortunately some vandalistic collector of autographs has cut away the good bishop's signature. Dr. Pearson died at Chester, of paralysis, July 16, 1686, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the north transept of the cathedral church, where for two hundred years his bones lay without the smallest memorial to mark his last resting-place. The neglect has now been repaired, a sumptuous monument, designed by Blomfield, having in recent years been erected on the spot where he lies, Churchmen in America and other parts of the world having vied with their brethren in England to do honour to his memory. His will, which bears date January 2, 1677, with a codicil added in June, 1685, was proved September 25, 1686.

1686.—Thomas Cartwright, D.D., who succeeded Bishop Pearson in the rectory of Wigan, as well as in the see of Chester, was a man of very different type to his predecessor. He was a son of Thomas Cartwright, a Presbyterian schoolmaster at Brentwood, in Essex, and a grandson of Thomas Cartwright, an eminent Puritan divine and prolific writer of the reigns of Elizabeth and James, who was at one time professor of divinity at Cambridge, but expelled on account of his opinions, when he retired to Geneva. He was born at Northampton, September 1, 1634, and admitted at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from which he was, in 1649, removed to Queen's College by the Parliamentary visitors. He proceeded B.A. February, 1652-3, and M.A. June 21, 1655. He was admitted to holy orders by Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, became chaplain of his college, vicar of Walthamstow, in Essex, and in 1659 was appointed preacher at St. Mary Magdalen's, in Fish Street, London. Cartwright was an ardent Presbyterian all through the Commonwealth period, but he turned round at the Restoration, and distinguished himself by his extravagant zeal for the Royal cause. So powerfully did he recommend himself by his professions of loyalty that he was made domestic chaplain to Henry, Duke of Gloucester; prebendary of Twyford in the cathedral church of St. Paul; of Chalford, in the cathedral of Wells; chaplain-in-ordinary to the king; and rector of St. Thomas Apostle, London. He had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him September 12, 1661, though not standing for it. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Durham; five years later he was preferred to the deanery of Ripon; and on October 17, 1686, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester, at Lambeth, having at the same time a dispensation to hold, with it, the vicarage of Barking, in Essex, and the rectory of Wigan, to which he had been presented by the trustees of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, *in commendam*, and instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under authority of a warrant issued by the Duke of Sunderland, in the king's name, dated at Windsor, September 29, 1686. Before his elevation to the see of Chester he had boldly asserted that the king's promises to Parliament were not binding. In such a sycophantic time-server James II. found a ready and expert agent, and appointed him one of the three commissioners to compel the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to accept a Roman Catholic chief. So ardent a supporter was he of the king's measures that on the landing of William of Orange he was obliged to fly to France to escape the insults of an enraged population. He subsequently accompanied the king to Ireland, and while there was nominated to the see of Salisbury, but did not live to enter upon possession, being attacked with dysentery, of which he died, April 15, 1689. He was buried with great pomp at Christ Church, Dublin. Being visited on his deathbed by the titular Bishop of Clogher and the new dean of Christ Church, he expressed his faith in such equivocal terms as to leave it uncertain whether he died in the communion of the Church of England or had embraced the tenets of that of Rome. Wigan saw little of this rector, and the chief service he appears to have rendered to his parish was the giving of licences

to a number of persons to approach the monarch, while at Chester, to be touched for the cure of the king's evil. His diary during his residence as Bishop of Chester (1686-7) has been printed by the Camden Society.

1689.—Nicholas Stratford, D.D. On the death of Bishop Cartwright, Dr. Nicholas Stratford—a High Churchman, but one averse to persecution, and tolerant and forbearing towards conscientious Nonconformists, who had been warden of Manchester from 1667 to 1684—was presented to the rectory of Wigan by the trustees of Sir Orlando Bridgeman; and on the 15th of December, in the same year, was consecrated Bishop of Chester, on the nomination of the newly-constituted Government. He was born at Hampstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1633. In June, 1650, he was admitted a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; proceeded B.A. January 25, 1653, M.A. 1656, and was elected fellow of his college in the same year. He became B.D. November 29, 1664; and on the 9th July, 1673, had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him, being a compounder. According to Anthony à Wood, he became "a noted preacher;" and having married a kinswoman of Dr. Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, he was, through the influence of that prelate, preferred to the wardenship of Manchester, to which he was instituted August 29, 1667; but he resigned his charge in 1684, on the occasion of his being appointed preacher at Aldermanbury, London. Though a High Churchman, he was strongly opposed to the encroachments of the papacy, and his objection to the general proceedings of James II. led him to advocate the revolution principles of 1688, and to confirm the accession of William and Mary. As rector of Wigan he proved himself a faithful Churchman, was beloved of the people, and honoured and esteemed by all. He died, much regretted by his diocese, on the 12th February, 1706-7, at the age of 74, and was buried in his cathedral church at Chester, where there is a monument, with a long Latin inscription written by his only surviving son, Dr. William Stratford. In a paper contributed to the "Transactions of the Rosicrucian Society," in May, 1854, he is described as a "learned and good man, a frequent preacher, zealous in the pulpit, exemplary out of it, and a workman that need not be ashamed."

1707.—Edward Finch, M.A. On the voidance of the living, Sir John Bridgeman, Bart., Henry, Bishop of London, William, Lord Digby, John Bridgeman, and Orlando Bridgeman, Esqs., the trustees of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, presented the Hon. Edward Finch, prebendary of York, a younger son of Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, created Baron Finch of Daventry, and afterwards advanced to the earldom of Nottingham. There is, however, no record at Chester of his institution, which may be explained by the fact that the see being then vacant, the new rector would be instituted by the Archbishop of York, and probably at the end of February or early in March, 1706-7. Mr. Finch was advanced in years on his preferment to Wigan. He had been educated at Cambridge, proceeding M.A. 1679. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and on the 20th of February. 1689-90, was returned M.P. for that university. He was subsequently admitted to orders, being ordained deacon at York in 1700, four years after which he was elected to a prebendal stall in that cathedral, and on February 8, 1709-10, he was installed prebendary of Canterbury. His name first appears in the Wigan church books in April, 1708, and in the following year he unfortunately became involved in a dispute with the corporation. It appears that, some twenty years or so previously, a gallery had been erected in the church for the use of the mayor and other members of the corporation, and this gallery Rector Finch, without consultation with the civic dignitaries of the town, had caused to be removed to make room for an organ which had been built for the church. The corporation was aggrieved by this arbitrary act on the part of the parson, and commenced a suit at law to compel the restoration of their gallery. Anxious for peace, Mr. Finch offered to erect a new gallery at his own expense, but an affront had been put upon the town, and its offended dignity was not to be so easily conciliated. An action at law was commenced by the corporation, which was prosecuted with much bitterness; but eventually, after successive appeals, a final decision was given on the 10th June, 1712, in favour of the rector, the town being ordered to pay the costs of the suit and "to keep perpetual silence." There is some reason to believe that, apart from the grounds of the action taken by the local authorities, the introduction of an organ was looked upon with disfavour by the Puritan section of the community. There had been no such instrument in the church since the time of the Reformation, and the rector's act was held to be a dangerous innovation on Protestant sentiment. There is little doubt that the feeling of hostility engendered, and the persistency with which the suit was prosecuted, led to Mr. Finch resigning the living in 1713-14, and retiring to his canonry in York Minster, which he held, along with that of Canterbury, until his death in February, 1737-8. To this rector the gratitude of the antiquary is due for the care and accuracy with which he transcribed Bishop Bridgeman's Leger, while residing at Wigan. He married before his institution to the living, but does not appear to have had any surviving issue. He is buried at York Minster.

1714.—Samuel Aldersey, M.A. On the resignation of Mr. Finch, Sir John Bridgeman and his co-trustees presented the Rev. Samuel Aldersey, and he was instituted April 30, 1714. Mr. Aldersey, who belonged to an old Cheshire stock, was the second son, but eventually heir, of Thomas Aldersey, of Aldersey and Spurstow, in the county of Chester, and barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn—who had filled the office of escheator of the county in the time of Charles I.—by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Rowbotham, of Newland, county of Herts. He was born at Chester, December 4, 1673, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, from which he graduated B.A. October 16, 1694, and M.A. June 7, 1700. He was subsequently admitted, and in October, 1702, was appointed to the curacy of Hargrave, county of Chester. Shortly after his institution to Wigan he found himself, like so many of his predecessors, at issue with the corporation on the vexed question of manorial rights. The year following his admission to Wigan was that in which the insurgent army, headed by the Earl of Derwentwater, with a number of other peers and Scotch lairds, crossed the Border, and penetrated as far south as Preston, where they were encountered by General Wills, and compelled to surrender (November 14, 1715), when no fewer than seven lords and fifteen hundred men, including officers, fell into the hands of the king's forces. The gaols of Lancaster, Preston, Manchester, and Liverpool were crowded with State prisoners, and a portion of those taken captive had to be lodged in the church at Wigan; and the church accounts contain entries of payments made at the time for the removal of goods from the church, and for the cleansing of it after the prisoners had been disposed of. Of those condemned, five were executed in the Market Place at Wigan, the town to which they belonged, namely, James Blindell, James Burn, James Finch, John Macillwray, and William Wheatley. During Mr. Aldersey's incumbency the church bells—six in number—were recast, and increased to eight, the bellfounder being Mr. Rudhall, of Gloucester. Though Mr. Aldersey had succeeded to the estates in Cheshire held by his progenitors for many generations, he continued to reside upon his benefice until his death, which occurred at Wigan on the 16th of April, 1741, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and on the 20th of the same month he was buried in the church. He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Bridgeman, D.D., Dean of Chester and Bishop of Sodor and Man—third son of Bishop Bridgeman, a former rector of Wigan—and by her had a numerous family, the present representative being Mr. Thomas Aldersey, of Aldersey and Spurstow.

1741.—Roger Bridgeman, D.D. On the death of Mr. Aldersey, the patrons—Sir John Bridgeman and William, Lord Digby—presented Dr. Bridgeman, and he was admitted on the 12th of May. He was the second surviving son of Sir John Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, the third baronet, by his wife Ursula, daughter and sole heir of Roger Matthews, of Blodwell Hall, in the county of Salop, and was born at Blodwell, October 20, 1700. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was entered July 4, 1718, and proceeded B.A. April 23, 1722, M.A. March 20, 1724, and B.D. and D.D. July 10, 1736; and was also made a fellow of his college On the 30th of May, 1725, he was ordained deacon by Dr. Potter, Bishop of Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Lichfield, and shortly after was presented by his father to the perpetual curacy of Plemstall, in Cheshire; and on the 18th of December, 1727, he was presented to the incumbency of Castle Bromwich, also in his father's patronage. In 1737, on the death of Thomas Morrell, vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, he was presented by his father to the vacant vicarage; but the right of nomination was disputed by Dr. Peploe, Bishop of Chester, who claimed that the appointment was in himself, with the result that Bridgeman remained unlicensed, and the bishop's nominee, Whitehead, was instituted November 23, 1737. Dr. Bridgeman, however, retained the tithes and profits of the rectory during his life, they having been leased to his father. He does not appear to have spent much time upon his Lancashire benefice, preferring to reside at Castle Bromwich. In 1745, while residing at the last-named place, the Highlanders, headed by Charles Edward Stuart, passed through Wigan on their retreat northward from Derby; and there is a tradition that, on this occasion, the prince slept at the hall, in the rector's absence (December 11). Dr. Bridgeman held the living for a period of nine years. He died, unmarried, at Talk-o'th'-Hill, county of Stafford, in June, 1750, and was buried at Wigan on the 20th of the same month.

1750.—Shirley Cotes, M.A., was presented by William, Lord Digby, the only surviving trustee of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, July 5, and instituted by the Bishop of Chester, July 9, 1750. He was a younger son, but eventually the heir, of John Cotes, of Woodcote, county of Stafford, by his wife, Dorothy Shirley, daughter of Robert, Earl Ferrers. He was born in 1740, and received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he was entered October 23, 1730, proceeding B.A. June 14, 1734, and M.A. June 10, 1737. Mr. Cotes married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Chambre, of Petton, county of Salop, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, John, who succeeded to the Woodcote estates, and sat in Parliament as member for the borough of Wigan

from 1782 to 1802, and for Shropshire from 1806 to his death, August 24, 1821. He married Lucy, second daughter of William, first Viscount Courtenay; and their grandson, Charles Cecil Cotes, of Woodcote, M.P. for Shrewsbury 1874-85, is the present head of the family. Mr. Cotes held the rectory of Wigan for a period extending over a quarter of a century, and died at his seat at Woodcote, December 11, 1775.

1776.—Guy Fairfax, M.A. On the death of Mr. Cotes, Sir Henry Bridgeman presented the Rev. Guy Fairfax, who was instituted by Bishop Markham, January 30, 1775-6, and inducted on the 27th February following. Mr. Fairfax belonged to a family of ancient lineage, descended from Sir Guy Fairfax, lord of Steeton, younger son of Richard Fairfax, of Walton, county of York, Chief Justice of England in the time of Henry VI. He was the fourth son of Thomas Fairfax, of Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Simpson, of Babworth Hall, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Newton Kyme, July 29, 1735. He was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, under the name of Guido Fairfax, April 3, 1753, proceeded B.A. July 16, 1757, and M.A. June 30, 1759. On his admission to orders he was appointed to the curacy of Bilbrough, near York, and, as already stated, he was, in 1776, preferred to the rectory of Wigan. During his incumbency St. George's Episcopal Chapel (now a parish church)—the oldest chapel-of-ease in the parish, after the ancient parochial chapels of Upholland, Billinge, and Hindley—was built, and consecrated in 1781. Mr. Fairfax remained at Wigan until 1790, when he resigned, having some time previously been presented to the family living of Newton Kyme, to which he removed, dying there, suddenly, while performing service in the church, September 7, 1794. He married Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. John Kearney, D.D., by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Brydges, brother of James, Duke of Chandos, and by her had, with other issue, a daughter, Henrietta Catherina, who, in 1824, married Joseph Chamberlayne-Chamberlayne, of Maugersbury Manor, Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester, now represented by Henry Inglis Chamberlayne, sheriff of Gloucester 1884.

1790.—George Bridgeman, M.A. On the voidance of the living by the resignation of Mr. Fairfax, the patron, Sir Henry Bridgeman, afterwards created Baron Bradford, of Bradford, county Salop, presented his fourth son, George Bridgeman, who was instituted July 30, 1790, and entered upon possession two days later. He was born in St. James's Square, London, August 11, 1765, and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1787 and M.A. 1790. Having been admitted to holy orders he was, in the last-named year, presented to the vacant rectory of Wigan; on the 1st March, 1801, admitted to the family living of Weston-under-Lizard, near Shifnal, in Staffordshire; and subsequently to the perpetual curacy of Plemstall, in Cheshire, also in the patronage of his father. Mr. Bridgeman held the living of Wigan for the long period of forty-two years. He died October 27, 1832, at the age of 67, and was buried at Weston-under-Lizard. Mr. Bridgeman married (1), in 1792, Lady Lucy Boyle, daughter of Edmund, seventh Earl of Cork, and by her, who died in 1801, he had a son, Edmund Henry, who married, but died without issue in 1841, and two daughters; and (2) Charlotte Louisa, daughter of William Poyntz, of Midgham House, Berkshire, who died in 1840, having borne him two daughters.

1833.—Henry John Gunning, M.A., was presented in succession to Mr. Bridgeman by his cousin, Sir George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, second Earl of Bradford, December 17, 1832, and instituted by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, on the 4th January following. He was the third but second surviving son of Sir George William Gunning, of Eltham, Kent, M.P. for the borough of Wigan, 1800 to 1802, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Bridgeman, first Earl of Bradford, and was born December 17, 1797. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, May 8, 1816; proceeded B.A. May 20, 1820, and M.A. June 6, 1822. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough, December 23, 1821, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Lincoln, January 13, 1822. His first appointment was to the curacy of Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, which he relinquished on his institution to the rectory of Knockin, in Shropshire, April 18, 1822; this he held until 1825, when he resigned on his preferment to the family living of Horton with Piddington, in Northamptonshire, where he remained until 1833, when he was presented to Wigan. The period during which he held the rectory was one of considerable progress in Wigan, and one that witnessed the erection of no less than five churches within the limits of the parish, viz., St. David's, Haigh-cum-Aspull, consecrated November 28, 1833; St. John's, Abram, June 9, 1838; St. Catherine's, Wigan, June 6, 1841; St. Thomas's, Wigan, October 1, 1851; and Christ Church, Ince-in-Makerfield, November 4, 1863. On the death of his elder brother, Sir Robert Henry Gunning, without issue, September 22, 1862, he succeeded to the baronetcy and estates, and on 16th February, 1864, resigned his rectory of Wigan. Mr. Gunning married, February 27, 1827, Mary Catherine, second daughter of William Ralph Cartwright, of Aynho, M.P. for Northampton, by whom he had one son, George William Gunning, the present baronet. The Rev. Sir Henry George Gunning died at Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, June 30, 1885, and was buried at Horton on the 5th July following.

1864.—The Rev. the Hon. GEORGE THOMAS ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, M.A., the present (1891) rector of Wigan, second son of the late Sir George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, second Earl of Bradford, and brother of the present holder of that title, was presented by his father on the resignation of Sir Henry John Gunning, and instituted by the Bishop of Chester in 1864. He was born August 21, 1823, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1845. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Rochester in 1849, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Hereford in the following year. He held the rectory of Willey, in the county of Salop, from 1850 to 1853, when he resigned on his preferment to that of St. Mary Blymhill, near Shifnal, where he remained until 1864. In 1863 he was appointed rural dean of Brewood, but resigned that office in the following year, along with his rectory of Blymhill, on being presented to Wigan. In 1872 Mr. Bridgeman was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, having previously, from 1868, been honorary chaplain. In the same year he was named honorary canon of Chester, a dignity he held until the division of the diocese in 1880, when he was appointed to an honorary canonry in the pro-cathedral of the newly-created see of Liverpool. He is rural dean of Wigan, a surrogate of the diocese of Liverpool, and a justice of the peace for the counties of Stafford and Salop. Mr. Bridgeman, who is known in the literary world as the author of "A History of the Princes of South Wales" and "A History of the Church and Manor of Wigan," a work of four volumes, to which we are indebted for many particulars concerning the ecclesiastics of that parish, married, June 25, 1850, Emily Mary, daughter of the late Richard Bagot, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, and by her, who died December 13, 1853, has two sons—Ernest Richard Orlando, born May 9, 1851; Charles George Orlando, born July 13, 1852—and a daughter, Harriet Georgiana Isabela,

The living, which is one of the wealthiest in the county, is returned as of the annual value of £1,600, and is in the gift of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford. The Rectory House, or, as it is sometimes called, Wigan Hall, is a large ancient edifice, chiefly of brick, at the bottom of Hallgate, to which street it gives its name. A carved font, which, after having been taken from its proper place in the church, was placed for a long time to receive the rain-water from a spout, and still later was to be seen in a lumber-cellar adjoining the vestry, for a time disappeared, but has since been recovered, and is now preserved at the Hall, though in too broken a condition to serve for its original purpose. The earliest date of the parish register that has been preserved in this church is 1580; the entries subsequent to the restoration of the Stuarts afford the following comparative returns:—

	1663—1664.		1700—1701.		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	59	89	112	163	783	847
Marriages	17	45	49	57	312	338
Burials	26	79	122	139	432	627

exclusive of the baptisms and burials at the Roman Catholic chapels and at the meeting-houses of the Protestant Dissenters.

The population of the parish of Wigan has more than trebled itself within the present century, and is still increasing, though not perhaps in an equal ratio.

The Episcopal chapel of St. George, in Church Street, a plain brick structure, erected by subscription, and consecrated September 21, 1781, became a parish church under the Blandford Act in 1864. It comprises a nave with side aisles, chancel, and western tower. The east window is of stained glass, and was presented by Mrs. Burland, of Standishgate, in memory of her mother, who died in 1867. The font is the one in use in the parish church before the recent restoration, and it is probably the one which was erected during the incumbency of Rector Finch. The living, which is valued at £403 per annum, is in the gift of the rector of Wigan, and the Rev. Philip Frost John Bird Haines (1863) is the present incumbent.

St. Catherine's Church, Birkett Bank, erected as a chapel of ease to the parish church, was consecrated June 6, 1841, and became a parish church in 1864. It is of stone, and comprises nave with side aisles, chancel, porches, and western tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The living, which is of the yearly value of £370, is in the patronage of the rector of Wigan, and the Rev. Edwin Alexander Dury, M.A. (1876) is the incumbent.

St. Thomas's Church, in Caroline Street, Wallgate, a stone building, comprising nave with side aisles, chancel, porches, and western tower and spire, the north aisle, tower, and spire having been added to the original structure at the cost of H. L. Gaskell, Esq. It was consecrated October 1, 1851, and became a parish church under the Blandford Act in 1864. The living is valued at £300 per annum, of which sum £50 is contributed by the patron, the rector of Wigan. The Rev. James Cronshaw (1854) is the incumbent.

St. James's Church, situated at Poolstock, is a handsome stone structure, erected at the sole cost of Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq., Standish Hall, M.P. for Wigan 1883-1885, and consecrated Sept. 15, 1866. The building, which is cruciform in plan, comprises nave, aisles, north and south transepts, and western tower. In the chancel is a stone reredos, erected in 1877. A memorial brass records that it was erected by the founder in memory of his father, mother, and brother. Another commemorates the founder's son, Lieutenant Henry Francis Eckersley, who, at the early age of 22, was killed while leading the advance at Kyettha, near Ningyan, in Burmah, Nov. 13, 1886. The living, which is of the yearly value of £300, is in the gift of Mr. Eckersley. The Rev. Henry Charles Bull, M.A., is the first and present vicar.

St. Andrew's Church, Martland Bridge, a building in the Early English style of architecture, comprising nave, chancel, and side aisles, north chancel, chapel, and bell turret, the latter placed at the north-west angle of the nave, was consecrated August 1, 1882, an ecclesiastical district, having previously (March, 1871) been constituted under an Order in Council. The living, which is valued at £185 per annum, is in the gift of the rector of Wigan, who contributes £57 10s. towards the endowment, and the Rev. William Arthur Wickham (1878) is the present vicar.

St. Michael and All Angels, in Duke Street, a stone building in the decorated style of architecture, comprising nave, chancel, and aisle, with turret, was consecrated April 25, 1875, but continued as a chapel of ease to the mother church until April, 1881, when it was constituted a separate parish church. The endowment is of the value of £300 per annum, and the living, which is in the gift of the rector of Wigan, is held by the Rev. Roland George Matthew, M.A., who was instituted vicar in 1881.

There are also four Roman Catholic chapels, two of them in Standishgate, the upper, St. Mary's, built in 1818, at a cost of about £6,000; the lower, St. John's, in 1819, at a cost of upwards of £8,000, contributed principally by the Society of the Jesuits, to which it belongs; St. Patrick's, in Hardybutts, built in 1847; and St. Joseph's, situate in Caroline Street. Other places of worship: The Presbyterian chapel, in Chapel Lane, built in 1777. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in Standishgate, built in 1844. The Independent chapels are St. Paul's, in Standishgate, built in 1786; a chapel in Hope Street, built in 1818, and enlarged in 1820; and another in Warrington Lane. There are two Baptist chapels, in King Street and Scarisbrick Street, both built in 1853. The Primitive Methodists have chapels in School Street and Whelley. The Christian Brethren's meeting-house is in Rodney Street. Silverwell Congregational chapel is in Warrington Lane (1866). The United Methodist Free Church, erected in 1867, is in King Street. The Calvinistic Methodists, or Welsh Presbyterians, have their place of worship in Greenhough Street, and the followers of Emanuel Swedenborg have a place of meeting in Warrington Lane.[1]

In addition to the Rectory House there are two mansions of considerable antiquity in Wigan, the one called The Meadows, erected in the time of Elizabeth, now an insignificant farmhouse, but formerly occupied by the Marklands; and the other, called Whitley Hall, existing at the beginning of the last century, long the residence of the Holts, afterwards the property of Lord Kingsdown, and subsequently of Roger Leigh, Esq., and now occupied by Mr. Darlington. The town and its vicinity abound with modern mansions, the indications of rising wealth, but they are fortunately too numerous in this and the other parishes of Lancashire to be brought even by name within the prescribed limits of a county history.[2] Leland's description of Wigan in the reign of Henry VIII. conveys a favourable impression of its rank among the towns of Lancashire. He says:—

"*Wigan* pavid, as bigge as *Warington* and better builded, there is one Paroch Church amidde the Towne, summe Marchauntes, sum Artificers, sum Fermers. Mr. Bradshaw hath a place caullid Hawe a Myle from *Wigan*. He hath founde moche Canal like Se Coole in his Grounde very profitable to him, and *Gerade* of Ynse dwellith in that paroch. The great Myne of Canale is at *Hawe* 2 Miles from *Wigan*. One *Bradshaw* dwellith at Hawe."[3]

Soon after this, Wigan, with some of the other principal towns of the county, seems to have sunk into decay; and in the preamble of an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Henry VIII., soon after the Reformation, it is declared, "that there have been in times past many beautiful houses in Lancaster, Preston, Lyrepool and Wigan, but that they are now falling into ruin." The declension, it may be presumed, was of short duration, for in Elizabeth's reign we are told by Holinshed that formerly the accommodation at the principal inns even in the town was very deficient, but that they had now so much improved in Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, and Warrington,

[1] By the census of 1851 the number of places of worship and sittings in the municipal borough of Wigan (population, 31,941) were then—Church of England 3, 3,233 sittings; Independents 3, 1,620; Particular Baptists 2, 460; Wesleyan Methodists 1, 372; Independent Methodists 1, 350; Welsh Calvinistic Methodists 1, 100; Isolated Congregation 1, 164; Roman Catholics 3, 2,550. Total 15 places; 9,449 sittings.

[2] The Birkenheads, of Birkenhead Hall, near Wigan, are mentioned by Leland, but there is now no such place as the hall. The Birkenheads bore for arms three brooms. Their lands went to the Tyldesleys.

[3] Leland's Itin., vol. vii., fol. 56, p. 45.

that they were well furnished with "napierie bedding and tapistrie," and that "each commer was sure to lie in clean sheets wherein no man had been lodged since they came from the landresse." That if he travelled on horseback his bed cost him nothing, but if on foot he had a penny to pay for this luxurious accommodation.[1]

At this time the county of Lancaster was much agitated by religious differences, and in no place did the zeal of the contending parties glow more fervently than in the parish of Wigan. Queen Elizabeth's commission for promoting the ordinances of the Church, according to the rites of the reformed faith, held its sitting, under the Earl of Derby, occasionally in Wigan. The Popish recusants, as they were styled, were rigorously pursued in this parish, and the Rev. Edward Fleetwood, the rector, exerted himself with great zeal to free the commission of the peace for the county from all Catholic leaven.[2] Approaching to another great era in our national history, we find Wigan ranking amongst the first of the boroughs in the county of Lancaster, and when, in the year 1636, Charles I., in an evil hour, determined upon the levy of ship-money, Wigan, probably from its superior wealth, was called upon to contribute towards this unpopular impost £50, whilst Preston was only required to pay £40, Lancaster £30, Liverpool £25, and Clitheroe and Newton £7 10s. each.[3] In the wars that ensued, Wigan, from its vicinity to Lathom House, as well as from the strength of its position and the undeviating attachment of the inhabitants to the Earl of Derby, took a distinguished part. As early as the year 1642, on the breaking out of the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, Wigan became a sort of central garrison for the king, and throughout the whole period of the civil wars it retained its character of "the faithful and loyal town of Wigan." The first operation undertaken from this place was in the month of December, 1642, when Captain Bradshaw and Captain Venables marched forth to Bolton with their companies, consisting of 250 men, who encountered a body of the Parliamentary force on the way, and, after a desperate struggle, overcame them, capturing some and slaying others.[4] According to the Parliamentary despatches, this victory, though of no great importance, inflated the Cavaliers with pride, and, on their return to Wigan, they pulled down the pulpit in Hendon (Hindley) Chapel, played at cards in the pews, took away the holy Bible and tore it to pieces, sticking the leaves upon the posts in several parts of the town, and saying, "This is the *Roundheads*' Bible." On Christmas Day, in the same year, the Earl of Derby, at the head of several thousand men, marched from Wigan, provided with three field-pieces, to attack the town of Blackburn; but night coming on, he was obliged to withdraw without completing his enterprise. An attack upon Bolton, made by the earl from Wigan, was equally unsuccessful. Early in 1643 Sir John Seaton, major-general of the Parliamentary force, having obtained possession of Preston and Lancaster, marched to Wigan, where the Earl of Derby had thrown up strong intrenchments, and formed a camp "in the parson's meadow," on the banks of the Douglas, where a zigzag mound, a broad ditch, and several trenches, are, or were lately, visible. On the arrival of the Parliamentary force before the town, supported by a large body of club-men, a desperate battle ensued (April 1), which was well contested on both sides, but victory at length declared in favour of the assailants.[5] The number of prisoners made on this occasion by the major-general amounted to about 800 men, with a thousand stand of arms, and £2,000 in treasure. The Earl of Derby, who had withdrawn from the town at the close of the battle, soon after repossessed himself of the place, when it was again attacked, in the month of March, by Colonel Ashton, at the head of 2,000 horse and foot. The struggle on this occasion was less resolute than in the former month, the principal part of the garrison having withdrawn to Lathom House, but a body of sharpshooters retired to the church steeple, and kept up an incessant fire, by which more of the assailants were killed than had fallen in taking the town. On the threat of Colonel Roseworm to blow up the church if the troopers in the steeple did not desist from firing, they were obliged to surrender, and their whole number, amounting to 86, became prisoners. Finding that the inhabitants were warmly attached to the royal cause, Colonel Ashton ordered the outworks and the fortifications of the town to be demolished, and the gates and posts placed in aid of the works at the entrances to Standishgate, Wallgate, Hallgate, and Millgate were pulled up and destroyed.

[1] See vol. i., p. 260.

[2] The following copy of a letter from an original paper in the Harleian collection, cod. 286, purporting to be "a strange libel thrown into the pew of the Rev. Edward Fleetwood, parson of Wigan, about 1596," is illustrative of the spirit of the times:—

"I. H. S.

"Edward Fletewood parson of Wigane I heaire of yor Invious Hereticall words againste our Feathe that I canot stay my pen from writing vnto youe to commande you to leaffe blasfeminge againste thees our Catholike Feath or eles yow will drink of Joudas sope moreover if yor hereticall mind will not be stayed againste or Feathe I most nides a counte yow woorse than the Rovinge Souldeerse that Persequted Christe for they would never stint vntell the had Christ for to perequt him therfore I must nydes acount yow one of those becauc you will never stintt vntell that you hav persequted the poore Catholickes. And Againe it is very on naturall a speretuall māe so to forswere him self * in so indetinge so many of yor town wiche ar as good Goers to the Churche as you ar therfore I most nides Acount you worse than Jou or turke or Infideile. I worse than A doupe thinge In so For swer Ringe yor selfe I if tyme and plase did so Requer I could so proff it therfor Reste wth this and be contented and I will writ vnto you her After. "G. C."

Indorsed:

"Lre intercepted Pap."

[3] See vol. i., p. 284.

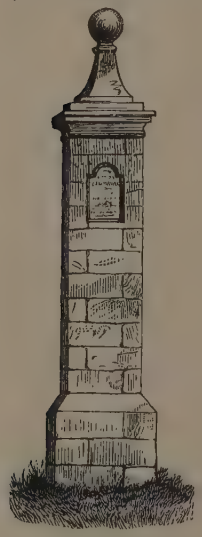
[4] King's Pamphlets, No. lxxxviii., in the British Museum.

[5] See vol. i., p. 295.

* Note on the margin: "I was not sworn.'

From the period of the active campaign of 1643 to the year 1648 this place remained tranquil, though it was known to contain such treasure as the supporters of the king's cause in Lancashire had at their disposal; but when Oliver Cromwell had driven the Scotch army, under the Duke of Hamilton, from Preston, he pursued the fugitives through Wigan, where they found quarters on the night of the 18th of August, and overthrew them at the pass of Winwick.[1]

Three years afterwards, when the hopes of the Royalists were once more revived by the appearance of Charles II. in the field, despatches were sent by that prince to the Earl of Derby, summoning him from the Isle of Man, to join the royal standard. Having landed at the mouth of the Wyre, in the Fylde, at the head of 300 troops, his lordship marched to Preston, whence he sent precepts, requiring the inhabitants of the county to join him at that place in arms. This call was but feebly obeyed, and when his lordship marched from Preston to the south, the number of his troops did not exceed 600.[2] Manchester was at that time occupied by the Lancashire and Cheshire Militia, and Colonel Lilburne, who had arrived from York with ten troops of dragoons to join the army of Cromwell, which was daily expected from Scotland, advanced at the head of his forces to Wigan, for the purpose of intercepting the march of the Earl of Derby. Having posted his horse in Wigan Lane, and lined the hedges with his infantry, the Earl of Derby on his approach (August 25, 1651) was saluted with a galling fire of musketry. Astonished but not dismayed by this reception, the earl halted, and dividing his small force into two bodies of 300 men each, he took upon himself the command of the van, giving the rear to Sir Thomas Tyldesley. A charge was then sounded, and this gallant little band twice cut their way through the main body of the enemy, but, attempting it a third time, and being environed and oppressed by unequal numbers, the Lord Widdrington, Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and many other brave and worthy men were slain. Sir Robert Throgmorton, knight marshal, was left also for dead upon the field, but, being taken up by a poor woman, and consigned to the care of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, he recovered.[3] After displaying prodigies of valour, the Earl of Derby, who was wounded, and had had two horses shot under him, took refuge in a house in the Market Place at Wigan, from whence he escaped the same night, and pursued his route to Worcester, attended by three faithful followers. His lordship, on his departure, left behind him a brass plate with the arms of Man, encircled by the garter, and this plate remained in the same house (the Dog Inn) till the year 1824, when it was sold to the Earl of Derby by a descendant of the family that afforded refuge to his noble ancestor. A monumental pillar was erected in 1679 in Wigan Lane, to mark the spot where the engagement took place, and where the gallant Sir Thomas Tyldesley fell. This monument was taken down in the early part of the last century, but was again rebuilt on the spot where it now stands, and the inscription recording the military achievements of Sir Thomas Tyldesley was replaced. It was restored and renovated in 1886.



AN HIGH ACT OF GRATITUDE, WHICH CONVEYS THE MEMORY OF
SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY
TO POSTERITY,
WHO SERVED KING CHARLES THE FIRST AS LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AT EDGE-HILL BATTLE,
AFTER RAISING REGIMENTS OF HORSE, FOOT, AND DRAGOONS,
AND FOR
THE DESPERATE STORMING OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT, OVER A BRIDGE OF 36 ARCHES,
RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
HE AFTERWARDS SERVED IN ALL THE WARS IN GREAT COMMAND,
WAS GOVERNOR OF LICHFIELD,
AND FOLLOWED THE FORTUNE OF THE CROWN THROUGH THE THREE KINGDOMS,
AND NEVER COMPOUNDED WITH THE REBELS, THOUGH STRONGLY INVESTED;
AND ON THE 25TH AUGUST, A.D. 1651, WAS HERE SLAIN,
COMMANDING AS MAJOR-GENERAL UNDER THE EARL OF DERBY,
TO WHOM THE GRATEFUL ERECTOR, ALEXANDER RIGBY, ESQ. WAS CORNET;
AND WHEN HE WAS HIGH SHERIFF OF THIS COUNTY (A.D. 1679)
PLACED THIS HIGH OBLIGATION ON THE WHOLE FAMILY OF THE TYLDESLEYS,
TO FOLLOW THE NOBLE EXAMPLE OF THEIR LOYAL ANCESTOR.

[1] See Cromwell's Letter, vol. i., p. 312.

[2] In Whitelocke's "Memorial," p. 504, it is said that the Earl of Derby had got together 1,500 men. Secombe, in his "History of the House of Stanley," says "about 600."

[3] According to Whitelocke, p. 505, the Earl of Derby lost on this occasion, in prisoners, five colonels, the adjutant-general, four lieutenant-colonels, one major, four captains, two lieutenants, and four hundred men; and had slain Lord Widdrington, Major-General Sir Thomas Tyldesley, one colonel, two majors, and divers others of quality. So highly did the Parliament estimate the "victory of Wigan Lane" that they voted to Colonel Lilburne £500, and £200 per annum, as a mark of honour for his services, with £100 to the lieutenant who conveyed the despatches; and public thanksgivings were ordered to be offered up in the churches of London and Westminster for this victory.

The battle of Worcester was still more disastrous than that of Wigan; and soon afterwards the Earl of Derby, on his return from that place into Lancashire, having fallen into the hands of his enemies, was brought to trial at Chester, on a charge of high treason against the Commonwealth, when sentence of death having been pronounced upon him he was conveyed to Bolton, and there beheaded on Wednesday, the 15th of October, 1651. In the evening of that day his remains were conveyed to Wigan, where they remained during the night, and on the following day they were removed to Ormskirk, the burial-place of the family.

The invasion of the north of England by the Scots, under the Earls of Derwentwater, Wintown, and others of the Jacobite party, for the purpose of reinstating the Stuarts on the throne of these realms, in the year 1715, scarcely extended itself so far south as to reach Wigan, but when the rebellion was suppressed by the battle of Preston, five of the rebels, namely, James Blundell, James Finch, John Macilliwray, William Whalley, and James Burn, having been tried and sentenced to death at Preston, were sent to Wigan, where they were executed on the 10th February, 1716. In the rebellion of 1745 Prince Charles Edward, the young Pretender, passed through this town at the head of his army on their way to Manchester, and returned by the same route, when he and his followers spent the night of the 10th of December at Wigan, where they forced contributions, but not to any great extent.

CHARITIES OF WIGAN.

Abridged from the XXI. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

WIGAN PARISH.—Free Grammar School, founded by James Leigh in 1619, with a rent of £6 13s. 4d., to which were afterwards added tenements in Aspull, and a rent-charge of £20 in London. In 1723 Sir John Bridgman, Bart., having given £100 towards a new schoolhouse, the inhabitants and corporation subscribed £100, and purchased Cockerham's house and croft in the Millgate, which were mortgaged for a sum of £193 9s. 9d., with interest According to the Act of 52 Geo. III. for incorporating the school, its revenue then amounted to no more than £154 4s. The Aspull estate was sold for £3,796, and an estate at Appleton was purchased in 1816. The income from the school property now amounts to £201 4s. 10d., out of which £100 is paid to the schoolmaster and the residue appropriated to incidental expenses.[1]

WIGAN TOWNSHIP.—Charities for the Benefit of the Poor of the Township, in money, lands, rents, or rent charges: In 1613, Molyneux left per annum £55; 1632, Markland £1; 1642, Bullock £5; 1653, Guest £3 15s.; 1688, Sixsmith £30; and 1757, Markland £74; yielding annually £168 15s. Charities for Binding Apprentices: In 1632, Mason and Bullock left per annum £20; in 1720, Baldwin £3; in 1726, Baldwin of Wigan £3; and in 1729, Mort £16; yielding annually £42. Charities for Cloth: In 1705, Ford left per annum £3; and in 1742, Hardman £4. Charities for Cloth, Bread, Religious Books, and Binding Apprentices: In 1613, Molyneux, land now producing per annum £55; in 1726, Willis and Diggles per annum £42; 1758, Pennington £9; and in 1761, Forth, £1; yielding annually £107. Charities of Welles, Holt, and Others, for Cloth, Bread, Apprenticing, and Schooling Children: Several sums left from 1704 to 1707, on account of which there is distributed among the townships of Wigan, Haigh, Aspull, Ince, Pemberton, Hindley, Abram, and Winstanley an annual sum of £36 5s. 3d.

ABRAM.—Charities for the Benefit of the Poor, in money and rent: In 1622, Duckenfield left per annum £1 12s; in 1688, Crook £1; in 1726, Abigail Crook and others £18 2s.; yielding annually £20 15s. Charity for Cloth: In 1724, Newton left per annum 6s. 6d.

ASPULL.—School (a schoolhouse supported by the rents of two closes): The schoolmaster teaches forty scholars English, writing, and accounts, and has the house and land rent free, and a salary of £1. Charity for the Benefit of the Poor: In 1786, Houghton and Hodkinson left per annum £5 10s.

BILLINGE CHAPEL END.—School, built by subscription: The master receives from Eddleston's Charity per annum £10 10s. Eddleston's Charity, in 1672, to the minister, schoolmaster, and poor of Billinge, per annum £92. Poor's Stock and Cottage: Several sums and a dwelling-house, left in 1799, yield annually £5 3s. 3d. For Bread: By an unknown donor, per annum £2 12s. For the Poor of Billinge Higher and Lower End: In 1775, Bankes left per annum £1 16s.

BILLINGE HIGHER END.—School: The master has the liberty of letting a cottage and garden, worth about £5 per annum, and receives £10 10s. from Eddleston's Charity; £15 10s. Digmore Estate: The rents of a house and land so called belonging to the poor, £10.

DALTON.—Latham's Charity: See Croston. 1786. Ashurst Charity is a rent-charge upon Ashurst Hall of £1 5s.

HAIGH.—School: Founded in 1634 by Miles Turner, and endowed with the rents of Outley Snape, and a sum of £100 left by Dame Dorothy Bradshaigh. The estate lets for £25 per annum. The rent previous to the Parliamentary commission was received by the agent of Earl Balcarres as part of his employer's general rental, paying £20 a year to the schoolmaster. From 1813 the estate let for £50, but no addition was made to the schoolmaster's salary. On a statement of the accounts, the earl was found indebted to the estate £351 2s. 6d., which he agreed to pay, and the schoolmaster also agreed to receive £50 in full of all demands. The average number of scholars is about seventy. Receptacle: An almshouse erected in 1775 by Dame Dorothy Bradshaigh, and endowed with stock of £4,555 8s. 8d. in the 3 per cent consols. Annual dividend £136 13s. 2d. 1696. Charities of Greaves and others: Several sums, amounting to £105, for binding apprentices and clothing poor people. Lost by insolvency. 1790. Kindsley's Charity: For the poor, per annum £1. 1822. Grimshaw's Charity: £40, part of a principal sum of £200, for which £7 14s. in interest was paid in May, 1828. Poor's Stock: Several sums given to the poor, amounting to £68 5s., but no information could be obtained respecting it.

HINDLEY.—Low School: In Hindley is a school with the following inscription: "This school was built by the gift of Mrs. Mary Abram, whose soul I trust triumpheth now among the just. A.D. 1632." This charity is endowed with £150, for which the corporation of Liverpool pay £7 10s. interest, and the master receives in addition £2 from the charities of Crook and Duckenfield; £9 10s. Sunday School: The master of a Sunday School is paid from the rents of three cottages, amounting to about £10. 1662. Duckenfield's Charity: Rents of £2 10s. to the minister, and £2 8s. to the poor in cloth; £4 18s. 1776. Charities of Collier and others: £100 in trust for linen cloth.

[1] The school, which is situated in Mesnes Park, was rebuilt in 1879, at a cost of £17,000. It is a commodious structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, surmounted by an octagonal bell-tower, and has a master's house attached. It contains classrooms, lecture and dining halls, and the usual offices, and, with the playgrounds, covers an area of two acres. The endowment now yields about £300 per annum, with a Powell exhibition of £150 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge University, or, with the consent of the governors, at some other place of liberal education.—C.

INCE.—1726. Walmesley's Charity for Cloth : £100 ; interest £4. 1727. Whittle's Charity : For the poor, 40s. per annum from an estate called Fillyhey, belonging to Thomas Legh of Lyme, whose agent disputed the payment at the time of the inquiry. 1784. Richardson's Charity consists of an annual distribution of five loads of oatmeal, of 240lb. each.

ORRELL.—Charities of Leigh, Holt, and others : Several small bequests in 1707 and 1723, yielding annually £6 2s. 1730. Thomason's Charity : The interest of £200 originally, but half having been lost it yields annually £5.

PEMBERTON.—School on Goose Green, built in 1787, at the expense of £75 18s. 4d., partly borrowed from charities and partly raised by the township. The income of the school property, paid to the schoolmaster, is about £7. Charities of Molyneux, Rainford, and Kitts : On a list of benefactions, 1767. The interest of £130 to the poor, £6 10s.

UPHOLLAND.—Grammar School : Founded in 1668, and endowed with farms and small rents, yielding annually £65 18s. 3d. Charities for Bread and Blankets : In 1636, Fairclough left per annum £5 ; and 1803, Holmes £5 ; produce annually £10. 1638. Charities of Prescot and others : Sums amounting to £446 13s. 4d , said to be in the hands of the township. 1674. Barton's Charity : To the poor a yearly sum of £3 6s. 8d. 1728. Mawdsley's Charity : Land producing annually £17 10s. Bispham's Charities : Two estates, called Pimbo Lane House and Sephton's Estate, the rents of which amount to £226 10s., of which £109 is applied to binding apprentices in Upholland, Billinge, Orrell, Pemberton, Rainford, and Windle ; and £117 10s. to the purchase of cloth and bread for the poor of Upholland, Billinge, Orrell, and Pemberton ; £226 10s.

WINSTANLEY.—1742. Charities of the Rev. J. Bankes and others, for Linen Cloth : Several benefactions, amounting to £402 10s., yield annually £19 11s.

The public buildings usual in corporate towns are to be found in this place. The Town Hall, in the Market Place, a large brick structure, rebuilt in the year 1720 at the joint cost of the borough members, the Earl of Barrymore, and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, to which a colonnade was added in the year 1828, was taken down in 1867. The Moot Hall, or Sessions House, was formerly an antique building, as depicted on the Corporation seal, but was rebuilt A.D. 1829. In Millgate there was a small prison, venerable alone for its antiquity, having stood since the reign of Henry VIII. The two last-named buildings, and the Town Hall also, were removed when the new Borough Courts, a large brick-and-stone building at the junction of King Street, Rodney Street, and Chapel Lane, erected in 1867, at a cost of £20,000, was completed. Near here is the Public Hall, opened in the year 1853, containing a large assembly-room, and numerous other rooms now occupied as a Mechanics' Institution. In the same street are the County Court offices, the new Royal Court Theatre, and other buildings named elsewhere. At the Wallgate end of King Street is the Wigan branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, a handsome stone building, erected in 1867 ; and there is a branch of the Manchester and County Bank in the Arcade, King Street. In this street also there is a building erected about 1838, and used as a savings bank, an institution which was established in the year 1821. Besides these institutions there are many other modern establishments for charity and for education.[1] The town is supplied with gas from public works established in 1823, and with water from two large reservoirs situated in Adlington, where a tributary of the Douglas, *hic* Bibby Brook, is impounded. The cost has been, including the purchase of the old company's works, upwards of £160,000. The council, as local board of health, have also expended large sums on a system of sewerage, which has its outlet in the river Douglas just beyond the town. The burial grounds in the borough are all closed, and interments take place at the cemetery, which is situated in the township of Ince, and is managed by a burial board chosen by the ratepayers in Easter vestry assembled.

The Wigan Dispensary, established in 1798, was supported principally by annual subscriptions and charitable bequests. The building applied to this benevolent purpose, a stone erection, was situated in King Street, and built in the year 1801. This institution has been superseded by the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary and Dispensary, erected in a commanding situation in Wigan Lane, opposite to Billingham Lodge, and opened June 4, 1873. It is built on the pavilion plan, and with the additional wing, erected in 1885 at an outlay of £5,000, defrayed by Miss Gidlow, has cost, including the land, which comprises upwards of seven acres, about £19,500. The spacious and well-arranged Market Hall, of brick with stone dressings, erected at a cost of £16,000, was opened May 21, 1877 ; and in the same year a new Fish Market was also opened. The Free Public Library, a brick building in the modern Gothic style, with stone dressings, is situate in Rodney Street. It contains lending and reference libraries, reading and news rooms, &c. It was opened May 6, 1878, and was the gift of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Wigan, the cost of the building and land being £12,000. On the north side of the town is the Mesnes Park, comprising an area of 27 acres, which has been planted and laid out as a public recreation ground. It was opened on the 5th August, 1878, by Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq.

When Richard, afterwards Sir Richard, Arkwright was practising the useful but humble art into which he had been initiated before he became a mechanist, and before he had dreamt of advancing himself to fame and to fortune by improvements in manufacturing machinery, that potent engine, the foundation of all the improved processes, the cylindrical carding machine, was

[1] All, or nearly all, the churches and Roman Catholic chapels have excellent day schools, for primary instruction, attached. These premises are also used as Sunday schools—institutions which are in existence in connection with all, or nearly all, the places of worship in the town and neighbourhood. It was mentioned in 1834, as a circumstance highly honourable to the public spirit of the town, that there were then 15 Sunday schools in the borough, conducted by 446 teachers, giving instruction to 4,620 children ; and that in the whole parish there were 35 schools and 620 teachers, with 7,400 scholars.

brought into the parish of Wigan by Mr. Morris, of Brock Mill. Mr. Morris laid no claim to the invention of the engine, which was Lewis Paul's, but to him the county of Lancaster was indebted for its first introduction, and it was not till two years afterwards that Mr. Peel, with the aid of James Hargreaves, erected a machine with cylinders, at Bolton, for the carding of cotton. Since that time the manufacture of cotton fabrics has constantly increased. At present the manufacturing part of the inhabitants are principally employed in the carding and spinning of cotton, in power-loom weaving, the weaving of jaconets, muslins, and calicoes, and the manufacturing of coarse linen, ginghams, and checks, for which they have long been noted. Formerly blankets were made here, but that trade has been superseded by the lighter fabrics. There are also in the parish, brassworks and nailmaking establishments, ironfoundries, and steam-engine and railway wagon manufactories, with extensive mordant and vitriol works. There is also the large clothing manufactory of Messrs. Coop and Co., in Dorning Street, in which from 600 to 700 persons are employed. The abundant supply of excellent coal, and the development of the means of communication between Wigan, Liverpool, and Manchester, have especially caused a very considerable increase in cotton spinning and weaving, which is carried on principally within the boundary of the borough. Situated midway between the port where the cotton is received and the city where the manufactured goods are disposed of, and possessing advantages in the supply of fuel which are equalled by few places of the same size, Wigan has taken a position in the front rank of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire. The distress which was caused in the district from 1862 to 1865 by the failure of the cotton supply was nowhere more promptly and liberally met than in Wigan. A relief committee was established on January 2, 1862, and the subscriptions of the inhabitants of the town and their friends amounted to at least £20,000 of the £78,000 which was expended by that body.

In 1719 an Act was obtained for making the river Douglas navigable from Wigan to the Ribble, and in 1727 a cut parallel with the Douglas was formed. Subsequently this navigation became by purchase a section of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, by which 400,000 tons of coal were at one time sent annually from Wigan to Liverpool and to the north of Lancashire. A branch canal extends also into the interior of the county from Wigan to Leigh, Worsley, and Manchester.

In 1832 Wigan supplemented her inland navigation, at a cost of £70,000, by a railway, which was opened on the 3rd of September, 1832, and extending from Chapel Lane, Wigan, to Parkside, where it joins the Manchester and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western Railway, there by opening a communication to Liverpool on the west and to Manchester on the east. The length of this railway was six miles and a quarter. On the 22nd October, 1838, the railway from Wigan to Preston was opened, and in 1834 an Act was passed incorporating the Wigan and Newton and the Wigan and Preston Railway Companies. The cutting of the Liverpool and Bury Railway, a few years later, contributed still further to develop the resources of the neighbourhood, and this was supplemented in 1854 by a branch direct from Wigan to Southport. The Eccles, Tyldesley, and Wigan Railway, opening a still more direct route to Manchester, was completed in 1864; the Lancashire Union Railway Company have constructed a network of roads around the town, which, though mainly intended for the transit of coals, gives direct communication with Blackburn and East Lancashire, and the ports of the Upper Mersey; and on the 1st April, 1884, a new line connecting Wigan and Glazebrook was opened.

The increase in the population and importance of the town is owing mainly to the great development which has taken place during the last half century of the mineral wealth of the townships in the immediate vicinity, several of which, for all practical purposes, now form a part of the town itself. The Wigan coalfield, as it is generally termed, is contained within the parish of Wigan, with the addition of the township of Ashton, and of a few townships in the Leyland hundred, is of immense extent, and computed to contain 1,780,000,000 tons of workable coal and cannel. The portion of this field which is richest lies between two great faults, known as the St. Catherine's fault (from its proximity to St. Catherine's Church) and the great Haigh fault, and it was to open out the resources of this district that a colliery railway, known as the Springs Branch Railway, was constructed from the North Union through the townships of Ince and Haigh. The enterprise of the larger colliery proprietors has of late years been marked and successful. Chief among these were the Earl of Crawford, with his Haigh and Upholland Collieries, and the Kirkless Hall Coal and Iron Company, also partly connected with the Standish and Shevington Collieries. From Earl Crawford's coalpits in 1863 about 550,000 tons of coal were raised; and from those of the Kirkless Hall and Standish Companies full 600,000 tons, while the amount of wages paid by the two would average nearly £7,000 per week, and the number of hands employed 6,800. These two establishments, together with one or two of smaller magnitude, were, in 1865, amal-

gamated under the title of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, which is probably one of the largest private companies (exclusive of railways) in the kingdom. In 1858, at the Rose Bridge Colliery, in Ince, cannel was proved to exist at a depth of 600 yards from the surface, and this pit, when opened, was the deepest in England, though since that time there have been deeper winnings in other parts of the country. These extensive mining operations have not been carried on without considerable loss of life by explosions and in other ways. The remembrance of the two terrible catastrophes at the Ince Hall Collieries in 1853 and 1854, when fifty-eight and eighty-seven men and boys were suddenly hurried into eternity, is still fresh in the memory of the inhabitants.

Two market days are held weekly in Wigan, on Monday and Friday, the latter being the principal market-day. These markets are held by virtue of the charters granted to John Maunsell, parson of Wigan, by Henry III. (1246), already described. Three fairs are held here annually, namely, the day before, on, and the day after, Holy Thursday; on the 27th of June, called Scholes' Fair; and on the 28th of October, for cattle, pedlery, and pastime.

Two newspapers are published in Wigan—the *Wigan Examiner* (Conservative), established 1833, published on Wednesdays and Fridays at a halfpenny, and on Saturdays at one penny—proprietor, W. Roger; and the *Wigan Observer* (Liberal), established 1853, published on Wednesdays and Fridays at a halfpenny, and on Saturdays at one penny—proprietor, T. Wall.

The Wigan Union comprises all the townships included in the old parish of Wigan, and also those of Ashton, Blackrod, Parbold, Shevington, Standish, Worthington, and Wrightington. The population was, in 1801, 34,565, and in 1881, 139,818. The Wigan Union Workhouse is a collection of commodious brick buildings, situated in Frog Lane, Wigan.

The parish of Wigan consists of the township of Wigan, co-extensive with the borough, and the twelve townships of Aspull, Haigh, Orrell, Dalton, Upholland, Pemberton, Winstanley, Billinge Higher End, Billinge Chapel or Lower End, Abram, Hindley, and Ince.

ASPULL is a populous mining and manufacturing township in Wigan parish, but in Salford hundred, to which Wigan adjoins. Richard, the son of Robert de Lathom, in the reign of Henry III., held a carucate of land of Robert, the son of Albert de Gresley the younger;[1] and in 1322 the eighth part of a knight's fee was held by[2] Richard de Ince and Robert de Inly (Hindley), whose tenants were bound to contribute to the maintenance of the bailiff of the Manchester barony.[3] The grandson of Richard Ince left a daughter and heir, Ellen, married to John, the third son of Sir Peter Gerard, of Bryn, about 42 Edward III. (1368), from whom descended the Gerards of Ince. Anciently the Gerards held a manorial court at Aspull. The manor was transferred by sale to the Earl of Balcarres by Sir William Gerard, and it now appertains to the manor of Haigh. Bradshaw Hall, formerly the residence of the Bradshaighs, is now the property of Roger Leigh, Esq.; and Hindley Hall, which is in this township, is occupied by Roger Gilroy, Esq. Hall Giddle, or Gidlow Hall, in Aspull, was probably erected by the "Goodlaws of Ashpool," who were otherwise called Gudelawe and Gydelowe in inquisitions of 26 Henry VIII. (1534) and 4 James I. (1606). The house is now the residence of John Leigh, Esq.[4] Thomas Goodlawe of this family married Anne, the daughter and heir of Thomas Gerard, of Ince, who died 36 Henry VIII. (1544). Highfield House, of some note in Catholic times, is now the homestead of an extensive farmer. Kirkless Hall existed in 1570. There is in Aspull an Episcopal chapel for Haigh and Aspull, dedicated to St. David, built in 1832 under the direction of the Church Commissioners, and consecrated November 28, 1833. It is, since 1866, a vicarage; the Rev. Charles Henry James, B.A. (1886), is the present incumbent; annual value, £300; patron, the rector of Wigan. The church, which was built from the designs of Mr. Thomas Rickman, one of the pioneers of the revival of Gothic architecture, was, in 1887, considerably enlarged and improved; a new chancel, organ chamber, and choristers' vestry were added, and the nave was reseated. On November 1, 1882, a new church, dedicated to St. Elizabeth, was consecrated, and an ecclesiastical district taken out of the parish of Haigh-cum-Aspull assigned to it. The patronage is vested in trustees, and the Rev. George Frederick Grundy is incumbent. There is also an Episcopal chapel in this township, situated close to Hindley Hall, and the proprietor of that estate, Roger Leigh, Esq., is the patron. A Catholic chapel, dedicated to Our Lady, was opened in 1858; a Wesleyan chapel in the same year; there is also an Independent chapel, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. In this township are the works of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, one of the largest companies

[1] See vol. ii., p. 27.

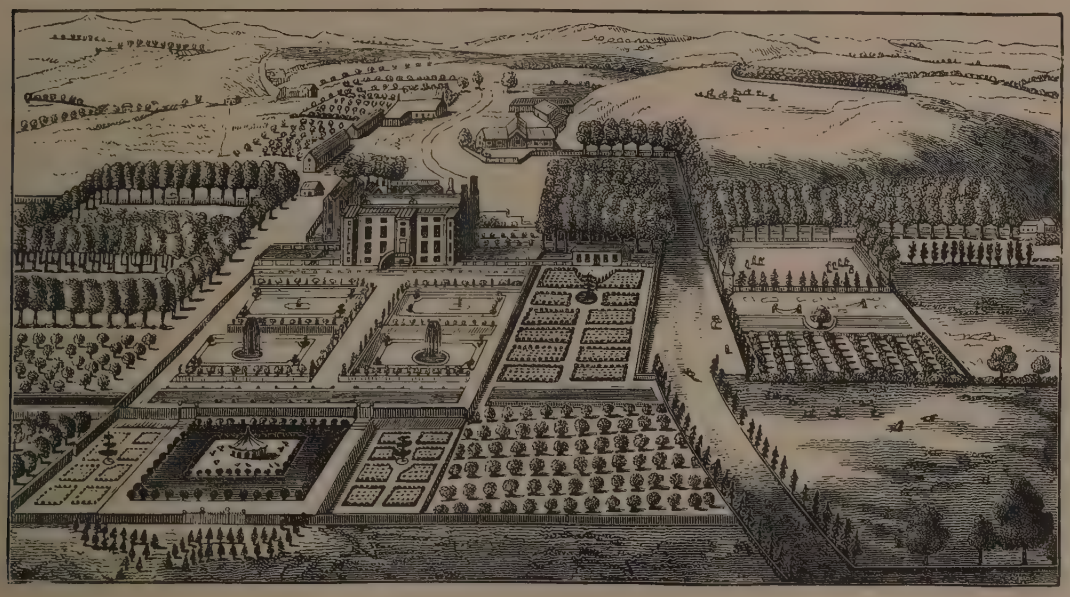
[2] The edition of 1836 gives the second of the names as Robert de July, and refers to a very inaccurate translation of the "extent of 1322," printed at length in the first volume of that edition. In the present edition that document is not given, but it will be found at length in "Mamecestre," Chetham Society, lvi., where, on page 431, the entry here quoted, with the name corrected as in the text, is given.—B. H.

[3] "Mamecestre," Chetham Society, lvi., p. 337.

[4] Duchy of Lanc., vol. iii., n. 6; vol. vi., n. 12; vol. xix., n. 88, from which it appears that they possessed considerable property in Aspull, Coppull, Langtree, and Ince.

(under the Limited Liability Act) in the country. Works have been erected for the utilising of the small cannel-coal, by which what has formerly been waste cannel is now worked up into lump cannel, and is available for the purpose of making gas, while mineral oil, benzoin, and various dyes will be extracted by the same process.

HAIGH.—The most interesting amongst the numerous townships of Wigan is Haigh, a well-cultivated and populous district, stored with mines of coal and cannel, and rich in iron ore. There is here a large ironfoundry, the property of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who resides at the stately mansion of Haigh Hall, having succeeded to the estates of his father, the ninth earl, on the 13th December, 1880. In 1826 James Lindsay, seventh Earl of Balcarres, and Lord Lindsay, county of Fife, was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, county of Lancaster. The hall is a stately edifice of brick, faced with stone, with three semicircular projections in front. Over the door are the arms of Bradshaigh, quartered with Stanley. Placed near the summit of a high hill, in a large and well-wooded park, comprising about five hundred acres, the house commands a view of thirteen counties, of the Irish Sea, and of the Isle of Man; and by the liberality of the earl the public are admitted to the park and grounds almost without limitation. The library at Haigh Hall, formed with the greatest care by Lord Lindsay, is one of the finest private libraries in the country—indeed in the world—and contains specimens of many of the rarest works.



The above is a view of Haigh Hall, as it appeared at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the grounds of our English gentry were laid out in the Flemish fashion.

The manor of Haigh was originally held by a family named, in Latin records, Norrenses, and in Norman-French Le Norreis, or Le Norreys, who were also lords of Sutton, Rainhill, Whiston, Blackrode, and Westley.[1] Hugh le Norreis, in 1 King John (1199-1200), obtained a charter for Blackerode;[2] and in 3 John (1201-2) he paid to the king two marks and two chascurs (hunters) for a confirmation of his title.[3] A William le Noreys appears among the inquisitors of the wapentake of Derbyshire (*i.e.* West Derby) for the scutage of Gascony, in 25 Henry III.[4] Another Hugh Norreys, who held the manors of Haigh and Blackrod, had a daughter and coheir, Mabilla, who married Sir William Bradshaigh,[5] and thus conveyed the manor into this family, who made

[1] Kimber, "Baronet," vol. ii., p. 433.

[2] Rot. Chart., 1 John, p. 1, m 5.

[3] Rot. Cancell., 3 Joh., Tit. De Oblatis, m' 7.

[4] Rot. Pip., 25. H. III.

[5] In the Survey Book at Marple Hall, in Cheshire, the seat of the Bradshaw-Isherwoods, are the following notes from old papers at Haigh, communicated by Lord Lindsay:—

6 Edw. 2. Chr. by Sir William de Bradeshagh, Lord of Haigh, to Sir Henry de Lee.

10 July, 11 Edward II. Licence, under the great seal, to Domina Mabella de Bradeshagh, to alienate lands in mortmain to Wigan Church.

2 Novr., 1328. Grant of land for a chantry, in Wigan and Haigh, by Dame Mabel Bradshaigh.

1328. Grant by Sir William Bradshaigh to John Bradshaigh, of Radgathurst, in Wigan.

11 Edw. III. Fine of Haigh, "Mabilla quæ fuit uxor Willielmi de Bradeshagh, filli Johannis de Bradeshagh.

26 E. III. Robert de Bradeschawe, witness to a grant of the Manor of Turton, on account of the Nonage of Richd. de Wetschawe.

34 Edw. III. Grant by William de Bradeshagh to Sir Henry Trafford of his manor of Haigh, with the seal, "Sir Wm. Bradshagh's seale shewes by the Labell that he was the eldest brother of the house from whence he came."—MS. note on the Deed.

Haigh Hall their principal residence until the death of the last baronet of that name.[1] The family of Bradshaigh are assumed to have been of Saxon origin, and Sir William was the tenth in descent from John Bradshaigh, who was repossessed of his estates by William the Conqueror. Of the Lady Mabell we have already spoken,[2] and of her lord who slew the Welsh knight, her second husband. This Sir William, "Willielmus de Bradeshaghe," was returned knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster in the 7th and 9th, and in the 19th Edward II.;[3] and Lady Mabell, who survived him, was living in 11 Edward III. (1337), exercising the rights of lady of the manor of Hagh.[4] Their descendant, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, was created a baronet 31 Charles II. Sir Roger, the fourth baronet, dying without male issue, the Haigh estates descended, by maternal inheritance, to his great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Bradshaigh Dalrymple, daughter of Charles Dalrymple, Esq., of North Berwick, being the sole heir and representative of the Bradshaigh family. This lady married, on 1st June, 1780, her cousin, Alexander, sixth Earl of Balcarres, for some time Governor of Jamaica, who succeeded as the twenty-third Earl of Crawford in 1808, and upon whose demise, on the 27th March, 1825, the family honours devolved on his son James, the seventh Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who was created Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by patent dated July 5, 1826, and received a confirmation of the earldom of Crawford

1 Henry IV. Confirmation of the Manor of Haigh to James, the son of Thomas Bradshagh.

16 Aug., 4th Henry V. Pardon to Thomas Bradshaigh, of Haigh.

7 Henry V. Richard de Bradshaigh, witness to a grant of tenements in Ormskirk, by Richard, brother of Gilbert de Salton, to Robert, son of John del Whitstone.

1422. Grant by Margaret, daughter of Robert de Highfield, to James Bradshaigh, her son.

3 Henry VI. Grant by Margareta, widow of Robert de Bradshagh de Werington, to James Bradshaigh, son of Thomas de Bradshaigh, of lands in Raynhill.

15 Henry VI. Dispensation to William de Bradshaigh, to marry Agnes, dr. of John Gerard, of Ince.

28 Henry VI. Grant by James Bradshaigh to William Bradshaigh, of Haigh, of all his lands at Wigan.

29 Henry VI. Grant by James Bradshaigh, of Wigan, to William, Alexander, and Roger Bradshaigh, his sons, to which John and Richard Bradshaigh are witnesses.

29 Henry VI. Release from James Bradshaigh, of Wigan, son of Roger B——, of lands in Wigan. Witnesses, John & Richd. B——.

36 Henry VI. Pardon to William B——, son of James.

1463. Covenant of Marriage between James, the son of William Bradshaigh, and Jean Standish.

1 Henry VII. Pardon, under great seal, of Roger Bradshaigh, filii et hæredis Jacobi Bradshaigh.

13 H. VII. Covenant of Marriage—Henry Charnock, of Astley, and Constance, dr. of James Bradshaigh and Jane Standish, of Haigh.

1 Henry VIII. Pardon of Roger Bradshey, armiger, son and heir of James.

1521. Opinion of Lawyers on the divorce of Willm. B., of Haigh, from Ann Whaley, in 1508.

19 H. VIII. Grant, from Robert Ward to Roger Bradshaigh, of lands in Wigan.

21 H. VIII. Deed of jointure, Roger Bradshaigh, for the use of Anne Bold.

24 H. VIII. Deed concerning the marriage of Roger B. and Jane Standish, signed and sealed by Henry Bradschawe.

3 Edw. VI. Grant by Radulphus Bradshagh to Robert Worseley and Wm. Gerard, of Ashton.

33 Elizth. Contract of marriage between Roger Bradshaigh, Esq., and Elizabeth, dr. of Lord Audley. —C.

[1] In further confirmation is the following extract from the genealogical roll of the Bradshaighs: "Sir William Bradshaighe, 2d son to Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldyer, and married to Mabell, daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode, and had issue."

[2] The following appears among the Bradshaw "Memorabilia," at Marple:—

"A copy of (part of) a declaracion wrytten by Sir Wm. Norres his owne hand—Saperster—Regni Reg. Eliz. Taken from the MS. Harl. (1563).

"ITEM.—The aforsaid Alan Norres was sonne and heire mascle of Gilbert Norres Esqr. lefte with his forsaid parcell who was Lord of the Manor of the Haw in Wiggan Paryshe—the Manor of Blackroade in Bolton Parishe, and Westeleg in Leigh Parish, which he held of Urmyston—these iij Maners went away to the heires generall with one Mabel Norres . . . for I shall shewe you the manor how yt came to dame Mabell Bradshawe, who was Norres doughter and heyre generall. My auncestor serving the King, and hering that sutch an inheritrix there was to be fownd, he asked the king the preferment of Norres doughter and heyre generall, which the King gave hym. And thereupon my said auncestor came downe unto Hawe and inquyred wheare any woman was that did hete or was named Norres.—And, yt then being a very dere yeare fownd the aforesaid Mabell in a kyll baking ote cakes whom he fownd but in a poore estate, not knowyng herself to have any clayme or right to any parte of the three forsaid Manors—whom my forsaid auncestor saluted and she abashed at sutch a syght and salutacion of so fyne a man and had not seene the lyke, and sayd, Mayd, wylt thou marie me? and I shall make thee Ladye of the Manor of Haw, Blackrode and of Westeley. But when she saw hym and hard hym, knowyng not her owne right, was abashed and knewe not what to answere, sayd I am a poore mayd, ye mock me.—But he bouldened her and said, Grant me maryage, and I will doe that I have said, which was agreyd upon gladlye on her parte and his bothe, and thereupon maryed and lyved togeather many yeares without yssue, and so she dyed.

"And in tyme conscience pricked my said Auncestor Bradshawe, and by consent and sufferance of Mabell his wiff he vowed his jorney to Rome, Jerusalem and other holye places, ther to see and vysett the holy places ther, made hym and iiij of his men palmers weedes, and apparaled, and toke their jorney, and weare above vij yeares fourth, in which tyme all his iiij men dyed, and thereupon arose a brute and fame that her husband Bradshawe my aunscetor was dead, and all his men. This sprong abroad, and taken to be true, was hard by one Sir Henry Terthur Knight, who begged Mabell Bradshawe then a wyddowe of the Kyng, and maryed and lyved with her at Haw untyll that vij yeares was past and gone. And now hear ye that my said aunscetor Bradshawe came home, and unknowen to all men and to his tenantes, came to one of his howses whom he bothe loved and trusted, on the Saturday at night, and required lodging for the profyts sake and graunted, taryed all night unknowen, for growen with heyre and sore wythered, that none thought on hym, yet talked of Rome, and how long syth the palmer came thence, and he showed them, and then he demanded of his tenants whose was the Hall at Haw and mutch circumstance as yf he had beene a straunger indeede.—This tenaunt declared unto hym all the circumstances of his master's going to Rome and iiijor with hym, and how they weare all dead, how his wyfe was maried agayne to one Sir Henry Terthur, And mutch praysed their ould master Bradshawe that went to Rome, was a good master they had of hym; and how well they loved hym, with many circumstances; and thus when tyme served they went to bedd. But he tould them afore that he saw theire Mr. Bradshawe, and that he was not ded. And when morowe came, he weat out and afore dynner tyme went to the hawll and ther requyred his dynner for the prophets sake, which he had, and so set at a syde board in the hawll. Dame Mabell remembered her husband Bradshawe, then began to behould the palmer, and more she looked on hym, the more lyke she thought him to her furst husband Bradshawe, whom she knew no other way with hym, but to bee dead, yet still she thought that he resembled her husband Bradshawe more and more, and at length burst fourthe and wept.—Sir Henry Terthur her husband demaunded of her why she weeped, and she answered and said, nothing. But ther was no excuse but she must tell hym, and so dyd, that the palmer resembled her husband Bradshawe; who answered and said, What! hore! dost thou love hym better than mee? and therwith he departed the bourd with a bound. The palmer saw all the matter, and kept hym still—with that, when dynner was done, he tooke his leave and departed. He had hard that the said Sir Henry roade on the morowe to London, and men with hym; went straight to his tenauntes house, wheare he the night before had lodged. and begun furth with his tenaunt to talke, and told hym that his master Bradshawe was alyve, and then asked his tenaunt what prevey token or marke that he knewe on his master Bradshawe by, and his tenaunt tould hym, and he said, I am he, and leyt his tenant see this mark on his rybb that he spake of, and shewed hym other secretts betwixt them; so that the tenaunt was well assured that yt was his good master Bradshawe. Then his master Bradshawe tould hym all that he saw his wife for his sake that day suffer, and sayd her strokes should be well quytt—and bade hym make other ij of his most trusty tenauntes prevey what was done; and he so tooke them with hym, and every man on horsebake went on the morowe to Newton Parke syde, afore Sir Henry Terthur came, and ther slewe Sir Henry Terthur, and roade thence straight to London, and cam to the Kinge and shewed him all the circumstances, and had hys pardon, and came home and lyved with Dame Mabell his wyff duryng their lyves togeather.—But after this, Dame Mabell dyed without yssue, and havyng no yssue of her bodye to inheryte her londes, and thinckyng that her husband Bradshawe would never have childe gave by inteyle to her husband Bradshawe her Manor of Haw with all yts appurtenaunces, to hym and to the heyres mascle of his bodye lawfully begotten—and for defalt of such yssue of hys body lawfully begotten, then the said Manor of Haw and yts appurtenances to her Cossen Alan Norres of Speke and hys heyres for ever. And for the fervent love and good will she bare to her sayd husband Bradshawe, of whom she thought their wolde come none yssue, and for the gentlenes she fownd in William Bradshawe, brother to her said husband, who then was full of children, she gave to the said William Bradshawe, her brother in lawe, all the rest her londes, that was the Manor of Blakeroade and Westley, to the said William Bradshawe and his heyres for ever."—C.

[3] See vol. i., pp. 123-4.

[4] Bag of Pedes Finium, Chapter House, Westminster.

in 1848. He died December 15, 1869, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, who married his second cousin, Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, and, dying December 13, 1880, was succeeded by his only son, James Ludovic Lindsay, the ninth and present earl.

For nearly three hundred years the cannel of Haigh and the burning well of Hindley have attracted the attention of the curious. Leland, the itinerant, we have seen, mentions the former; and the following curious description is given by the Honourable Roger North, in his "Life of Francis North, Baron Guildford," in the year 1676. In a circuit through the north of England the lord keeper visited Lancaster, and his biographer says:—

"In the return homewards from Lancaster his Lordship took all the advantage he could of seeing great Towns & places of note He staid some days with Sir Roger Bradshaw, whose lordship is famous for yielding the canal (or candle) coal. It is so term'd, I guess, because the manufacturers in that country use no candle, but work by the light of their coal-fire. The property of it is to burn & flame, till it is all consumed, without leaving any cinder. It is lighted by a candle like amber, and the grate stands not against the back of a large chimney, as common coal grates, but in the middle, where ballads are pasted round, & the folk sit about it, working or merry-making. His Lordship saw the pits, where vast piles of that coal were raised; and it is pity the place wants water carriage, else London would be, in the better part, served with it. But the greatest wonder his Lordship saw was that which they call the Burning Well. The manner of it is this. First, in some place, where they know the sulphurous vapour perspires (often in a ditch) they dig up a turf, & clap it down in its place again; and then they are ready for projection. When the Shew Company are come, a man takes up the turf, & after a little puffing of a brown paper match gives fire, & instantly the hole is fill'd with a blue spirituous flame like brandy. It seem'd to waste, & I believe would not have burnt in that manner long; but while it was burning they put water in the hole, & the flame continued upon the water as if it had been spirits. And some people said they used to boil eggs there. That which seem'd most strange was that the vapour should come through the water & burn, and no bubbling of the water appear. It seems to infer that the vapour permeates the body of the water, as water through sands. But, I question, if the body were not fluid, but rigid, as glass, whether the vapour would so easily pass it; for the perpetual action of the fluid parts facilitates the passage. And it is some demonstration how easily the effluvia of a magnet may permeate glass, metals, and every palpable substance we are acquainted with, as we continually observe of them."

Other accounts of the burning well, which a generation or two ago continued to attract visitors, but has now long disappeared, are given in the "Philosophical Transactions"[1] and other publications, with some variations, and with the details of a number of experiments, but they all resolve themselves into the same phenomena. In Mr. Stirling's account of the burning well he speaks of it as at one place only, and says that the water at the boiling-place boiled and rose up like water in a pot upon the fire, though his hand put into it felt no warmth. The flame rises in a cone-like form with a circular base about the circumference of a man's hat at the brim. The burning well was in Derby Lane, about a mile from Hindley Hall, and in 1835 was described thus: "The gas ascends out of a small hole through a heap of clay, near a little rill, and takes fire on the application of the flame of a candle, the carbonated (carburetted) hydrogen—a black, oily liquid—boiling up and bubbling continually at the bottom, while the flame ascends about half a yard high." The Roman vicinal way from *Condate* (Kinderton), by *Veratinum* (Wilderspool, near Stockton Heath, Warrington), passed through *Coccium* (Wigan) to the station at Walton-le-Dale, and is still traceable at certain points. Many Roman remains have been found at Blackrod. The name of a lane, commonly called Seneca Lane, is often referred to this source, but is in reality merely a corruption, met with in other parts of Lancashire, of Seven Acre Lane.

Orrell.—This township is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Douglas, and is noted for the value and excellence of its coalmines. In Saxon times an Orrell, under the names of *Otegrimele* and *Otringemele*, containing half a hide of land worth ten shillings, was held by five thanes; and in the Domesday Survey it is returned as exempt from danegeld, and fines for wounding and rape.[2] In the reign of Richard I. Richard de Horul held half a carucate in thanage and a render of ten shillings, together with the service of "finding one judicier, of old." This Richard gave to his brother John, in the time of King John, one bovate of land, and to the hospital (? Jerusalem) four acres in the time of King Henry; and William, who held half a bovate of Richard by ancient feoffment, gave two bovates in free marriage to Thomas de Harul in the reign of Richard I.[3] As these possessions were drengages, it would seem that the Haruls were descended from the thanes of the Domesday Survey, and they were ancestors of the Orrells of Turton,[4] who had also property in the adjoining township of Dalton, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 32 Edward I. (1304), Robert de Holand had a charter for free warren in Holand, Hale, Orhull, and Martlan;[5] and in 35 Edward I. (1307) he endowed the priory of Holand with lands in Orrell.[6] In 18 Edward II. (1324-5) the manor of Orell was subjected to an inquisition *ad quod damnum*, as held of John de Langton.[7] In 23 Edward III. (1349) Matilda, late wife of Robert de Holand, was possessed of the manor,[8] which, in 46 Edward III. (1372), was found by inquisition to be in

[1] See article, Wigan Well, by Thomas Stirling, Esq., 1667.
[2] Thus Baines in edition of 1835. This, however, was Orrell, in Sefton parish. (See Domesday Book, translated by W. Beamont, Esq., pp. 77, 79.)—B. H.
[3] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 406.
[4] A pedigree of the Orrells of Orrell and Turton is given in vol. iii., p. 217.—C.
[5] Rot. Chart., 32 Edward I., n. 48.
[6] Escaet., 35 Edward I., n. 115.
[7] Inquis. ad Quod Damnum, n. 68.
[8] Escaet., 23 Edward III., 1a pars., n. 58.

BRADSHAW OF HAIGH IN WIGAN.

(From Deeds, Inquisitions, Visitations, Parish Registers, Wills, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, two bendlets between as many martlets, *sable*; a crescent for difference.

CREST: On a mount, *vert*, a stag trippant, proper, in front of a branch of vine.

THOMAS BRADSHAWE, of Bradshawe, in Bolton parish, lineally descended from John Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, who is said to have lived before the Conquest, and to have been re-possessed by the Conqueror. = . . . daughter of Adame de Hoghton, of Hoghton; mar. 23 Henry III. (1238).

Sir John de Bradshaghe, son and heir; living 10 Edward I. (1281). = . . . dau. and heir of Sir John Bromley, of Bromley, Knt.

Sir Thos. Bradshaghe, of Bradshawe, Kt., son and heir. = . . . dau. of Sir Thos. Wroughton, of Wrighton, Knt.

a quo

Bradshaw of Bradshaw, and Bradshaw of Derbyshire, from whom descended the Bradshaws of Marple, co. Chester, now represented by John Bradshaw-Isherwood, Esq.

Sir William Bradshaghe, second son; fined 5 Edward II. (1312), and settled Westleigh on his bro. John; knight of the shire for county Lanc., 7, 9, and 19 Edward II.; died before 1338. = Mabel, dau. and coheir of Hugh le Norreys, lord of Haigh, Blackrod, Westleigh, Sutton, Rainhill, and Whiston; survived her husband; a widow in 1337-8.

Sir John de Bradshaghe; had Westleigh, under a fine of Wm. Bradshaghe and Mabel his wife, 5 Edward II. (1312), and Blackrod by settlement of Mabel, 1337-8; endowed a chantry in Blackrod Church and one in Wigan Church. = . . . dau. of . . . (?) Langton, of Langton.

William de Bradshagh, son and heir; lord of Haigh; died December 29, 1380. Inq. p.m. March 13, 1381. = . . . d. of . . .

Richard de Bradshagh, second son, had Westleigh. = . . . dau. of . . .

a quo

Bradshawe of Westleigh.

Sir Thomas Bradshagh, Knt., son and heir; aged 12 in 1381; living 11 Henry IV. (1409). = . . . dau. of . . .

. . . Bradshagh, son and heir = . . . dau. of . . .

William de Bradshawe, of the Haghe, son and heir. = . . .

James Bradshawe, of the Haghe, son and heir. = Jane, youngest dau. of Ralph Standish, of Standish, by his wife Alice, dau. and coheir of Sir James Harrington, of Wolfage.



ARMS (Ancient): *Argent*, two bendlets, *sable*.

Sir Roger Bradshaw, Knt., eldest son; died without issue.

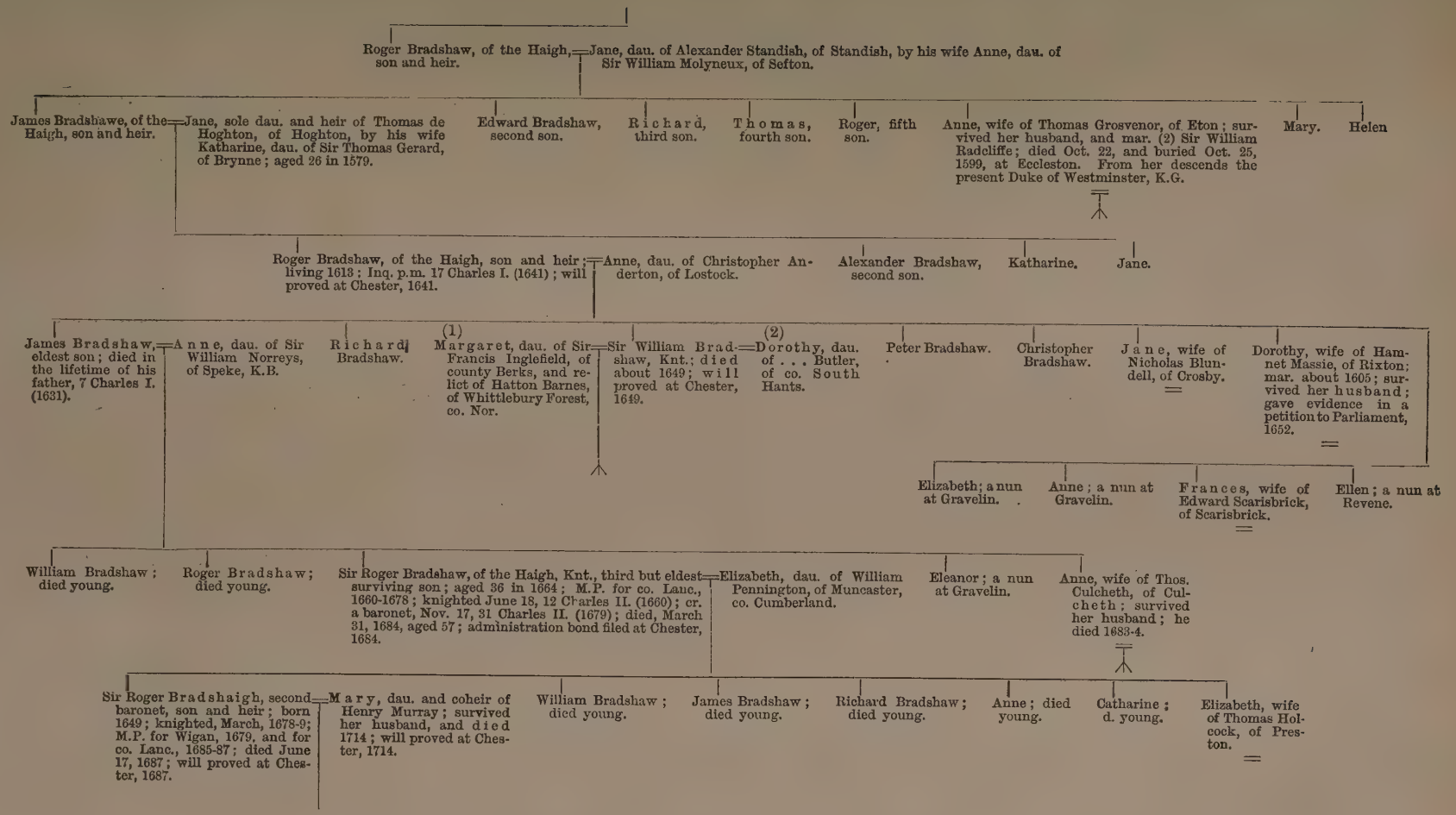
Ralph Bradshaw, second son; died without issue.

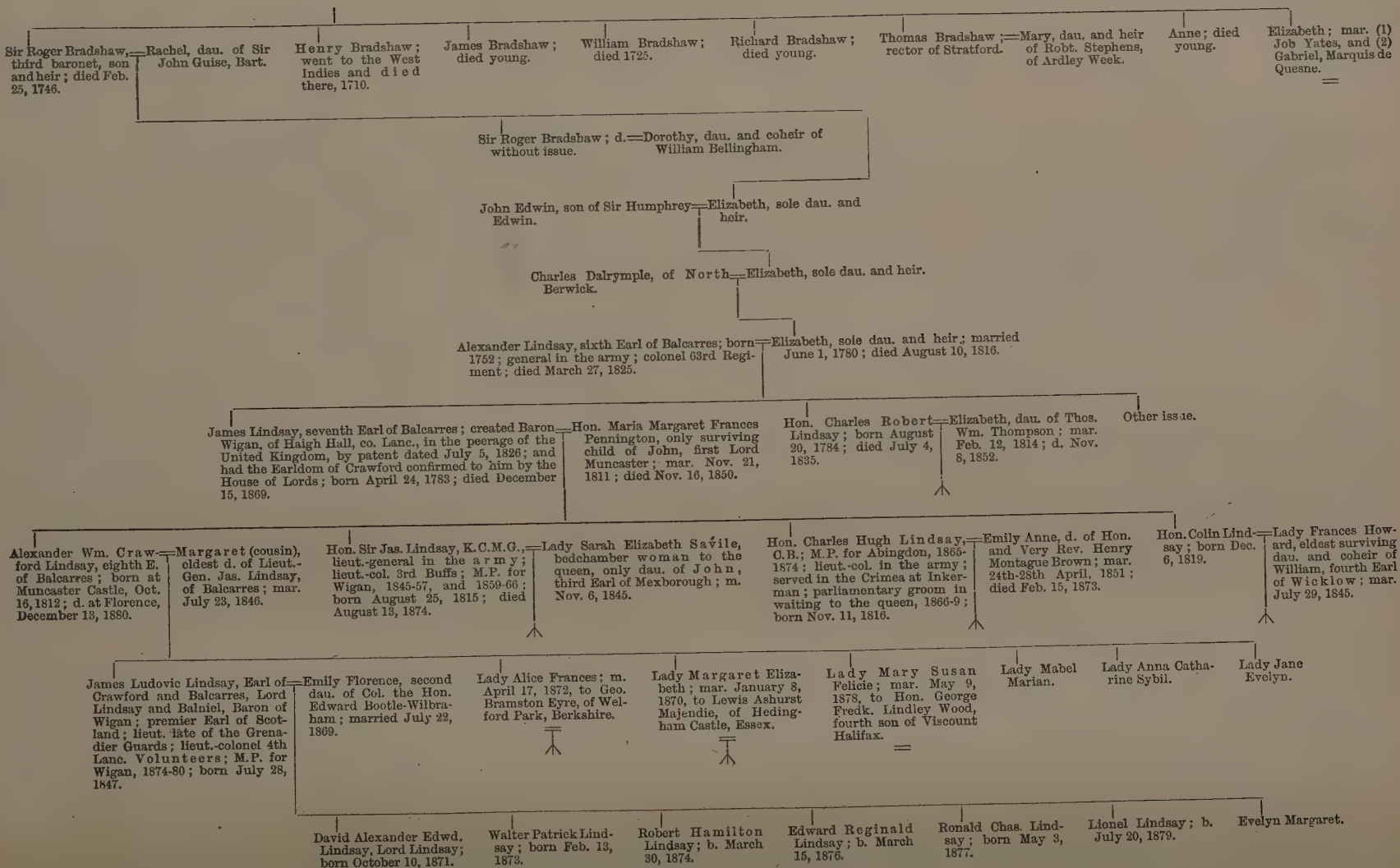
William Bradshaw, of Haigh, third but eldest surviving son. = Maude, dau. of Sir Christopher Standish, of Duxbury.

Thomas Bradshaw, fourth son; in holy orders.

Custance, wife of Henry Charnock, of Charnock. =

Elizabeth; died childless.


Roger Bradshaw, of the Haigh, son and heir.
Jane, dau. of Alexander Standish, of Standish, by his wife Anne, dau. of Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton.
James Bradshawe, of the Haigh, son and heir.
Jane, sole dau. and heir of Thomas de Hoghton, of Hoghton, by his wife Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Brynne; aged 26 in 1579.
Edward Bradshaw, second son.
Richard, third son.
Thomas, fourth son.
Roger, fifth son.
Anne, wife of Thomas Grosvenor, of Eton; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir William Radcliffe; died Oct. 22, and buried Oct. 25, 1599, at Eccleston. From her descends the present Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Mary.
Helen
Roger Bradshaw, of the Haigh, son and heir; living 1613: Inq. p.m. 17 Charles I. (1641); will proved at Chester, 1641.
Anne, dau. of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock.
Alexander Bradshaw, second son.
Katharine.
Jane.
James Bradshaw, eldest son; died in the lifetime of his father, 7 Charles I. (1631).
Anne, dau. of Sir William Norreys, of Speke, K.B.
Richard Bradshaw.
(1) Margaret, dau. of Sir Francis Inglefield, of county Berks, and relict of Hatton Barnes, of Whittlebury Forest, co. Nor.
Sir William Bradshaw, Knt.; died about 1649; will proved at Chester, 1649.
(2) Dorothy, dau. of ... Butler, of co. South Hants.
Peter Bradshaw.
Christopher Bradshaw.
Jane, wife of Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby.
Dorothy, wife of Hamnet Massie, of Rixton; mar. about 1605; survived her husband; gave evidence in a petition to Parliament, 1652.
Elizabeth; a nun at Gravelin.
Anne; a nun at Gravelin.
Frances, wife of Edward Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick.
Ellen; a nun at Revene.
William Bradshaw; died young.
Roger Bradshaw; died young.
Sir Roger Bradshaw, of the Haigh, Knt., third but eldest surviving son; aged 36 in 1664; M.P. for co. Lanc., 1660-1678; knighted June 18, 12 Charles II. (1660); cr. a baronet, Nov. 17, 31 Charles II. (1679); died, March 31, 1684, aged 57; administration bond filed at Chester, 1684.
Elizabeth, dau. of William Pennington, of Muncaster, co. Cumberland.
Eleanor; a nun at Gravelin.
Anne, wife of Thos. Culcheth, of Culcheth; survived her husband; he died 1683-4.
Sir Roger Bradshaigh, second baronet, son and heir; born 1649; knighted, March, 1678-9; M.P. for Wigan, 1679, and for co. Lanc., 1685-87; died June 17, 1687; will proved at Chester, 1687.
Mary, dau. and coheir of Henry Murray; survived her husband, and died 1714; will proved at Chester, 1714.
William Bradshaw; died young.
James Bradshaw; died young.
Richard Bradshaw; died young.
Anne; died young.
Catharine; d. young.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Holcock, of Preston.


Sir Roger Bradshaw, third baronet, son and heir; died Feb. 25, 1746.
Rachel, dau. of Sir John Guise, Bart.
Henry Bradshaw; went to the West Indies and died there, 1710.
James Bradshaw; died young.
William Bradshaw; died 1725.
Richard Bradshaw; died young.
Thomas Bradshaw; rector of Stratford.
Mary, dau. and heir of Robt. Stephens, of Ardley Week.
Anne; died young.
Elizabeth; mar. (1) Job Yates, and (2) Gabriel, Marquis de Quesne.
Sir Roger Bradshaw; d. without issue.
Dorothy, dau. and coheir of William Bellingham.
John Edwin, son of Sir Humphrey Edwin.
Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir.
Charles Dalrymple, of North Berwick.
Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir.
Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres; born 1752; general in the army; colonel 63rd Regiment; died March 27, 1825.
Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir; married June 1, 1780; died August 10, 1816.
James Lindsay, seventh Earl of Balcarres; created Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, co. Lanc., in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by patent dated July 5, 1826; and had the Earldom of Crawford confirmed to him by the House of Lords; born April 24, 1783; died December 15, 1869.
Hon. Maria Margaret Frances Pennington, only surviving child of John, first Lord Muncaster; mar. Nov. 21, 1811; died Nov. 16, 1850.
Hon. Charles Robert Lindsay; born August 20, 1784; died July 4, 1835.
Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Wm. Thompson; mar. Feb. 12, 1814; d. Nov. 8, 1852.
Other issue.
Alexander Wm. Crawford Lindsay, eighth E. of Balcarres; born at Muncaster Castle, Oct. 16, 1812; d. at Florence, December 13, 1880.
Margaret (cousin), oldest d. of Lieut.-Gen. Jas. Lindsay, of Balcarres; mar. July 23, 1846.
Hon. Sir Jas. Lindsay, K.C.M.G., lieut.-general in the army; lieut.-col. 3rd Buffs; M.P. for Wigan, 1845-57, and 1859-66; born August 25, 1815; died August 13, 1874.
Lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile, bedchamber woman to the queen, only dau. of John, third Earl of Mexborough; m. Nov. 6, 1845.
Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, C.B.; M.P. for Abingdon, 1865-1874; lieut.-col. in the army; served in the Crimea at Inkerman; parliamentary groom in waiting to the queen, 1866-9; born Nov. 11, 1816.
Emily Anne, d. of Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Montague Brown; mar. 24th-28th April, 1851; died Feb. 15, 1873.
Hon. Colin Lindsay; born Dec. 6, 1819.
Lady Frances Howard, eldest surviving dau. and coheir of William, fourth Earl of Wicklow; mar. July 29, 1845.
James Ludovic Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Lindsay and Balniel, Baron of Wigan; premier Earl of Scotland; lieut. late of the Grenadier Guards; lieut.-colonel 4th Lanc. Volunteers; M.P. for Wigan, 1874-80; born July 28, 1847.
Emily Florence, second dau. of Col. the Hon. Edward Bootle-Wilbraham; married July 22, 1869.
Lady Alice Frances; m. April 17, 1872, to Geo. Bramston Eyre, of Welford Park, Berkshire.
Lady Margaret Elizabeth; mar. January 8, 1870, to Lewis Ashurst Majendie, of Hedingham Castle, Essex.
Lady Mary Susan Felicie; mar. May 9, 1878, to Hon. George Fredk. Lindley Wood, fourth son of Viscount Halifax.
Lady Mabel Marian.
Lady Anna Catharine Sybil.
Lady Jane Evelyn.
David Alexander Edwd. Lindsay, Lord Lindsay; born October 10, 1871.
Walter Patrick Lindsay; born Feb. 13, 1873.
Robert Hamilton Lindsay; b. March 30, 1874.
Edward Reginald Lindsay; b. March 15, 1876.
Ronald Chas. Lindsay; born May 3, 1877.
Lionel Lindsay; b. July 20, 1879.
Evelyn Margaret.

the tenure of Robert de Holland,[1] her son, whose granddaughter and heir married Sir John Lovell, K.G., second son of John, Baron Lovel, of Tichmersh. She survived her husband; and by an inquisition, taken in 1423, it was found that she died seised, *inter alia*, of the manor of Orrell, which she held of Sir Ralph de Langton, Knt., in socage.[2] The fourth in descent from Sir John Lovel and his wife, Margaret, was Francis, Viscount Lovel, who was attainted in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6), when the manor was granted to the Earl of Derby, whose representative is the present lord. In 36 Henry VIII. (1544) John Holcroft purchased the lands in Orrell which had been given to the priory of Holland.[3]

Orrell Hall, now a large farmhouse, is a mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture, formerly belonging to Lord Kingsdown, and is the residence of William Taberner, Esq. Orrell Mount, sometimes designated the hall, was for some time occupied as a nunnery of French Benedictines. The ladies of this establishment quitted France on the 18th of October, 1792, in the midst of the tragical scenes of the French Revolution, under the guidance of their superior, Madame Louisa Levis de Montargis de Mirepoix, and first established themselves at Heath, near Wakefield, whence they removed to Orrell in the year 1821; and on the death of Madame de Montargis de Mirepoix, on the 24th of May, 1830, Madame de Chatelet became head of the nunnery, in which there was a sisterhood of from forty to forty-two ladies. A Catholic chapel, erected in 1821, was attached to the nunnery, but both buildings are now converted into dwelling-houses. There is also a chapel belonging to the Catholics in Orrell, built in 1798; a chapel belonging to the Independents, built in 1810; a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. A neat stone pillar of considerable antiquity, called Orrell Post, stands in this township.

DALTON—a small township at the termination of the high hill of Ashurst Beacon—stands on the banks of the Douglas. Dalton was held by a thane named Uctred in the Domesday Survey, but became the property of the lords of Manchester—the Gredles—by one of whom (Robert de Gredle) a knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Writtinton was given to Orm Fitz-Ailward, in marriage with his daughter Emma, and from them descended the Asshetons, lords of Ashton-under-Lyne.[4] In 1322 Robert de Holand held half a knight's fee in Dalton and Parbold of the barony of Manchester for the prior of Burscough, and in 15 Edward III. (1341) Gilbert de Haydok was the trustee of that house for the same property.[5] In 46 Edward III. (1372) the manor, or at least a part of it, was held by Sir Robert de Holand, as of the barony of Manchester;[6] and in the same year Thomas de Forneby and Alianora, his wife, sued Thomas de Marchell for one-fourth of the manor of Dalton, then designated as near Lathom.[7] In the reign of Henry V. Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, having married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Haydock, died in 1422 (but not as stated in the previous editions of this work, and commonly affirmed), of a wound which he had received at Agincourt in 1415, possessed of the estates of that family; and in 20 Henry VIII. (1528) his descendant, Peter Legh, held the manor,[8] which was also held by his descendant, Sir Peter Legh, in 12 Charles I. (1636);[9] but a family named Holland still held lands here in 29 Elizabeth (1587)[10] and 3 James I. (1605).[11] The church of St. Michael and All Angels—a stone building in the Norman style of architecture, comprising a nave with apsidal chancel and saddle-back tower—was consecrated September 29, 1877. The structure, which was erected by the Earl of Lathom, at a cost of £6,000, is in substitution of an older edifice, commonly known as the Tythebarn Church, now removed, which stood upon the adjoining plot of ground, and which was erected at the cost of Mr. Prescott, of Dalton Grange, and consecrated March 16, 1872, an ecclesiastical district having previously (November, 1870) been constituted. The living, which is a vicarage of the yearly value of £150, is in the gift of John Prescott, Esq., of Dalton Grange, and is held by the Rev. John Crofts, who was instituted in 1879. Ashurst Hall, the principal mansion in Dalton (till the erection of Dalton Grange, the seat of John Prescott, Esq.), existed in 1649, and probably earlier. It is a large building, with an ancient gateway, but is now used as a farmhouse. The Ashursts of Ashurst were a family of considerable note. William Ashurst occurs in the Parliamentary sequestration of property in Lancashire in 1643. Thomas Ashurst, Esq., was high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1694, from whom descended Sir William Ashurst, judge of the Court of King's Bench. Henry Ashurst, Esq., sold the property here in 1751 to Sir Thomas Bootle, of Lathom, ancestor of Lord Skelmersdale, the present owner. In the time of the French revolutionary wars a beacon was erected on the high hill of Ashurst, when the danger of

[1] Escaet., 46 Edward III., n. 19.
[2] Chancery Rolls, Lanc., 1 Henry VI., No. 8.—C.
[3] Original grant in Court of Augmentation.
[4] "Testa de Nevill," p. 404—"and the heirs of the said Orm hold the said land"—that is, about 1325-30.—B. H.
[5] Escaet., 15 Edward III., n. 30.
[6] *Ibid.*, n. 19.
[7] Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House.
[8] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. vi., n. 63.
[9] *Ibid.*, vol. xxviii., n. 32.
[10] *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., n. 20.
[11] *Ibid.*, vol. xix., n. 70.

French invasion was proclaimed by the Prime Minister to be so near that that we were not to calculate the time of the enemy's arrival by months and weeks, but by days and hours, and men were placed day and night upon the watch-tower to announce the landing of the invaders. Fortunately the torch was never lighted, and the women of England, who for seven centuries have never seen the smoke of a foreign enemy's camp, were not doomed to see the light even of their own beacon. This building is formed of strong masonry, with the entire absence of any material in its composition that is inflammable.

UPHOLLAND.—This ancient[1] and celebrated township, so called in contradistinction to Down Holland, in the parish of Halsall, though now only a village of ordinary size, formerly ranked amongst the market-towns of Lancashire. A castle and a priory adorned this place when the De Holands were its lords; but the castle has disappeared, and of the monastic edifice nothing remains but the church and a diminutive ruin. There is no record to prove that the Romans ever were stationed here, but the casting up of a figure, probably of Roman workmanship, in a field at this place, fourteen hundred years after the conquerors quitted our island, gives some countenance to the supposition that this parish contained a Roman station. Dr. Leigh conjectures, on what ground he does not state, that this was the genius of the place, and that it is meant to portray the figure of Victory.[2] In the division of territory between De Busli and De Greslet, Upholland fell to the share of the latter, by whose descendant, in 25 Edward I. (1297), it was held of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, by a rent of 12s.[3] Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, among other donations to his favourite secretary, Sir Robert de Holand,[4] conferred upon him vast estates in Lancashire and other counties, among which were several manors in this hundred. These lands, as appears by an exemplification of the grant preserved among the Duchy Records (Record Office), comprised the manor of Yoxhale with the advowson; the manors of Tongetwisle (Tintwisle) and Motteram-in-Longedendale, with the advowson of Motteram; the manor of Broughton, in the county of Bucks; the manor of West Derby, near Liverpoole, with the demesnes of Croxtath; and the manors of Torrisholme and Kellet, with the bailiwick of Lonesdale, Fournays (Furness), and Kertmell (Cartmel), and forestership in county of Lancaster; the lands in Hope, near Manchester, and the bailiwick of Salford; with a release of several manors and advowsons in the county of Northampton.[5] In 35 Edward I. (1307) he endowed a church or chapel collegiate, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, in this place, consisting of a dean and twelve secular priests,[6] and which was changed on his petition by Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, into a priory of Benedictine monks, of which Sir Robert was the founder, endowing the house with lands in Holland, Orrell, and elsewhere, in 11 Edward II. (1317-18),[7] Ralph de Sondbache, the last dean, who was also appropriator of the church of Childwall, resigning his rights by deed dated at Wigan, October 18, 1318.[8] The endowments of the old foundation, which comprised the church of Childwall in Lancashire, Whitwicke in Leicestershire, and certain rents, together with the church at Upholland, were transferred to the new foundation, a pension of 40s. being reserved to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. On April 12, 1319, Sir Robert de Holland presented Thomas de Doncaster, a monk of the priory of St. John, Pontefract, and on the same day the Bishop of Lichfield issued a commission to his chancellor for the institution of Doncaster as first prior of the new institution. In 32 Edward I. (1304) he had a charter for free warren in Holand, Hale, Orhull, and Martlan,[9] and in 1 Edward II. (1307-8) a licence to fortify his mansion at Holand.[10] The manors of Holand, Hale, Mel, Dalton, and Haydok, in his possession, were confiscated at the same time, and under the same circumstances, as that of Samlesbury, already mentioned.[11] The return to the writ, issued in consequence of the remonstrance of Sir Robert and his wife Matilda, enumerates the manor of Holand with its appurtenances, viz. Wygan, Orel, Marklā, and Dalton.[12] Sir Robert was ultimately reinstated in his patrimonial lands, but few of those which had been granted him by the earl were recovered. Shortly after this, being accused of treachery towards his master, Earl Thomas, he was seized by the populace at Henley-on-Thames and decapitated, his head being sent to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, then



ARMS OF THE PRIORY OF UPHOLLAND.

[1] Baines, in 1835, gave it as one of the places mentioned in Domesday Book. The entry in Domesday is, "Steinulf held Hoiland. There are ii. carucates of land; it was worth Sixty-four pence." From the other places amongst which this name occurs—Formby, Ainsdale, Skelmersdale, &c.—it is more probable that Down Holland in Halsall is referred to.—B. H.

[2] Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire," book iii., p. 81.

[3] Escaet., 25 Edward I., n. 51.

[4] On the 22nd February, 1320, the king (Edward II.) confirmed the charter made by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Robert de Holland and Maude, his wife, granting them in fee, *inter alia*, the manors of Tingtwistle and Mottram-in-Longdendale and the advowson of the church of Mottram. (Duchy of Lancaster Records, Record Office.)—C.

[5] Division xxv., B 8.—C.

[6] Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," vol. iv., p. 409, edition 1823.—C.

[7] Escaet., 25 Edward I., n. 115.

[8] Magnum Reg. Alb. Lichf.—C.

[9] Rot. Chart., n. 48.

[10] Holland Watson's Manuscripts.

[11] See vol. iv., p. 61.

[12] Rot. Parl., vol. ii., p. 29.

at Waltham Cross, October, 1328 (2 Edward III.). An attempt was afterwards made to recover these estates by force in the reign of Edward III., the year uncertain, when John de Holand and Aleyn de Raynford came with others, "a force et armes et countre la pees," and seized the manors of Holand, Hale, Mel, Dalton, and Haydok into the hands of Sir Robert de Holand, so that John de Lancaster, who had the custody of them, was unable to discharge his functions in the king's name.[1] Probably John de Lancaster was the king's farmer, for it appears by a roll without date in the Duchy Office, containing particulars of the partition of the lands of the Earl of Lancaster and Robert de Holland, in the reign of Edward II., that Holand, Orrell, and Pemberton, in this parish, were let to farm.[2] However that affair might have terminated, the Hollands were in peaceable possession of these and other manors in 46 Edward III. (1372).[3] Sir Robert de Holland married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Alan, Lord de la Zouche, and by her had, with other issue, Sir Thomas Holland, K.G., who married Joan, daughter and sole heir of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, who afterwards became the wife of Edward the Black Prince, and from this marriage descended the Hollands, Earls of Kent and Huntingdon, and Dukes of Surrey and Exeter. The descent is more clearly shown in the accompanying pedigree. From the Hollands the manor of Upholland passed, through the eldest line, into that of Lovel. It is found among those which were forfeited by Viscount Lovel, and granted to Thomas, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII.,[4] and held by him in 13 Henry VIII. (1521).[5] In 1717 it was sold to the Ashurst family by Maria, Lady Ashburnham, the only surviving daughter and heir of William-George-Richard, the ninth Earl of Derby; and Henry Ashurst, Esq., sold it to Sir Thomas Bootle at the same time with the Dalton estate, from whom it has descended to the present Lord Skelmersdale, the representative of that family. On the dissolution of the monasteries, at which time John Port was prior, an inventory of the priory was taken, 28 Henry VIII. (1536),[6] the total revenue, according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, amounting to £61 3s. 4d., with a clear income of £53 3s. 4d. The site was purchased by John Holcroft, Esq., 36 Henry VIII. (1544), for £344 12s. 10d., "with all the demayne lands belonging, and ctein lands, teñts and hereditaments, lying in the townes and hamletts of Holland, Orrell, Wygan, Markeland and Pemberton, in the said countie of Lanc. belonging to the said late pryory, being of the clere yerely value of 18ˡⁱ. 11ˢ. 2ᵈ." About this time the priory was seen by Leland, who has left the following brief memorial of his visit: "Holand, a Priory of Blake Monkes a ii. Miles from Wigan. The Wottons were founders there;"[7] probably the Waltons of Walton, a family of great note in Lancashire, and of extensive possessions in the hundred of West Derby. The priory lands changed hands almost immediately after the sale to Holcroft; in 1547 it was held by Sir Robert Worsley; subsequently they became, by purchase, the property of the Bisphams of Bispham and Billinge, in whom it descended to Margaret, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Bispham, who, having married Thomas Owen, died in 1762. Mr. Owen died in 1763, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Frances and Mary, the latter of whom married Holt Leigh, of Hindley Hall and Whitley, Esq., from whom the priory descended, in 1843, to the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton, who, on succeeding to the estates of his mother's cousin, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., assumed the additional surname and arms of Leigh by royal licence, and who, on the 28th August, 1858, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Kingsdown. The property is now (1891) vested in Roger Leigh, of Hindley Hall, Esq.

The posterity of the founder of Upholland Priory rose to the greatest honours during several of the following reigns; but they were of the number of those who set public opinion at defiance, and their fate may serve as an instructive lesson to court favourites. Sir Robert, the founder of the monastery, was secretary to Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Lancaster, and after betraying his master, he lost his life by the rage of the people, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Holland, second son of Robert, became Earl of Kent, and his grandson Thomas fell a victim to popular indignation at Cirencester, in an attempt in 1400 to restore Richard II. Thomas's second son, John, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon, shared the same fate at Plessy. John's grandson, Henry, Duke of Exeter, experienced a fate as various as it was calamitous. Though he had more power during the reign of Henry VI. than any other subject, yet Comines relates that, during the first deposition of his unfortunate sovereign, he was seen a fugitive in Flanders, running barefoot after the Duke of Burgundy's coach, to beg alms. After having made an unsuccessful attempt, in the battle of Barnet, to reinstate his master on the throne, he became dependent upon a faithful domestic, and his dead body was afterwards, from some unknown cause, found floating on the sea in the Straits of Dover; and thus ends the melancholy history of this branch of the Hollands of Upholland, the most powerful of subjects and the most unfortunate of men.

[1] Rot. Parl., vol. ii., p. 380. [2] Bundle R, n. 30. [3] Escaet. de An., n. 19. [4] Duchy Records, Bundle H, n. 13.
[5] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. v., n. 63. [6] Duchy Records, Bundle Z, n. 8. [7] "Itinerary," vol. viii., fol. 55, p. 44.

HOLAND OR HOLLAND OF UPHOLLAND.

(From Inquisitiones, Charters, Plea Rolls, and other Evidences.)



Arms: *Azure*, fleurettée, a lion rampant, guardant, *argent*.

(From the Calais Roll of Edward III.)

Maitheum de Hollande; living 4 John (1202). = . . . dau. of . . .

Robert de Holande, lord of Holand; living 9 and 26 Henry III.; died before 56 Henry III. (1271). = Cecily, dau. and heir of Alan de Columbers, lord of Hale and Halewood. = John de Wolfal, second husband

Sir Adam de Holand; living 30 Henry III. (1245). = . . . dau. and heir of . . . Bussel, lord of Euxton.

a quo Holand of Euxton.

Thurstan de Holand; living 4 Edw. I. (1275). = . . . dau. and heir of Adam de Kellet, lord of Nether Kellet, in Lonsdale.

Richard de Holand; living 30 Hen. III. (1245). = . . dau. of . . .

a quo Holand of Sutton.

Sir Wm. de Holland, lord of Sharples, A.D. 1272. = . . dau. of . . .

Richard de Holland; held lands in Hale, 20 Ed. I. (1291). = . . dau. of . . .

a quo Holland of Hale.

Sir Robert de Holland, s. and heir; knighted 10 Edward I. (1281); living 20 Edward I. (1291); died before 1311. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Sir William de Samlesbury, lord of Samlesbury; mar. after 43 Henry III. (1258); living 1311.

Sir John de Blackburn, lord of Wiswall, in Whalley. = Margaret de Holland, d. of Robert, the father of Thurstan de Holland, according to the entry in the College of Arms and the pedigree of Blackburn, of Hale, but called sister of Sir Robt. de Holland in the chartulary of Whalley Abbey.

Sir Adam Banastre; beheaded 9 Edward II. (1315).

Sir Wm. de Holland, of Hope, in Eccles.

Margaret, dau. and heir of Robert de Shoresworth, by Margaret, dau. and heir of Sir Alex. de Denton, Knt. — probably a marriage within the forbidden degrees — afterwards wife of Robert de Radcliffe, of Ordsal, and subsequently of Henry de Workesley, of Booths, 4 Edwd. III. (1330). (Entail of Denton.) = Joan . . . , dau. of . . .

Richard.

William.

William of Preston.

Sir William de Holland; died without issue before 1321.

Joan, dau. of . . ; married (2) William de Multon. = Sir Robert de Holland, son and h.; secretary to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; first Lord Holland; founder of the priory of Upholland; beheaded Oct., 1328. Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III. (1329). = Maude, dau. and coheir of Alan, Ld. de la Zouche; living 23 Edward III. (1349).

Adam de Holland.

Joan de Holland; mar. (1) Edmund Talbot, (2) Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, and (3) Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsal.

a quo Talbot of Basball. Dutton of Dutton.

Margery de Holland; mar. to John, son and heir of John la Warre, ninth baron of Manchester; she died 1349.

Ameria de Holland; mar. to Adam, son of John de Ireland, lord of Hutte; living 1292 and 1315.

a quo Ireland of Hale and Lydiate.

Three daughters, coheirs of both their father and mother.

Sir John de Harrington, of Tarleton. = Katharine, sole heir of her father, and fourth dau. and coheir of her mother.

Sir Thurstan de Holland; living 1339; knighted before 1355. = . . . dau. of . . .

a quo Holland of Denton and Heaton, Holland of Clifton, Holland of Rhodes, and Holland of Mobberley.

Sir Thomas de Holland, K.G., obtained title of Earl of Kent in right of his wife; died 1360. = Joan, dau. and eventually sole heir of Edmd. Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, commonly called "The Fair Maid of Kent."

Edward the Black Prince; mar. 1361.

Sir Robert de Holland; summoned to Parliament, 16 Edw. III. (1342); died 47 Edw. III. (1373). = Elizabeth, dau. of . . .; living 1344.

Sir Otho de Holland, K.G.; present at the siege of Calais; died without issue, 33 Edward III. (1359).

Allan de Holland, of Wirksworth and Dalbury; supposed to have died without issue.

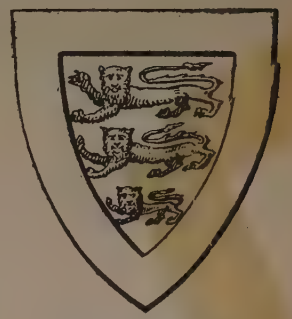
Johanna; mar. (1) Sir Hugh Dutton, Knt.; (2) Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsal; and (3) Sir Thos. Talbot, of Bashall, co. York, Knt. =

Sir William Harrington, K.G. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Neville, of Hornby Castle, Knt., and coh. to her cousin Margaret (Neville), Duchess of Exeter.

a quo Harrington of Hornby.

Sir Nicholas Harrington, of Wolfage, in Brixworth, co. Northampton, Knt. = Isabella, dau. and heir of Sir Wm. le English.

a quo Harrington of Wolfage.



HOLLAND, EARL OF KENT. England, within a bordure, *argent*.

Thomas de Holland, K.G., second Earl of Kent, Baron Woodstock and Wake, in right of his mother; died 1397. = Alice, dau. of . . . Fitz-Alan.

John de Holland, K.G., Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter; beheaded for plotting the death of his brother-in-law, Henry IV., A.D. 1400. = Elizabeth, dau. of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, sister of King Henry IV.; married (2) Sir John Cornwall, K.G.; died at Burford, co. Salop, 1425-6.

Matilda de Holland; mar. Hugh, son and heir of Sir Hugh de Courtenay, K.G.

Richard II., King of England.

Robert de Holland; died in the lifetime of his father; living 1359. = Joan, dau. of . . .

John de Holland, heir male to his father; aged 24, 47 Edward III. (1373); died without issue.

Thomas de Holland, K.G., third E. of Kent and Duke of Surrey; beheaded at Cirencester, A.D. 1400, for attempting to restore Richard II.

Edmd. de Holland, K.G., fourth and last Earl of Kent; slain in Brittany, 1408.

Joan; married, about 1394, Edmund of Langley, the Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III.; she survived her husband, and mar. (2) William, Lord Willoughby of Eresby; (3) Henry, Lord Scrope; and (4) Henry Bromflete, Lord Vescy; died childless. =

Margaret; married (1) John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset; and (2) Thomas, Duke of Clarence, second son of K. Henry IV., who was killed at the battle of Beaugé, March 22, 1421.

John de Holland, K.G., second Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon; died 27 Hen. VI. (1448). = Anne, dau. of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Sir John Lovel, K.G., second son of John, Baron Lovel, of Tichmersh, and heir to his brother John, who died in infancy; summoned to Parliament, 49 Edward III. (1375); died 1407. = Maud, dau. and heir; had livery of her grandfather's lands; aged 17, 47 Edward III. (1373); survived her husband, and died 1 Henry VI. Inq. p.m. 1 Henry VI. (1423).

Henry de Holland, Duke of Exeter; Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine; wounded and unhorsed at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471; his body was found cast upon the shore of Kent, 1473. = Ann, dau. of Richard, Duke of York, Protector of England, and sister of King Edward IV.; mar. February 14, 1446; divorced at her own suit, Nov. 12, 1472, and mar. (2) Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt., by whom she had an only daughter, Anne St. Leger, who mar. Sir George Manners, Lord Ros, and by him was mother of Sir Thomas Manners, created Earl of Rutland, from whom descends the present Duke of Rutland.

A daughter; died young.



HOLLAND, DUKE OF EXETER. England, within a bordure of France.

John, Lord Lovel; died 2 Henry V. (1415). = Alianore de la Zouche.

William = Elizabeth, d. and coheir of Thomas St. Clere.

William, Lord Lovel; d. 33 Hen. VI. (1454). = Alice, widow of Ralph, Lord Butler, of Sudeley, and sister and coheir to William, Lord Deincourt.

William, second son, Lord Morley, in right of his wife. = Alianore, dau. and heir of Robert, Lord Morley.

John, Lord Lovel; died 4 Edward IV. (1464). = Joan, dau. of John, and sister and heir of William, Viscount Beaumont.

Robert; died without issue.

Henry; buried at Crutched Friars Church.

Joan, sister and coheir; mar. Sir Brian Stapleton, Knt. =

Francis, Lord Lovel, K.G.; cr. Viscount Lovel, 22 Edward IV. (1482); Lord Chamberlain to Richard III.; fought at Bosworth 1485, and slain, as is supposed, at the battle of Stoke, 3 Henry VII. (1487); died without issue. = Ann, dau. of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh.

Frideswide, sister and coheir; mar. Sir Edward Norris, Knt., ancestor to Earl of Abingdon. =

The existing remains of the priory consist of a high wall of red sandstone, with a western aspect, entirely shrouded in ivy, through which are discernible five windows of a square form, pointed a little at the top. Portions of walls are extant on the north and south, and near a house that has been built on the eastern outline of the site are mutilated parts of arches and columns. Whether the western wall, which is by far the greatest portion remaining, is an outer or inner wall cannot be decided. The parish church of Upholland, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, the martyr, was the church of the priory. This ancient church was transferred at the Dissolution to the inhabitants of Upholland, Orrell, Billinge Higher End, Winstanley, and Dalton, and was the parochial chapel of those townships until 1882, when, by an order in council, dated the 30th of November, it was constituted a separate parish, and a district assigned, consisting of the townships of Upholland and Billinge Higher End, and part of the townships of Orrell and Winstanley. The present vicar is the Rev. George Frederick Wells (1888). It is the finest ecclesiastical building in the old parish of Wigan, and was orginally planned on a magnificent scale, but a portion only of the nave, including the western towers, was completed. It consists of a tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel. The tower, which contains six bells, is strong but low, and appears to have replaced the



CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, UPHOLLAND—NORTH SIDE.

two original ones, itself occupying the intervening portion of the western front. It is lighted by three windows, that are said to have been removed from the clerestory formerly lighting the nave. The northern wall of the church appears comparatively modern. The three windows on the south side are large, pointed, and divided by mullions into separate lights. The great glory of the structure was its noble east window, which fell in 1840. All the windows contained glass, irregularly jumbled together; here and there shields, probably of the Hollands; and in one pane the mitre of an abbot. The western arch in the tower is semicircular, and has many internal mouldings. The interior, with its clustered columns and lofty arches on each side of the nave, has a very imposing effect. The niche where holy water was preserved, and large rude stones, the vestiges of the steps to the high altar, remain. In 1882 the church was restored at a cost of £5,000, when among other improvements a much-needed chancel was erected. The church has also been enriched by the gift of a fine east window, filled with stained glass, representing the Ascension, the two windows on each side illustrating the Sacraments. At the east end of the south aisle is a fourth window, representing the Agony in the Garden. In the churchyard, near the west door, this singular sarcasm upon monumental pomp appears upon a gravestone, carved in antique characters:

"Here underneath thou dost approach the body of John Smith, the coachman." There are brasses of Thomas Bispham, of Billinge, buried 1677, and of Frances Bispham, buried 1703, and also members of the Leigh family. The registers date from 1620.

There is a Wesleyan chapel in the township, a Methodist Free Church, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Roby Mill. The market at Upholland was anciently held weekly, on the



CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, UPHOLLAND—EAST END.

Wednesday, but it has long been discontinued. A fair is held yearly on Easter Monday, for cattle and horses. Slate and stone quarries are worked in the township.

The Grammar School was founded in 1668 by Peter (? Robert) Walthew.



CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, UPHOLLAND—INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

The following report on the condition of the school was made in 1637, in response to the inquiry of Mr. Christopher Wase, one of the superior bedells in the University of Oxford :—

AN ACCOMPT OF THE FFREE SCHOOLE OF UPHOLLAND.

1. It was ffounded by Robert Waltheu, of Pembertin, gent.

2. It was ffounded about the (year) of (our) Lord. . . . The charges of the building amounting to an Hundred and odd pounds.

3. The Salarie belonging to it is 24li. (£24) per annum, whereof 14li. (£14) per annum given by the ffounder, Mr. Robert Waltheu, and Ten pounds more, ffor wch the Towne has given bonds, which sayd Salarie is thus divided, viz., 2 moyeties thereof to the Master, and the 3d moyety to the Usher.

4. ffor succession of Masters only these, viz., Mr. Thom. Hill, Mr. John Barton, and Fran. Harpur.

5. Ther's noe Exhibition as yett belonging to it.

7. No Libraries in or neer it.

8. Our visitors and patrons are Mr. Waltheu, of Pemberton, Mr. Banks, of Winstanley, Mr. Bispham, of Billinge, Mr. Ashurst, of Dalton,

with as many of the yeomanrye of the towne as make up 14 in all.

In 1877 the school was reconstituted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The scheme of education is classical and commercial, and includes French, drawing, and the elements of chemistry. The school grounds, which comprise about five acres, are well timbered, and there is a good cricket ground. The endowment amounts to about £70 per annum, and there are sixty scholars. The governing body consists of eight members.

Pemberton is a populous and extensive township, containing the manufacturing village of Lamberhead Green. Adam de Pemberton was living in the reign of Richard I., and in 3 John his son Alan paid ten marks to have seisin of his lands in Pemberton and for his relief, as also to have justice of forty shillings against Nicholas Pincerna or Butler.[1] Adam de Pemberton, who, in the same reign, gave one bovate of land to the hospital, held two carucates in thanage by a rent of twenty shillings, and the service of finding one judger,[2] probably for the court of Newton, to the fee of which Pemberton is subject. Henry, the son of Lawrence, held four bovates of Adam de Pemberton by ancient feoffment, and Alan, the son of Aldich, held one bovate of Henry. In 34 Edward I. (1306) another Adam de Pemberton brought an action of trespass againt Thurstan de Northlegh and Matilda, the wife of Adam de Northlegh, for cutting down and trespassing upon his woods at Pemberton, under pretext of taking estovers.[3] This branch of the family terminated in coheirs, one of whom, Emma, was married in 8 Richard II. (1384-5).[4] In 41 Edward III. (1367) Sir Robert de Holland obtained a licence to convey to the priory of Upholland a mill and sixty acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Pemberton.[5] The reputed manor of Pemberton is claimed by the Leghs, of Lyme, Haydock, &c., in right of their ancestors, and William John Legh, Esq., is lord of Newton-in-Makerfield, to the fee of which Pemberton is said to be subject. The chief landowner in this township is the Earl of Ellesmere, of Worsley New Hall. Hindley Hall, originally a large old fabric of about the same age, but now only a brick-built farmhouse, with some old stone outbuildings about it, is the property of the trustees of the late Meyrick Bankes, of Winstanley, Esq. An ancient half-timbered habitation, called Pemberton Hall, the abode of the De Pembertons in the reign of Henry VIII., and subsequently of the Marklands, is now scarcely remembered. Walthew House, erected in 1650 by Robert Walthew, Esq., whose daughter and sole heir conveyed it by marriage to the Marklands of the Meadows, from whom it passed to the Percivals, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1832, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. Hawkley Hall, a very ancient half-timbered structure, is also a farmhouse. In one of the windows of the hall are the arms of the Hawkleys, the original proprietors, who came into England with the Conqueror, a blue shield with a cross pointed *or*. In 1567 the Molyneuxes were seated here, and Bryan William Molineux, of Hawkley Hall, who died 1805, and Bryan Molineux, Esq., of Warrington, a descendant of Bryan William, possessed the estate, which now belongs to the trustees of the late Meyrick Bankes, Esq., of Winstanley Hall. In the village of Lamberhead Green there is an Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. John, built for the township of Pemberton by the Church Commissioners, and consecrated September 26, 1832. The Rev. Edward Francis Forrest, M.A. (1887), is the present incumbent; patron, the rector of Wigan. There are places of worship for Catholics, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, Independent Methodists, Methodist Free Church, and Free Gospellers. There are collieries, quarries, and cotton mills in this township, and at Newtown chemical works and an ironfoundry.

[1] Rot. Cancell., 3 Joh., m. 7. [2] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 406.

[3] Placit., Pasch. 34 Edward I., apud Westm., Rot. 53. Estover—an allowance of wood to be taken out of another man's woods. (Crabb's "Technical Dictionary.")

[4] "A little west from Ince," says Holland Watson, "this place gave name and seat to an ancient family, of which Sir Goddard Pemberton settled at St. Albans, 1615, whose son, Ralph P., Esq., was twice mayor of that place, father of Sir Francis Pemberton, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of both benches, and Privy Councillor, who died in 1697, aged 72." Lewis Pemberton, Esq., succeeded Sir Goddard in the shrievalty of Hertfordshire for the latter part of 1615, and in 1617 was knighted by James I. at Bewsey Hall, along with Sir Thomas Ireland, on the king's visit to that place.

[5] Duchy Records, Bag i., n. 11, and Escaet. de eod. an., n. 12.

Formerly there was a burning well of considerable fame in the township, of which it is said, in a system of geography published about 100 years ago—[1]

"At Ancliff 2 miles from Wigan is a very rare phenomenon much visited by curious travellers, which is called the Burning Well. 'Tis cold & hath no smell, yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues out with its water, that upon putting a lighted candle to it, it instantly catches the flame like spirits, which lasts several hours, and sometimes a day in calm weather, with a heat fierce enough to make a pot boil, though the water itself remains cold, will not burn when taken out of the well, any more than the mud of it."

This well, which is said to have existed at Ancliffe, on the land of William Molineux, of Hawkley Hall, in the township of Pemberton, Esq., is now unknown, or, more properly speaking, such a name as Ancliff does not exist in the parish. Similar escapes of carburetted hydrogen gas have been known to occur in various parts of the parish.

WINSTANLEY is a fertile and picturesque township, rich in the prevailing mineral of the district. In Domesday we have "Uctred (a Saxon), held *Wibaldeslei*;[2] and in the reign of King John, Roger de Winstanleg' held, of old, one bovate and the third part of a bovate of Adam de Rulling, of whom also Simon held a like quantity of land."[3] A long race of gentlemen taking their name from Winstanley succeeded these ancient proprietors, of whom Hugh married one of the four daughters and coheirs of Robert de Heyton, of Billinge. A branch of the Winstanleys settled in Leicester, and were several times high sheriffs of that county. In the Heralds' College is a memorandum by Sir William Dugdale that Winstanley, of Liverpool, appeared at Ormskirk, April 8, 1665, and proved that they came from Winstanley about 1565. In 16 James I. (1618) the manor of Winstanley was held by James Bancks,[4] son of William Bankes, a descendant of Bankes, of Bank, Newton in Craven, who seated himself at Wigan in the reign of Henry VIII.[5] William, the grandson of James, married, at Warrington, October, 1656, Frances, sole daughter of Peter Legh, of Bruche, and by her had, with other issue, a son, William Bankes, his heir, who married, in 1687, his cousin, Lettice, daughter of Richard Legh, of Lyme, county Chester. The second son of William, the grandson of James Thomas Bankes, of Wigan, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, and had, with other children, a daughter, Anne Bankes, who married Hugh Holme about 1731, and whose grandson, Meyrick Holme, changed his name to Bankes in 1804. He served the office of high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1805, and died March 1, 1827, leaving two sons, Meyricke Bankes, born 1811, the late lord, who died in 1881, and Thomas, his younger brother, born in 1812, who died unmarried in 1832. Winstanley Hall, existing in the sixteenth century, the seat of Mrs. Bankes, stands in a spacious and delightful park, and has been lately re-edified and improved.

BILLINGE township is so extensive that it is divided into two hamlets, governed as separate townships, and called Billinge Chapel or Lower End, comprising the southern portion of the district, and so called because the chapel is within it; and Billinge Higher End, containing the northern part of the township, which is within the chapelry of Upholland. Billinge anciently gave name to a family, of which the chief line terminated about the reign of Edward I. in a female heir, Mary de Billinge, who, marrying Henry de Heyton, had Robert de Heyton, lord of the manor of Billinge. "It appeareth," says Mr. Roger Dodsworth,[6] "by ould papers of pleadings of the heirs of Heyton, that Billinge was divided among four co-heirs." In 40 Edward III. (1366) the eighth part of the manor of Billynge was the subject of a final concord between John de Camsale and Henry del Causee, chaplain plaintiffs, and Allan de Raynford and Agnes his wife.[7] The fourth part descended in the family of Bispham to Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Bispham, born in 1701, who married Thomas Owen, and had two daughters, coheirs, who married Edward Leigh, of London, and Holt Leigh, of Whitley, whose descendant, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., left his estates in the first instance to Mrs. Cooke, and at her death to Mr. Pemberton, Q.C., who took the name of Leigh, and was afterwards Lord Kingsdown, and at his death to his (Sir Robert's) adopted son, Sir Roger Leigh, of Hindley Hall, Esq., the present owner.

Bispham Hall, on the slope of Billinge Beacon, for ages the residence of the Bisphams, was until late years the residence of William Hill Brancker, Esq. Blake Hurst, now called Blackley Hurst, existing in the sixteenth century, and now the residence of Samuel Stock, and Birchley Hall in the seventeenth, are both the property of Lord Gerard. It is difficult to fix upon the residence of the De Billinges, who were undoubtedly seated here before the reign of Edward I. An Episcopal chapel existed here, says Canon Raines, before the Reformation, from

[1] Bowen's "System of Geography," vol. i., p. 213.
[2] It is doubtful whether this is Winstanley or Whiston or Windleshaw.—B. H.
[3] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 406.
[4] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxii. Inquis., n. 7.
[5] From the first son of William Bankes descended the late Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society.
[6] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2042, fol. 273 b.
[7] Bag of Pedes de Finium, in the Chapter House.

BANKES OF WINSTANLEY AND UPHOLLAND.

(From Inquisitions, Charters, Visitations, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Sable*, a cross, *or*, between four fleurs-de-lis, *argent*; a canton of the second.
CREST: On a stump of a tree, proper, a stork, *argent*, ducally gorged, *gules*.

JOHN BANKES, of Bank Newton, in Craven, co. York, descended from Simon Bankes, who married the daughter and heir of Robert Caterton, of Newton, 7 Edward III. (1333), and in her right acquired the lordship of Bank Newton. — Emily, dau. of Sir John Pudsey, of Bolton and Barford.

Richard Bankes, of Bank Newton. — Joan, dau. of Richard Norton.

James Bankes, of Bank Newton, son and heir. — Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Clapham, of Beamsley.

a quo Bankes of Bank Newton.

William Bankes; seated himself at Winstanley, in Wigan, in the reign of Henry VIII. — . . . dau. of . . . of . . .

James Bankes, of Winstanley, son and heir; will proved at Chester, 1617. — Susan, dau. of William Sherrington, merchant of the city of London; married about the year 1574.

(1) Elizabeth, eldest d. of Sir Thos. Ireland, of Bewsey, Knt., vice-chamberlain of Chester; living, July, 1625.—(Harl. MSS. 2129, fo. 59).

William Bankes, of Winstanley, son and heir; born 1584; elected M.P. for Liverpool, 1675, being then aged 91; died 1676. — (2) Sarah, d. of Walter Jones, of Chastleton, near Chipping Norton, co. Oxon; died 1668.

Thomas Bankes, of Staples Inn and Houan, co. Middlesex, barrister-at-law; died 1616. — Elizabeth, second d. of Wm. Bispham, of Billinge, and widow of Thomas Cotton, of Cotton, co. Chester.

Robt. Bankes, citizen of London; d. without issue.

Jas. Bankes, merchant of London.

Margaret, wife of Geo. Hyde, of Urmston.

Thomas Bankes; d. young.

James Bankes; d. young.

William Bankes, eldest surviving son and heir; b. 1636; M.P. for Newton, 1660; died in the lifetime of his father, 1668, aged 32. — Frances, d. of Piers Legh, of Bruche, fifth son of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester; mar. at Warrington, October, 1656.

Thomas Bankes, of Staples Inn, barrister-at-law; aged 33 in 1664; certified the pedigree of his family (Dugdale's Visitation) in London, Feb. 3, 1664.

Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Eyres, of Kensington, co. Middlesex. =

Mary, wife of James Rigby, citizen of London. =

William Bankes, eldest son; born 1658; succeeded as heir to his grandfather, and, on failure of the line of his uncle, Piers Legh, of Bruche, inherited that estate; M.P. for Wigan, 1679-80; died 1689. — Lettice, eldest dau. of Richard Legh, of Lyme; born Dec. 2, and bap. at Disley, December 15, 1663; mar. 1687; survived her husband, and married (2) Thomas Fleetwood, of Bank, in Bretherton; living 1706.

Thomas Bankes, of Wigan. — Anne, sixth dau. of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, co. Chester; born at Vale Royal, March 26, and baptised at Whitegate, April 6, 1665.

James Bankes, of Brasenose College, Oxon; B.A. in 1727; in holy orders; rector of Bury, 1712-1743; died 1743.

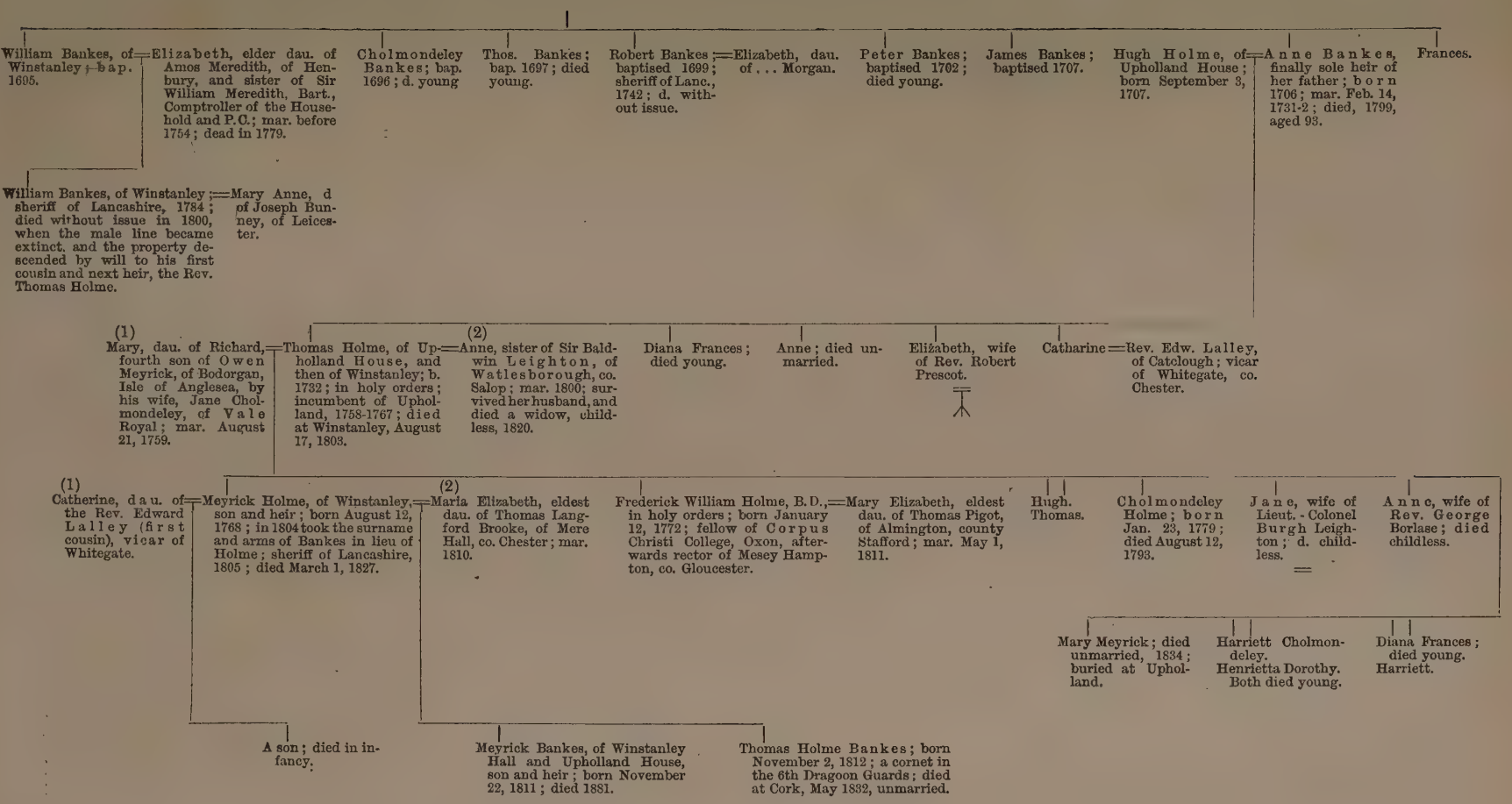
Peter Bankes; d. in infancy.

Legh Bankes; died without issue, 1764. — . . . dau. of . . .

Frances; baptised 1665; wife of Edw. Morgan, of Golden Grove; died 1744. =

Elizabeth; baptised 1675; wife of her cousin, Richard Legh, of Little Woolton, third son of Richard Legh, of Lyme; captain in the Horse Guards.

Sarah Maria; bap. 1693; died unmar. 1748.


William Bankes, of Winstanley; bap. 1695.
Elizabeth, elder dau. of Amos Meredith, of Henbury, and sister of Sir William Meredith, Bart., Comptroller of the Household and P.C.; mar. before 1754; dead in 1779.
Cholmondeley Bankes; bap. 1696; d. young
Thos. Bankes; bap. 1697; died young.
Robert Bankes; baptised 1699; sheriff of Lanc., 1742; d. without issue.
Elizabeth, dau. of ... Morgan.
Peter Bankes; baptised 1702; died young.
James Bankes; baptised 1707.
Hugh Holme, of Upholland House; born September 3, 1707.
Anne Bankes, finally sole heir of her father; born 1706; mar. Feb. 14, 1731-2; died, 1799, aged 93.
Frances.
William Bankes, of Winstanley; sheriff of Lancashire, 1784; died without issue in 1800, when the male line became extinct. and the property descended by will to his first cousin and next heir, the Rev. Thomas Holme.
Mary Anne, d of Joseph Bunney, of Leicester.
(1) Mary, dau. of Richard, fourth son of Owen Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Isle of Anglesea, by his wife, Jane Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal; mar. August 21, 1759.
Thomas Holme, of Upholland House, and then of Winstanley; b. 1732; in holy orders; incumbent of Upholland, 1758-1767; died at Winstanley, August 17, 1803.
(2) Anne, sister of Sir Baldwin Leighton, of Watlesborough, co. Salop; mar. 1800; survived her husband, and died a widow, childless, 1820.
Diana Frances; died young.
Anne; died unmarried.
Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Robert Prescot.
Catharine
Rev. Edw. Lalley, of Catclough; vicar of Whitegate, co. Chester.
(1) Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Edward Lalley (first cousin), vicar of Whitegate.
Meyrick Holme, of Winstanley, son and heir; born August 12, 1768; in 1804 took the surname and arms of Bankes in lieu of Holme; sheriff of Lancashire, 1805; died March 1, 1827.
(2) Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Langford Brooke, of Mere Hall, co. Chester; mar. 1810.
Frederick William Holme, B.D., in holy orders; born January 12, 1772; fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, afterwards rector of Mesey Hampton, co. Gloucester.
Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Pigot, of Almington, county Stafford; mar. May 1, 1811.
Hugh. Thomas.
Cholmondeley Holme; born Jan. 23, 1779; died August 12, 1793.
Jane, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Burgh Leighton; d. childless.
Anne, wife of Rev. George Borlase; died childless.
Mary Meyrick; died unmarried, 1834; buried at Upholland.
Harriett Cholmondeley. Henrietta Dorothy. Both died young.
Diana Frances; died young. Harriett.
A son; died in infancy.
Meyrick Bankes, of Winstanley Hall and Upholland House, son and heir; born November 22, 1811; died 1881.
Thomas Holme Bankes; born November 2, 1812; a cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards; died at Cork, May 1832, unmarried.

which the Rev. John Wright, the minister, was ejected in 1662. There is no mention of it in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, but in the Survey of Church Goods in 1552 it was reported that there was "at billynge chapell j lyttill belle belongyng to the chapel." It may be assumed to have been built between 1535 and the date of the survey. It was rebuilt in 1717-18, as a mural inscription shows, and comprises a nave, with aisles, chancel, and bell turret. The east window was erected in memory of the Rev. Samuel Hall, incumbent, 1813-33, and there is a marble tablet to the memory of Richard Carr, incumbent, 1776-1813. The register dates from the year 1699. In the churchyard is a huge stone, formed into the shape of a coffin, with an inscription so much obliterated as to be illegible. The Rev. Howard St. George, M.A. (1853), is the present incumbent; patron the rector of Wigan. There is also a Catholic chapel at Birchley Hall, in Billinge Lower End, built in 1826; a Wesleyan chapel at Higher End; and a chapel for the Primitive Methodists. On the highest elevation of Billinge is the Beacon, a square stone building, erected as a seamark about a century ago, and commanding a view not only of the Irish Sea to a great extent, but expanding also over sixteen different counties. The chief landed proprietors in this township are Lord Gerard and the trustees of the late Meyrick Bankes, Esq., of Winstanley Hall.

ABRAM.—This small agricultural township, the parish originally called Adburgham, and afterwards Abraham, gave name to an ancient family of landowners, of whom Richard de Edburgham, who held four bovates of land, by gift of Henry II., in fee farm, by a rent of four shillings, and of those four bovates the third part was given in alms.[1] A descendant, Gilbert de Abram, about the reign of Henry IV., had a daughter, Cecily, married to Robert Hindeley, and John Abraham, of Abraham, whose daughter and heir married James Holt, of Grizlehurst, about the reign of Henry V. In the proceedings of an inquisition taken at Wigan, March 28, 1627, before John Bridgman, Bishop of Chester, and rector of Wigan, and other "commissioners *ad pios usus*," it is found that "diverse yeares since Mary Abraham of Abraham in the parish of Wigan did lend unto Miles Gerrard late of Ince Esqr. the some of Fowrescore Powndes, in trust for the use of a free school to be erected in Hindly."[2] There are in this township several ancient houses: Abram Hall, once a moated brick mansion, existing in the time of Henry VI.; Bamfurlong, or Bromforlong, a wood, plaster, and brick building, of an age contemporaneous with it, where formerly existed an ancient Catholic chapel, long disused; Bickershaw Hall, until late years a moated massive brick house, with approach by a gateway and bridge. In pulling down the gateway some years since, three celts, or ancient British war weapons, were discovered. The Episcopal chapel of St. John the Baptist was consecrated June 9, 1838, and in February, 1864, became a separate parish, under the provisions of Lord Blandford's Act. It consists of a nave, with aisles and chancel, and western turret containing one bell. There is a stained glass window in memory of Helen, wife of the Rev. John James Dixon, incumbent, 1839-75. The living is a vicarage, of the yearly value of £170, of which the Rev. Hewett Linton (1878) is the present incumbent; patron, the rector of Wigan.

HINDLEY.—This township is amongst the most populous and thriving districts in the parish of Wigan. A hill in this township, called the Castle Hill, is supposed to have been the site of a watch-tower, the existence of which is indicated by the remains of a moat or trench, the plough and the spade having destroyed all traces of the building. At the base of the hill is a pleasant valley called the "Danes" [? denes, *i.e.*, dells]. Swane, the son of Leofwine, a Saxon, in the time of Henry II., gave to Gospatric half a carucate of land in Hindele in free marriage, and Roger, the son of Gospatric, held that land of Thomas Burnhul in the reign of King Henry. Adam de Hindele held two bovates in Hindele of ancient feoffment; Robert, the father of Richard de Hindele, gave to the hospital thirty acres of that half carucate, in the time of King Henry; and the same Robert, in the time of King John, gave two acres and a half to the hospital, and six acres to the abbey of Kokersand.[3] Of this family was Hugh Hindley, of Hindley Hall, whose son Adam married Cecily, daughter of Henry Tildesley, of Wardley, and had a grandson, Robert, married in 8 Richard II. (1384-5) to Emma, one of the heirs of Pemberton. Roger Hindley, about the age of Henry VIII, married Beatrix, daughter of Robert Molyneux, of Melling, whose descendant, Robert Hindley, was living at the hall in 1613, having by his two wives four sons and three daughters.[4] In 1664 Hindley Hall was the seat of James Dukenfield, Esq., an utter barrister of Gray's Inn, younger son of Robert Dukenfield, of Dukenfield, Cheshire. Hindley Hall is now the property and residence of Roger Leigh, Esq. An ancient residence of the Hindleys was called Oldfilde House in the reign of Philip and Mary.

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 406.

[2] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 1727, fol. 44. This school was superseded a few years ago by a new school at Hindley, endowed with £30 a year.

[3] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 406.

[4] There is a remarkably fine collection of early deeds relating to Hindley and the family of Hindley in the possession of John Leyland, Esq., of The Grange, Hindley, translations of which are given in "Local Gleanings," vol. i., and these were afterwards supplemented in vol. ii. with transcripts of deeds and charters relating to the same township, but they are too lengthy to print here.—C.

Hindley as a manor is a member of the barony of Newton. It was granted by Robert Banastre, the last baron of that name, to his kinsman, Fulco Banastre, whose son, Robert, held it in the reign of Edward II., under John de Langeton and Alice, his wife, the granddaughter and heir of Robert Banastre, by homage and fealty and the service of a pair of gilt spurs and the king's scutage. This property was alienated by the Banastres to Jordan de Workesley, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, with her husband, Thurstan de Tildesley, contested the right to it unsuccessfully against Robert de Langeton, son and heir of John and Alice (who had had no power to alienate it). This Robert, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine at York, in 1335 (9 Edward III.), of the third part of the manor of Langeton, with appurtenances in the county of Leicester, of a messuage and a carucate of land in Hendon, in the county of Middlesex, a messuage and 38½ acres of land in Walton-le-Dale, and of the manor of Hyndleigh, and of half the manor of Goldburn, with appurtenances. An exemplification of this fine was granted by letters patent in 1391 (15 Ric. II.), on the requisition of John de Langeton, son of Robert, the second son of Robert and Margaret, and in the 19 Ric. II., a partition of deeds was made between him and his young cousin Ralph, baron of Newton, who had already, in 1364 (37 Edward III.), confirmed the settlement of the paternal estates in Leicestershire, of Hendon, and of Hindley, on the junior branch of the family. The tenure of the manor of Hindley, as parcel of the Makerfeld fee, was in free soccage by a rent of three peppercorns yearly for all services. The Leicestershire property continued in the Langtons until the time of Henry VIII. They were seated at Low Hall, in Hindley (now a farmhouse), until the eighteenth century, when Edward Langton, of Low, dying without issue, the estate was inherited in 1733, under the will dated September 1, 1731, by a nephew named William Pugh, whose nephew and heir, Edward Philip Pugh, of Coytmore, in Carnarvonshire, conveyed, in 1765, the Low Hall estate in Hindley the manor of Hindley, a certain reserved rent, and the minerals under Rigby's tenement near Hindley Green, for a consideration of £6,650, to the Duke of Bridgwater, whose trustees now hold the lordship. An Irish family of Langton, seated at Kilkenny in the reign of Henry VII., claim descent from this line.[1]

Hindley was formerly subject to inundations, and hence two briefs were granted in this place, the one in 1795, and the other in 1802, to repair the damage suffered by the inhabitants, the former of which yielded £1,310 and the latter £1,002. Hindley Hall is in Aspull. The places of worship in this township are numerous. The Episcopal chapel (now the parish church of All Saints) was originally built by subscription in 1641, on land given by Mr. George Green, for the ease of the inhabitants of Hindley, and as a place of worship in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England.[2] The first minister was Mr. Thomas Tonge, who for a time conformed, but afterwards, on the ascendancy of the Puritan party, renounced Episcopacy and embraced the tenets of Presbyterianism, and became a member of the fourth Lancashire Classis. In 1650, the Commonwealth Commissioners reported that the chapel was served by Mr. William Williamson, "an able, godly, and faithful minister," and recommended that Hindley, with Abram and certain houses in Aspull and Ince, should be made a separate parish. In 1662 the chapel was held by Mr. James Bradshaw, a Presbyterian, who was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and was imprisoned for some months in the attempt to silence him. After the removal of Bradshaw the chapel remained vacant for a few years, and when, in 1666 or 1667, Mr. William Dennis, an orthodox minister, was appointed, disputes arose respecting the right to possession and to the endowments, the non-conforming party claiming the chapel with its endowments. A suit was, in consequence, prosecuted in the Duchy Court, when evidence was submitted to the satisfaction of the court that the chapel was built with the consent of the Rector of Wigan as a chapel of ease to the parish church, and destined from the first to be a place of worship for the Church of England; that, in accordance with the intent of its erection and endowment, it had been served by conforming orthodox divines until the time of the Usurpation; but that, although it was held by Nonconformists during the Civil War and Commonwealth periods, the minister was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and a conformist minister appointed, who had been succeeded by other orthodox ministers until 1690, when, during the illness of the minister in charge, the Rev. James Shaw, Mr. Hilton Cooke, a dissenting trustee, without the consent of his co-trustees, opened the "chappel door" and gave possession to a Nonconformist. When the Nonconformists were finally defeated, they built the present Presbyterian chapel, where, and at Rainford, Mr. Bradshaw preached. The chapel was consecrated in 1698, and made a parish church in 1878, the parish being formed from those of All Saints, Wigan, and St. John the Evangelist, Abram. The building, which is of brick, was enlarged in 1766, and contains several mural monuments. The register

[1] The manorial history of Hindley, altogether omitted in the edition of 1835, has been kindly supplied to me by Mr. William Langton.—B. H.

[2] In the second edition of this work the chapel at Hindley is stated by the Rev. Brooke Herford to have been built by the Nonconformists, who in consequence claimed the chapel with its endowments. This, as we have shown in the text, was disproved at the time of the proceedings in the Duchy Court. He has also fallen into the error of describing Mr. Bradshaw, the Presbyterian minister at Hindley, as having held the rectory of Wigan. There were two persons of the same name.—C.

dates from the year 1698. The living is a vicarage; the Rev. Charles John Buckmaster, M.A. (1886) is the present incumbent; the annual value is £520; patron, the Rector of Wigan. A second church, St. Peter's, was built in 1864, and consecrated October 15th, 1866, when it was made a parish church by an order in Council dated November 8. The building, which is in the decorated style of Gothic architecture, comprises nave, with side aisles, chancel, and porches, with a tower containing eight bells, surmounted by a lofty octagon spire. It contains a stained-glass window, erected to the memory of Mr. Alfred Pennington. The living, which is in the gift of trustees, is of the annual value of £200, the present incumbent being the Rev. Charles Frederic Holt (1878). There is also a Catholic chapel, built in 1788; a Presbyterian chapel, built subsequent to 1662, for Mr. Bradshaw, the ejected minister of Hindley, but now used by the Unitarians; an Independent chapel; a Presbyterian church; and a Weslevan Methodist chapel, built in 1832. There are also Primitive Methodist, United Methodist, and Baptist chapels, and a place of worship for the members of the United Methodist Free Church. There is an endowed Grammar School, which was founded in 1632 by Mrs. Mary Abram, for the use of the inhabitants of Hindley and Abram, and maintained from the original endowment and by subscriptions. It has accommodation for sixty children, five of the scholarships being free. The school was reopened in 1881, under the new scheme of instruction approved by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, the subjects now taught including Latin and French, arithmetic and mathematics, English subjects, book-keeping, drawing, and practical science. The fee is £1 per quarter. The school is managed by a body of eight governors. The sanitary state of this township, which has increased considerably in population of late years, at one time excited considerable attention, owing to the frequent visitation of epidemic diseases. An effort to place the government of the town in the hands of a board, constituted under the provisions of the Local Government Act, was, in 1867, successful, the town since then being governed by a Local Board.

INCE.—The family of Ince, mentioned in Aspull township, were anciently lords of the manor of Ince,[1] which was conveyed to John Gerard by his marriage with Ellen, the daughter and heir of Richard de Ynce, by dispensation, 1 Henry IV. (1400), the parties being related in the fourth degree of consanguinity. Although the manors were thus transferred, a branch of the old family of Ince still continued there, for in 1630 Thomas Ince compounded for his estate, including Ince Hall. His descendant, Christopher Ince, had a daughter and heir, Frances Sobieski, who died in 1816, having married William Anderton, Esq., of Euxton, whose great-grandson, William Arthur Alphonsus Joseph Ince Anderton, of Euxton, Esq., is the present proprietor of Ince New Hall. The manor of Ince descended in the Gerards to Thomas, who died in 1673, leaving an only child, Anne Gerard, called "the heiress of Ince," living in 1686, who became the wife of John Gerard, fourth son of Sir William Gerard, the third baronet, by whom she had no issue. The manor was sold by Thomas, the father of the "heiress," to his cousin, Colonel Richard Gerard, son of the second baronet, a commander in the Royalist army, who served with Sir Thomas Tyldesley at the storming of Burton-on-Trent. The late William Gerard, of Ince, Esq., sold the manor to the Earl of Balcarres, whose representative is the present lord. Ince Old Hall, after having been for seven centuries the property of the Gerards, became the property of the Walmesleys, descended from the Showley line, of whom John, a second son of John Walmesley, married Mary, sister of William Gerard, and with her sister Elizabeth was coheir of her brother. The hall, which is in the Elizabethan style, an old half-timbered house with a moat, is now the property of Richard Walmsley, Esq., of Bath. The ancient family of Gerard is descended from Walter Fitzother, who at the time of the general survey by William the Conqueror was castellan of Windsor. William, the eldest son of that Walter, took the surname of Windsor from his father's office, and was ancestor to the lords of Windsor of Stanwell; and from Gerard, brother of William, the Gerards of Bryn, in this county, are lineally descended. This Gerard was originally surnamed De Windsor, and also Fitz-Walter; and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his second son, was one of the adventurers with Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the conquest of Ireland in 1170, when the first English colony settled in that country. This family distinguished itself in the early periods of English history; and John, younger son of Sir Peter Gerard de Bryn, married Helen, only daughter and heir of Richard de Ince, in the reign of Richard II., from whom the Gerards, Earls of Macclesfield, and other illustrious branches are descended. The house called Ince Hall, on the Peel Ditch estate, was built by Roger Browne in the reign of James I. He was descended from Roger Browne de Ince, gent., 14 Richard II., whose sons, under the names of Roger and Ralph, successively inherited the estate from that period to 22 Henry VIII., when Ralph, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother James, who settled the property on his son William in 2 Elizabeth. William was

[1] Baines refers to the "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405, for confirmation of this statement, but the "Testa" does not bear this out. On the other hand, the Survey of 1320-46 (Chetham Society, lxxiv., p. 39) says, "The same William (William *botiller*) pays suit for the manor of Ins by the hand of William Blundell his tenant."—B. H.

succeeded by Roger, who built the hall and mortgaged the lands, which were redeemed by his brother Ralph in 12 James I. In regular descent Ince Hall came to Henry, who, by will dated 24 September, 1726, left it to Edward Holt, gent., eldest son and heir of his nephew, Robert Holt, of Wigan, Esq., and afterwards became the joint property of General Clegg and Thomas Case, of Liverpool, Esq., in right of their marriages with the two daughters and coheirs of Edward Holt, Esq., of Holt in Shevington and Ince. It is now the residence of Mrs. Gerrard. Holt's Hall is a large old-fashioned wood-and-plaster structure, and with its gables and squares exhibits a fine specimen of the old Lancashire halls, once so numerous but now so rapidly falling into decay. Westwood House, a handsome mansion, is the seat of Humphrey Jeffrey Walmesley, Esq. Christ Church, which was consecrated March 4, 1864, and formed into a parish church under the Peel Act, is a cruciform structure in the Early English style of Gothic architecture, and consists of a nave, with side aisles, north and south transepts, and chancel, with a small bell tower on the north side. The living, which is in the gift of Simeon's trustees, is of the yearly value of £300; the Rev. Thomas Francis Fergie, B.D. (1864), is the present incumbent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, erected in 1866, and the Independent Methodists also have a place of worship. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1760, attached to Ince New Hall, but it is not now used for religious worship; and there is a private chapel at Westwood House, dedicated to the Holy Name of Jesus. Interments take place at the township cemetery, a prettily-laid-out spot separated from the Wigan Cemetery only by the London and North-Western Railway. The government of the township is in the hands of a Local Board constituted under the Local Government Act.

No part of the coal-field of Lancashire has been worked with more success than that portion of it which lies within the parish whose history has thus been sketched. Pemberton, Winstanley, Orrell, Upholland, Ince, and Haigh, are the great coal districts, and old workings of coal have been found under the market-place in the town of Wigan. The cannel coal is principally found in Haigh, Aspull, and Ince. The workings for these minerals have completely altered the face of the country, which, formerly a rich agricultural district, is now to a large extent a waste "black country." The elevated ridge of land extending from Ashurst Beacon to Billinge Beacon contains several capital stone-quarries, out of which shell-stone, flags, and grey slate are procured, and scythe-stones of excellent quality are obtained in Billinge Hill. Curious specimens of fossil remains are frequently found in the coal-pits.

JOHN LELAND, D.D., a learned Protestant Dissenter and author, was born at Wigan, of a Presbyterian family, on 18th October, 1691, but when he was very young his father removed to Dublin. Young Leland was in his sixth year seized with smallpox, which was of so malignant a kind that it entirely deprived him of his understanding and memory, in which melancholy situation he remained twelve months; and when the use of his faculties was restored, all his former ideas seemed expunged, and he had quite forgotten whatever he had learned before he was attacked by this distemper. Upon his recovery, however, he discovered such quickness of apprehension that his parents resolved to bring him up to one of the learned professions, and in due course he became qualified for the ministerial office, and being invited to become joint-pastor of the Eustace Street Presbyterian congregation in Dublin, was ordained and settled there in 1716. The duties of this new relation were discharged by Mr. Leland with great fidelity and diligence, and by indefatigable application to study he soon raised himself to a distinguished reputation in the learned world. The services he rendered the cause of religion procured him many marks of respect; and in the year 1739 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him, in the most honourable manner, the degree of doctor of divinity. He continued his active exertions to a very advanced age, and died on the 16th of January, 1766, in his seventy-fifth year. He was interred in Eustace Street Chapel in Dublin. Dr. Leland was distinguished by considerable abilities and very extensive learning. He had a quick apprehension, a solid judgment, and a memory so remarkably tenacious, that he was often called "a walking library." His moral character was also equally amiable and excellent. The following is a list of his principal works:—

"An Answer to Tindall's Book, entitled 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.'" Dublin, 1733, 2 vols. 8vo. "The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament Asserted against the Unjust Aspersions and False Reasonings of Morgan's Book, entitled 'The Moral Philosopher.'" London, 1738, 2 vols. 8vo; 1739, 2 vols. 4to. "Remarks on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, especially so as far as they relate to Christianity and the Holy Scriptures; to which are added, Observations on some Passages in those Letters concerning the Consequence of the late Revolution, and the state of things under the Present Establishment." Dublin and London, 1753, 8vo. "The Case Fairly Stated." Dublin, 1754, 8vo. "A View of the Principal Deistical Authors that have appeared in England in the Last and Present Century; with Observations upon them, and some Account of the Answers that have been published against them, in several Letters to a Friend." Vol. i. London, 1754, 8vo; Vols. ii. and iii. London, 1755, 8vo. "Supplement to Vols. i. and ii., containing Additions and Illustrations relating to those Volumes, in several Letters to a Friend; to which is added Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, as far as relates to the Holy Scriptures; with a large Index to the Three Volumes." London, 1756, 8vo. "Supplement to Vol. iii." London, 1756, 8vo. "New Edition of the Whole; to which is added an Appendix, containing a View of the Present Times with regard to Religion and Morals, and other important things; by W. L. Brown, D.D., Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen." London, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. "Inquiry how far the Clause lately rejected by the House of Commons would, if it had passed, have affected the Liberty of the people of Ireland." Dublin, 1754, 8vo. "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation shown from the State of Religion in the Ancient Heathen World, especially with respect to the Knowledge and Worship of the One True God, a Rule of Moral Duty, and a State of Future Rewards and Punishments; to which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse on Natural and Revealed Religion." London, 1764, 2 vols. 4to. Third edition, Glasgow, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. "Discourses on Various Subjects; with a Preface, giving some account of the Author, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Weld." London, 1769, 4 vols. 8vo.

LEIGH PARISH.

ABUTTING upon the township of Hindley to the south-east is the parish of Leigh, bounded on the north by the parish of Dean, on the east by the parish of Eccles, and on the south-west by the parish of Winwick. The length of this parish, from the southern limit of the township of Bedford to the northern limit of the township of Atherton, is six miles and a half; and its breadth, from Astley to Pennington, at the eastern division line of the former and the western division line of the latter, four miles and a half, comprehending 13,793 statute acres. It is the only parish in the hundred of West Derby which is ecclesiastically in the diocese of Manchester, being in the rural deanery of Eccles and in the archdeaconry and deanery of Manchester. A rivulet, descending from Warton Chapel, in the parish of Dean, enters Atherton and passes Shackerley, near which it is joined by three small affluents. In the township of Bedford it is increased by a stream that flows out of West Houghton, and by another from Little Hulton. The whole of these rills make their final confluence on the margin of Chat Moss, where they give rise to the little river Glazebrook, which separates the parishes of Leigh and Eccles from the parish of Winwick. The name of Leigh (which is pure Saxon, and synonymous with the English Lea) is pronounced by the inhabitants with a peculiar guttural sound, said to be the shibboleth of Lancashire men, and quoted in the "Archæologia" as indicatory of their descent from the Cambrian Britons. We have here West Leigh, Astley or East Leigh, and Tyldesley, each deriving its name from the fields or meadows of which the respective townships were in early times composed, and their relative situation to each other.

The following table will show the population of each of the six townships comprising the ancient parish of Leigh in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Astley	2,237	2,109	2,030	2,669	2,685	7,325	8,594	9,400	12,788	12,656
Atherton	4,655	5,907	7,531	12,602	2,426	13,070	22,490	30,972	37,768	46,976
Bedford	5,384	6,558	6,610	7,246	2,826	12,008	15,929	17,184	19,816	25,618
Pennington	4,573	5,015	5,423	6,640	1,483	9,676	13,666	15,528	19,284	25,888
Tyldesley-with-Shackerley	5,397	6,029	6,408	9,954	2,490	14,152	17,875	28,296	43,326	48,132
Westleigh	3,750	4,434	5,590	7,848	1,883	8,728	17,191	24,918	29,120	34,288
Total	25,996	30,052	33,592	46,959	13,793	64,959	95,745	126,298	162,102	193,558

The parish of Leigh appears to have been under the feudal control of the barons of Warrington; and Astley, Atherton, and Tyldesley were held of Almeric Pincerna in the reign of Henry III., when Pennington was the property of Atherton of Atherton. At a still earlier period some of the townships had communicated their names to local families, such as Tyldesley, Shakerleigh, Westleigh, Atherton, and Bedford. In the time of Richard I. lived Gefferey de Westleigh, whose brother or son, Adam de Westlegh, was on the Gascon inquest of Derbyshire (West Derby) hundred about 25 Henry III. (1241). Shortly afterwards the manor of Westleigh is found in the possession of the Urmstons of Urmston, who settled in this township. The oldest deed among the evidences of the Urmstons, according to a manuscript schedule made in the early part of the eighteenth century,[1] is an indenture of 9 Edward II. (1316), by which Sygreda, formerly the wife of

[1] Entitled, "A Catalogue of all ye deeds, evidences, & wrytings belonging to Richard Shuttleworth, Esq., & Richard Eaton, Gent., decd., concerning ye manor of Westleigh, wch were delivered in by sd Mr. Eaton to be deposited in ye Evidence Chest at Westleigh for the use of both ye said parties, whereof each of them hath a key. Taken by Thomas Nayler, Steward of the Cort Baron held for the said Manor."

Richard Urmston, in her pure widowhood, grants to Richard her son, and his heirs for ever, all her manor of Westleigh, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of Westleigh, Sygreda was probably the heiress of the first local family—the Westleighs; Richard de Urmston, the son of Richard and Sygreda, sold the advowson of the church of Leigh to Sir Robert de Holland, founder of the Priory of Upholland, sometime before the year 1318. In the Survey of 1320-46,[1] William de Ormeston of Leghe (brother of Richard, who had alienated the advowson of Leigh) is found holding the manor of Westleighe by the fourth part and twentieth part of a knight's fee, and puture and suit to the county and the wapentake. The manor descended in the Urmstons to John Urmston, in the reign of Edward IV., when letters of attorney for seisin and delivery to and for John Urmston, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Holcroft, of divers messuages, lands, and tenements, in Westleighe, were issued 4th April, 1462. In 23 Henry VII. (1507-8), by inquisition it was found that the manor of Westley was then held by John Urmston, for the fourth part of a knight's fee.[2] In 10 Henry VIII. (1518), livery was granted from the king, dated 10th February, to John Urmston, as son and heir to John, and cousin and heir to Gilbert, deceased, of the following particulars:—

The manor of Westley with appurtenances, to be held of the king, as of his duchy of Lancaster, worth per annum	£23	8	8
Lands in Abram, held of the abbey of Cockersand	13	0	9
Lands in Hindley, of the lord of Hindley	2	0	0
Lands in Wigan, of the rector	0	2	0
Lands in Astley, of the lord of Astley	0	3	6

An exemplification of a writ of *diem clausit extremum* passed the seal of the county palatine 29th March, 1659, upon the death of Richard Urmston, when the manor of Westleigh appears to have been in danger of sequestration, and it was necessary to issue a quietus, dated January 24th, 1660. A *supersedeas*, dated in November, 12 Charles II. (1660), finally discharged the estates from sequestration. Richard was the last of the Urmstons of Westleigh. He left four daughters, of whom Mary married Robert Heaton, of Westleigh; Frances married (first) Richard Shuttleworth, of Bedford (who died in 1650), and (second) George Bradshaw, of Greenacre; and Anne, married to Thomas Mossock, of Heatonhead. By a deed of partition, dated August 10, 1661, Anne, wife of Thomas Mossock, the youngest survivor of the four coheirs, took as her one-fourth part certain portions of the messuage or manor house and demesne lands of Westleigh, with the tithes of corn and grain arising out of certain lands in Westleigh. Mrs. Mossock survived her husband, and by deeds dated August 6th and 7th, 33 Charles II. (1681), conveyed the before-mentioned tithes to Sir William Gerard of Bryn, Bart., Thomas Eccleston of Eccleston, and Thomas Culcheth of Culcheth, Esquires. Mrs. Mossock died childless in October, 1699, and was buried at Leigh, having by her will, dated June 25th, 1697, devised her estates (except the said tithes) to her nephew and heir-at-law, Richard Shuttleworth. By the representatives of the coheirs of Richard Urmston the estates were sold in the course of last century, when the manorial rights passed to the Athertons of Atherton, and the Hiltons of Pennington. In 1797 Thomas Powis, the second Lord Lilford, acquired one-fourth of the manor by his marriage with Henrietta Maria, the daughter and coheir of Robert Atherton Gwillym, Esq., and the remaining three-fourths became vested in Samuel Cheetham Hilton, Esq., from whom they passed by purchase to the Kearsleys, and were sold about the year 1848 to John Hall, Esq., of Walmersley, near Bury, by the executors of John Hodson Kearsley, Esq. A court-leet is held in Atherton on the first Thursday in November, and at Leigh on the second Monday in November.

Although there was considerable agitation in the neighbourhood of Leigh during the wars of the Commonwealth, this parish appears to have only once been the scene of any actual operations. Thomas Jesland, writing from "Altherton" "a full and true relation of the troubles in Lancashire," dated December 2, 1642, gives an account of a rencontre that happened the preceding Sunday between the Earl of Derby's troops and the country people, "at Leigh and Loaton [now Lowton] Common."

"For the last Sabbath, as wee were going towards the church, a post rode through the countrey informing us that the Earle's troops" [mentioned just before as making "daily great spoyle in the country"] "were comming towards the Chowbent; whereupon the countrey presently rose, and before one of the clock on that day we were gathered together about 3000 horse and foote, encountring them at Chowbent aforesaid, and beate them backe to Leigh, killing some and wounding many. Where you might wonder to have seene the forwardnesse of the young youths, farmers' sons, who in deedwere too forward, having had little experience of the like times before this. And so we overrode our Foote, being carried with a fervent desire to overtake them and to doe some notable service upon them, so that we drove them to Loaton Common, where they, knowing our Foote to be far behind, turned faces about and began to make head against us. Whereupon a sharpe, although a short, encounter, but when they perceived our

[1] Hill's "Lancashire Documents," Chetham Society, lxxiv., p. 31.

[2] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iii., n. 30.

full and settled resolution, they made away as fast as their horses could carry them, and we after them, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners about 200 of them, and we never lost a man; only we had three of our men wounded, but not mortally, so that I think they will trouble us no more out of that part of the countrey, but if they doe we shall be better provided for them than before, for we are all upon our Guard, and the Naylers of Chowbent, instead of making Nayles, have busied themselves in making Bills and Battle-axes.[1]

On the advance of Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, from Preston to Manchester, in the year 1745, at the head of his army, one portion of his troops was quartered at Wigan and the other in Leigh, on the night of the 28th November;[2] but no military operation took place here, though he was hotly pursued, on his retreat, by the Duke of Cumberland, to the banks of the Glazebrook.

The parish church of Leigh, called the church of West Leigh in the reign of Henry VI., is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin according to some authorities, but according to others to St. Peter.[3] This church, which is in the rural deanery of Eccles and the archdeaconry and diocese of Manchester, stands in both the townships of Pennington and West Leigh, but principally in the latter. In 1869 the church was rebuilt, from the designs of Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster, at a cost of upwards of £10,000, and consecrated February 12, 1873. The former structure, the tower of which, with the north aisle roof, alone remains, was of stone, but poor and decayed on the north side, and consisted of a nave, side aisles and tower, with two private chapels, the Tyldesleys to the north and the Athertons to the south. The interior was low, but well lighted, with galleries erected in 1777 on the north and west sides. The present church is a fine example of Gothic architecture, of the Perpendicular period, and presents a striking appearance both externally and internally. Following a custom that appears to have been common among the builders of the old Lancashire churches, the architects have dispensed with the ordinary chancel arch, and, as will be seen from our illustration, the building presents one unbroken line of roof, showing no division between chancel and nave. The plan comprises a nave and chancel, with north and south nave and chancel-aisles, the north chancel being occupied by the vestry and organ chamber. There is a south porch and a clerestory, the latter lighted by a line of fourteen square-headed and traceried windows, those at the chancel end differing slightly in design from those lighting the nave. The interior is imposing—the large east window is of five lights, with a pointed traceried head, and the piscina, sedilia, lectern, and font are especially deserving of notice. The tower, which is of late Perpendicular work, and erected, apparently, shortly before the Reformation, contains a ring of eight bells, six of which were cast in 1740, the tenor bell, which weighs 21cwt., bearing the inscription: "Willm. Farrington, vicar; John Heys, ch.warden. We were all cast at Gloucester by Abel Rudhall, 1746." The two other bells—the first and second—were cast in 1761. There is also a priests' bell, dated 1755. The organ, a fine-toned instrument, was built in 1777, by Samuel Greene. The register of baptisms and burials dates from 1558, and of marriages from 1563, the existing register of these dates being a copy made in 1600, from an earlier record.[4] The church of Leigh is in the return made to Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291, "Leithe, £8—16s." In 1315-16 we find the advowson of the church of Westleigh vested in the Urmston family, to whom it passed from the Westleighs, probably by the marriage of Sygreda, the assumed heiress of that family, with Richard de Urmston, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. In 39 Edward III. (1365) it was held by Sir Robert de Holland, who had acquired it in 1318 from Richard, son of the Richard de Urmston just named, for the prior and convent of Upholland.[5] Descending to Maud, Sir Robert's grand-daughter and heir, it passed by marriage to Sir John Lovell; and in 23 Henry VI. (1444-5) the Augustine canons of Erdbury Priory, Warwickshire (having obtained the royal licence to buy lands, &c., to the value of 100 marks), purchased[6] the church of "Westleigh,"[7] from William, Lord Lovell, and in 24 Henry VI. (1445-6) had letters patent, "pro Eccl' de Westlegh approprianda."[8] Among the evidences of the manor of Westleigh is a demise from the prior of Erdbury, dated 3 Henry VII. (1487-8), to Gilbert Urmston, Esq., John his son, and others, of the rectory, glebe, &c., for forty years. After the dissolution of monasteries the rectory was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who subsequently obtained a licence to alienate. In a cross suit between John Urmeston and Sir John Atherton, knight, and John Hall, in 2 Edward VI. (1548), respecting the tithes of Leighe, among other evidence was produced a decree of 22 Henry VIII. (1530), that the plaintiff, John Urmeston, his heirs, executors, and adminstrators, should peaceably enjoy the rectory or parsonage of Westleigh, under his lease from the

[1] I insert this graphic little account from "The Civil War Tracts," Chetham Society's Publications ii., pp. 64-5.—B. H.

[2] See vol. ii. p. 124.

[3] In the charter of Richard Fitz-Richard de Urmston, conveying the advowson to Sir Robert de Holland, in 1318, it is styled the church of St. Peter in Westleigh; but in 33 Edward III. (1366) it is called the church of St. Mary.—C.

[4] The registers of Leigh from the commencement to the year 1625 have been transcribed and printed by the present vicar, the Rev. Joseph Heaton Stanning, M.A., a full index being appended.—C.

[5] Escaet. de eod. an., n. 33.

[6] Bishop Gastrell, in his "Notitia," says the church of Leigh was given by William Lord Lovell to the priory of Erdbury, and not sold as is above stated.—C.

[7] Dugdale's "Warwickshire," edition 1730, p. 1074.

[8] Tanner's Notit. Monast., edition Nasmith, under "Erdbury," and Pat. 24, Henry VI., p. 1, m. 27, in Turr., Lond.

prior and convent of the monastery of Erdbury, in the town of Warwick, and the glebe lands, tithes, and profits; and that the defendant, John Atherton, should occupy the tithes of Atherton, paying to the plaintiff £8 per annum.[1] In 35 Elizabeth (1593) the moiety of the tithes of Westleigh rectory belonged to Sir Gilbert Gerard.[2] In 1636 Mr. James Gatley, the then vicar,



PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, LEIGH.

preferred a petition to Charles I., complaining of the poverty and diminished income of the living, which was referred from the Star Chamber to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Keeper, who required the Bishop of Chester to certify the value. The latter having convened before him Richard Urmston, Esq., "the proprietary," James Gatley, the vicar, and such honest

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iv., Placit. U, 2 Edward VI., n. 1. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., Inquis. n. 2.

neighbours as knew and best could inform him on the subject, found that the total value of the rectory was £632 per annum, and that the vicar only received £28 1s. 4d., out of which sum he had payments to make to the amount of £5 10s. annually. In the report of the Parliamentary Inquisition in 1650 we find the living in the hands of Mr. Bradley Hayhurst, a man "constant in preaching the word and in all ministerial duties." The tithes were reported as sequestered for the delinquency of Richard Urmston, Esq. This Mr. Hayhurst is stated by Calamy to have conformed He, however, for some cause or other, as will be seen, vacated the living of Leigh sometime before the passing of the Act. From the period of the Restoration to the middle of the last century the patronage of the church of Leigh was, as already stated, in the husbands of the heirs of Richard Urmston, Esq., or their descendants; then in James Scholes, Esq., and three others; from whom it passed by purchase to the Athertons, and is now in Lord Lilford.

Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the hero of the battle of Wigan Lane, who was slain August 25, 1651, was interred here, in the Tyldesley Chapel; and it is said that James, Earl of Derby, on his way through Leigh to Bolton, previous to his execution, wished to visit the grave of his gallant companion in arms, but was denied that gratification by his military guard. The Tyldesley Chapel, on the north side of the chancel, appears to have been separated by a screen formerly, but is now seated with the rest of the church. There is no trace of Sir Thomas's gravestone. The Athertons have a family vault within their chapel on the south side, now the property of Lord Lilford. The Athertons had an unendowed chantry here at a very early date. As early as 1360 Sir William Atherton, Knt., had a licence from the Bishop of Lichfield to have divine service within his manors of Atherton and Asschtwn, for two years. In 1575 great disturbances took place between the Athertons and Robert Eaton, the vicar, through their claiming to have had the right of nominating a curate, "sithence it was a chantry." There is still an old building in Atherton called Chanters.

On one of the pillars of the old church was a rude coat of arms of the Shakerleys; on another, a brass plate thus inscribed:—

Here neer adjoyneth the Bvrill Place belonging to the Hovse of Mr. HENRY TRAVICE, late of Light Oakes, who departed this life 7 Avgvst Ano D'ni 1626, aged 64, and gave by his last will forty people of this parish five shillings a peece yeerly, to be delivrd there neer this Gravestone here vnder placed, on Thursday in passion week for ever. [1]

A scarcely legible Latin inscription followed to the effect that the guidman's wife Agnes had, in April, 1627, first put up that monument, with four lines of Latin verse following. A coffin formed from a solid block of oak timber, hewn out to the human shape, was found in this churchyard many years ago.

The earliest date in the parish register at Leigh is in the year 1558.

	1560—1561.			1831—1832.	
Baptisms	70	69		380	404
Marriages	12	14		123	157
Burials	42	36		222	277

RECTORS OF LEIGH.

(From the Institution Books, &c., with the additions of the Rev. J. H. Stanning, M.A.)

1318.—JOHN DE URMESTON. This is the first rector of whom we have any mention. He was instituted July 18, 1318, on the presentation of Sir Robert de Holand, the founder of Upholland Priory, who had, in the same year, purchased the advowson from Richard Fitz-Richard de Urmston, who was probably brother of the rector. He held the living for a period of nine years, and died in 1327.

1327.—HENRY DE RIXTON, a member of a local family deriving its name from and holding lands in Rixton, in Warrington parish, was instituted on the presentation of William de Urmeston, brother of Richard above named, who claimed the patronage, but the king intervened and claimed the right of presentation, on the ground that the estates of Sir Robert de Holand, who had purchased the advowson from the father of William de Urmeston, had been forfeited for his treasonable co-operation with the rebellious Earl of Lancaster. Rixton appealed against the king to the Ecclesiastical Court of Canterbury, which inhibited the bishop's commissary from instituting the king's nominee; but the proceedings were stopped by a peremptory order from the king, whereupon the nominee of the crown, John de Blebury, was put in possession of the church by the sub-prior of Holand acting under the direction of the priors of Holand and Burscough, to whom a mandate had been addressed from the commissary of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, when Henry de Rixton was displaced.

[1] A copy of this bequest, dated the 27th of December, 1644, is in the Harleian Collection of the British Museum, cod. 2176, p. 49.

1328.—JOHN DE BLEBURY was presented by the king, but, for the reasons previously stated, he was not instituted until January 5, 2 Edward III. (1328).

PETRUS DE WYGAN.

1366.—WILLIAM DE CHUSULDEN, presented by Sir Robert de Holand, and instituted May 23, 1366.

JOHN ——

1382.—THOMAS DE DALBY, who was probably an offshoot of the old Leicestershire family of that name, was presented by Sir John Lovel, K.G., who had acquired the advowson in right of his wife, Maude, daughter and sole heir of Robert de Holand, and was instituted October 5, 1382. It is doubtful if he was ever resident, for his successor was appointed a month later.

1383.—WILLIAM DE OSGODBY was instituted November 9, 1382, on the presentation of Sir John Lovell.

WILLIAM DE CHESEDEN. Mr. Stanning includes this name in his list of rectors, but suggests, with much probability, that he may be identical with the William de Chusulden, who was instituted in 1366.

1395.—THOMAS HYNES (? Ines or Ince). This rector was, in all likelihood, a member of the family deriving its name from Ince, in the adjoining parish of Wigan. He was presented by Sir John Lovel, and instituted September 16, 1395.[1]

1440.—JAMES HALL was instituted March 20, 1440, but nothing is known concerning him.

C. 1445.—WILLIAM BOTHE was the third son of John del Bothe, of Barton, and a member of a family which produced an extraordinary number of Church dignitaries in the fifteenth century. He was born about the year 1412. After holding other preferments he was made prebendary and chancellor of St. Paul's, London, and in April, 1447, was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, when it may be assumed that he resigned the rectory of Leigh, and, as it would seem, that of Sefton also, to which latter he had been instituted before the year 1430. In 1453 he was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York, and was afterwards appointed Lord Chancellor of England. He died September 12, 1464, and was buried at Southwell, co. Notts. His will, dated August 6, 1464, was proved in November of the same year.

VICARS.

As elsewhere stated, in the 23 Henry VI. (1445) the Augustin Canons of the monastery of Erdbury, in the county of Warwick, a house founded by Ralph de Sudley, in the reign of Henry II., having obtained the royal licence to buy lands, &c., of the value of 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.), purchased the advowson of Leigh from William, Lord Lovel, who had married the widow of Ralph, Lord Butler of Sudeley, and in the following year had letters patent for appropriating the rectory, *Appropriatio Eccles. de Legh Monasterio de Erdbury et ordinatio Vicariæ ibid., dat. in capell castri de Eccleshale, 17 die Martii A.D. 1450*,[2] the incumbents thenceforward being styled vicars.

THURSTON PERCYVALL. On the first voidance of the living after the transfer of the advowson, Thurston Percyvall was presented, but the date of his institution has not been discovered. His name, however, occurs in connection with a curious ceremony which took place in the parish church of Leigh, on Sunday, December 4, 1474, when a certain Nicholas del Ryland, then aged 78, came into the church of Leigh, and there, before a number of the leading gentry of the parish, and in the presence of the whole congregation, solemnly swore before the vicar, "Sr Thurstan Perseval," that he had never made any feoffment of his lands in Westhoughton, as was alleged, and had never given authority to his son William to do so.[3]

1483.—WILLIAM URMESTON was presented in succession to Thurston Percyval, and instituted August 2, 1483. His name occurs in a lease dated 15th September, 3 Henry VII. (1487), in which "the rectory and glebe of the parish church of Leigh, with ye rents, tithes, oblacons, obvencons, firstfruits, &c.," are granted by the prior of Erdbury to Gilbert Urmston and others for a term of forty years.[4]

1504. GILBERT HETTON was presented by the prior and convent of Erdbury, and instituted July, 22, 1504. Mr. Paley inclines to the belief that it was about the time of his incumbency the Tyldesley chapel and the existing tower of the church were built.

C. 1533.—RICHARD CLARKE was presented in succession to Mr. Hetton, but the date of his institution has not been ascertained. He was vicar during the period when those great changes in the

[1] In 1435, during the incumbency of Thomas Hynes (or Ince), Ellen Morleigh made a solemn declaration "in Leght Kirke," in the presence of "Sir Henry of Ines (Ince), priest," her confessor, touching the conveyance of certain lands in Astley, in Leigh parish, to Ralph Shakerley. The "Sir Henry" named was no doubt a kinsman of the rector, and probably a priest serving at one of the chantry altars.—C.

[2] Eb. 37, Aug. Office, Chart. Miscel.—C.

[3] This document is printed at length, under the title of "Cursing by Bell, Book, and Candle," in "Local Gleanings in Lancashire and Cheshire," vol. ii.—C.

[4] In the pleadings in a suit of Urmston v. Urmston (Duchy of Lancaster Depositions), the date of this lease is given as May 1, 1489.

teaching and ritual of the national church, tersely spoken of as "the Reformation," were taking place. He was born about 1474, and is identical with the "Sir" Richard Clarke who, in 1533, was serving as a priest at the chantry altar of the Sacred Trinity, in the parish church of Croston, and who, at the inquiry instituted by the Earl of Derby, concerning the "sklaunderous sayings" of a "lewd Priest," "Sir" James Harrison, of Farrington, "anends the kyngs highnes and the quenes grace," is mentioned by Mr. Froude in his "History of England,"[1] and referred to in the account of Croston parish in this volume.[2] The "sklaunderous sayings" were uttered at Croston, on the 20th July, 1533, when Harrison, having heard the proclamation read by Clarke, setting forth that the Lady Katharine of Spain—heretofore styled the Queen of England—was thenceforward to be styled Princess Dowager, and that Anne Boleyn was Queen, answered "that Queen Katharyn shuld be Queen, and as for Nan Bullen, who the devell made her Queen? and as for the king [he] shuld not be king, but on his bering (*i.e.*, behaviour)." The words alleged to have been spoken were reported to the Earl of Derby and Sir Henry Faryngton, when an inquiry was instituted, which was held at Leigh on the 10th August, 1533, when a number of witnesses were examined, Mr. Clarke, the first of them, giving his testimony as follows:—

"Sr Richard Clerke, Vyker of Leghe, deposethe and saith that the xx day of July last past, he rede a proclamacon at Crofton (*i.e.* Croston), in the Howse of John Blackestons, concernyng Lady Katharyn Princesse-Dowager, whiche Sr Jamys Harrison, preist, hering the said proclamacon, said, that Quene Katharyn was Quene, and that Nan Bullen shuld be no Quene, nor the King to be no Kyng, but on his beryng."

As Mr. Clarke was at Croston when the offence was committed, and was "vyker of Leegh" when the inquiry was held three weeks later, it would seem that he had received promotion in the interval, and probably as a reward for his active zeal in informing against Harrison. Mr. Bailey says that about the year 1533-4 he attended a visitation of the deanery of Warrington, and that, in 1550, he, with his coadjutors, answered the visitation-call of Bishop Birde.[3] He adds that his name appears in the next visitation, and also occurs in a deed at Chester, dated in 1555. He died in 1558,[4] according to Mr. Piccope, but more probably in 1557, in which year his successor was appointed.

1557.—Roger Fielden. On the voidance of the living by the death of Vicar Clarke, Thomas Leyland (of Morleys Hall, in Astley) and John Urmstone, the patrons for that turn, presented Roger Fielden, who was instituted September 24, 1557. Mr. Fielden was a member of a local family, and had previously served as curate of the church of Eccles, in which capacity his name appears as one of the witnesses to the will of Richard Banastre, of Bank, dated 23rd June, 2 Edward VI. (1548). He held the living for a period of seventeen years, and died in 1574. By his will, dated September 10, 1574, and proved at Chester, he directs his body "to be buryed in my p'ishe church of Leigh"; he bequeaths "to the poore of my p'ish XLs."; "to the repaires of the p'ish church of Croston, XXs."; to Roger Urmston, his godson, "fyve marks,"; to John Urmston, gentleman, "one hoope ringe of gold"; to Richard Urmston, Esquire, one silver salt, and to his wife "one paire of bedstocks that doe stand in the chamber or p'lr (parlour) wthout"; and several small legacies.[5]

1574.—Robert Eatoun or Eaton was presented in succession to Mr. Fielden by William Downham, Bishop of Chester, and instituted October 16, 1574, though it is not clear on what ground the bishop claimed the patronage, which was of right in the Urmstons, but the appointment was followed by much dissension, and in the succeeding year (1575) "great disorders were comytted" in the parish church by Mr. Langley, the steward of Mr. Atherton, owing to the latter having appointed a curate without the consent of Mr. Eaton, and claiming that such right had been exercised "sithence it was a chantry." The account of these proceedings is thus given by Canon Raines in his "Lancashire Chantries":—

The old objectionable Curate was Sr Horrocks, the Chantry Priest of St. Marye in Leigh Church, and the young Curate was Sr Henry Widdenstall, who was nominated by the Vicar. Mr. Eaton stated to the Bishop that as he was in the pulpyte upon Saynte Stephan daye in Xtenmes and giving admonyc'on unto the churchwardens and other godly p'ishen's for the correctinge and reformiuge of dyvers mysorders daylye com'ytted in the church and the churchyarde and moeving the people to a quiet and godlye end, having hard of their malycious and stout words in placynge a Curat, supposynge yt to be unlawfull yt they should have any such a prerogative in puttinge in a Curat theire, immedyately Mr. Thomas Langley stode up in the face of all the congregac'on to disturbe mee when I should have p'ceeded in my s'vice insomuch that he affirmed "they wold have one, whosoeu'r said contrarye," and thereuppon begone to multiplye very malycious words as if they had bene in a fyld or at a court to plead a matter. And on Innocents Day Langley and his associates swarmed about me in the Chancell like unto a swarme of Bees beinge myself alone in the quire (yet one honest man of the p'ish did stand with me) and he assaulted me and said Sr Horrockes their old Curat shuld serve them in spyte of all men; and on the day before the Purification of our Lady p'sently after evening prayer my Curat Sr Wyddenstall comynge to be hired of me and as we were in the Chancell Mr. Langley made an ungodly assault upon me and affirmed flattly

[1] Froude's "History of England," vol. i., cap. v., pp. 468-9.—C.
[2] Vide *supra*, p. 125.—C.
[3] Inventories of Church Goods, p. 67.—C.
[4] Piccope Manuscripts.—C.
[5] This will has been printed in substance, by Colonel Fishwick, in "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes."—C.

that I should put no Curat there naythe was such a boy able to serve, nor should he serve there. And on Wednesday in Passion week the sd Langley and his wicked counsellors did put Sr Horrockes to be Curat there to enter into my charge without my L(ord) of Chester's admittance, I being at Oxfford at the same time, and on Thursday following commanded some man to pluck the syrples off my Curat's back being at divine service and reading the X commandments, and said he should not serve there yf he were as well learned as the Deane of Powles. On Good Friday Ratcliffe the Sexton hid the Books so that my Curat could not say Morning Prayer until the Earl of Derby his l're came to discharge Sr Horrockes; and this Ratcliffe is very onfit for his office being dronk twise every daie and hath abused my Curat in words and lay in his way to beat him with a Baselarde[1] and so had done but for one Richd Urmston: but on Whytsonday after evening prayer he did skyrmish with my Curat in the town before a great company and thereupon iii honest men came to Mr. Urmston and me to have made them friends, but we could not deale in yt. Ratcliffe was a "tooth drawer" by business as well as sexton and clerk.[2]

What response the bishop made to this communication is not known, but the probability is that as there had, as before suggested, been some irregularity in Mr. Eaton's appointment, he resigned. Certain it is that his name does not appear in the church books.

c. 1575.—Gervase Lowe. There is no record, so far as we can discover, of the appointment of Mr. Lowe as the successor of Mr. Eaton, or of the date of his institution, but his name appears regularly in the church register from the year 1600 to 1616, from which it may be presumed that he had been curate or *locum tenens* for Mr. Eaton's predecessor, Roger Fielden, and in that office succeeded "Rychard Muchell, Curatt," whose burial is recorded in the register under date March 30, 1559. In the church books he styles himself "Gervase Lowe, vicar." The register records the burial on the 16th January, 1596-7, of Gervase Lowe, from which it would seem that Mr. Lowe married, and in the year named lost a son. He died in 1616, intestate as it would appear, for in that year an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester, and administration granted to his representatives.

1616.—James Gregson. On the death of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Richard Urmston presented Mr. Gregson, but the date of institution is not known, though it must have been early in September, 1616, his name first appearing in the registers in that month. During his incumbency the nave of the church would seem to have been rebuilt, the date 1616 being found carved on one of the main timbers of the roof when the edifice was taken down in 1870. Mr. Gregson died in 1620, having held the living for four years only.

1620.—James Gatley, presented by Mr. Richard Urmston, was instituted, as the Institution Books (Public Record Office) show, May 2, 1620. In the year preceding his appointment a dispute arose respecting the right to the advowson, when Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, entered a caveat, claiming in right of his mother, Katharine Grey, granddaughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to whom the rectory had been granted in 1538;[3] but the claim was not substantiated.[4] In the year following his preferment to Leigh, Mr. Gatley married, at Rostherne, county Chester (December 4), Mary Millington, presumably a daughter of John Millington, of Millington, in Rostherne parish. The following is a copy of the marriage licence, transcribed by Mr. Earwaker from the records at Chester, and communicated by him to "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes":—

22 Nov. 1621. Letters of dispensation to Richard Rowles, Clerk, Curate of Knutsford, to solemnize matrimony between James Gatley, clerk, Vicar of Leigh, and Mary Millington, of the parish of Rostherne, banns being omitted and Thomas Grundy being sworn.

The following entry of the marriage appears in the register at Leigh, though, as Mr. Stanning remarks, it has been "added by a different hand":—

Ja: Gat: Vic. Marie Millington, Decr. 4.

A son was born of the marriage—Daniel Gatley—who was baptised, as the registers show, on the 6th April, 1623, and buried on the 19th of the same month; a second son, Edward Gatley, was baptised August 8, 1624. In the course of time the income of the lay impropriators of Leigh had waxed, while that of the vicar had waned; and with a view to secure a more equitable apportionment of an endowment that had, in the first instance, been provided for the spiritual wants of the parish alone, Mr. Gatley, in 1636, preferred a petition to Charles I., complaining of the poverty and diminished income of his benefice. The memorial was referred from the Court of Star Chamber to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Keeper, who called upon the Bishop of Chester, Dr. John Bridgeman, to inquire into and certify as to the value of the living. The bishop thereupon summoned before him Richard Urmston, the lay impropriator, and Mr. Gatley, the

[1] The baselard, Mr. Albert Way says, was a kind of long dagger or poniard, suspended to the girdle, and worn not only by the armed knights but by civilians and even priests. Piers Ploughman, in allusion to the neglect of clerical propriety, says:—

"Sir John and Sir Jeffery hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard, or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt."

Knighton says the weapon with which Sir William Walwork put Jack Straw to death was a basillard.—C.

[2] Lancashire Chantries, Chetham Society, vol. lx., pp. 271-2.—C.

[3] Patent Rolls.—C.

[4] The rectory was sold by the Duke of Suffolk, in February, 1544, to Robert Tropes, goldsmith, of the city of London, for the sum of £809; but no mention of the advowson is made in the deed of conveyance.—C.

vicar, and such honest neighbours as knew and could best inform him on the subject, when it was found that the total value of the living was £632 per annum, whilst the vicar only received £28 1s. 4d., and out of that sum had to make payments amounting to £5 10s. annually, leaving the net income £22 11s. 4d. The bishop's report is valuable for the light it throws on the condition of the clergy in Lancashire at that time, their position being much worse than before the Reformation, partly because of the non-receipt of the fees usually paid to ecclesiastics in pre-reformation times for religious services and partly because they were no longer bound by the obligations of celibacy; and also as showing how parochial property found in the possession of monastic fraternities was diverted from its original purpose to purely secular uses, and went to increase the wealth of private individuals. We give it here as follows:—

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.[1]

Star Chamber, Whitehall, 8th April, 1636.

First,—That the grandfather of the said Richard Urmeston purchased the inheritance of the impropriation of Leigh, abou seventy years since, for the sum of £420, as appeareth by his deeds.

Item.—That he SOLD out since some parcells of the said tythes there to diverse (? persons), for so much or more money than he paid for the inheritance of the whole.

Item.—That there is remaining to him, the said Richard Urmeston, from the said rectory, as followeth:—

1. The glebe lands of the said rectory, which some parishioners have estimated to me under their hands at the yearly value, £179.

But he challengeth some part thereof to be his ancient inheritance, yet saith they are so mingled as he cannot distinguish them.

2. The tenements leased out by him, worth at an yearly raske, as they likewise testify under their hands, £155.

3. The tythe corn of the towns of Pennington, Westleigh, and half of Bedford, which Mr. Urmeston holds in his own hands, they estimate at a yearly value of (at least) £100.

4. The water corn mill, and one horse mill, valued by them likewise at £16.

5. The coal pits on the glebe lands, for which the valuers offered him last year £40, but they prize them at continuance £20.

6. The tythe of lamb, wool, calves, piggs, geese, mortuaries, Easter roale and surplice, dues (for burials, marriages, and christenings, which he receiveth) valued yearly at £30.

Total that is received by Mr. Urmeston, besides what he sold as aforesaid, worth yearly £500.

Besides the aforesaid profits remaining to Mr. Urmeston, there are diverse other tythes in that rectory sold by old Mr. Urmeston, upon valuable considerations, to diverse of the parishioners in fee farm and rents reserved thereupon, viz.:—

7. The tythe corn of the township of Atherton, sold to John Atherton, Esquire, who pays Mr. Urmeston yearly £8, but valued at £20.

8. The tythe corn of the townships of the three-quarters of Tyldesley, sold to Mr. Shevington, Esquire, for which Mr. Urmeston receiveth yearly £10, valued at £30.

9. Another part of the said township of Tyldesley, sold to Mr. Anderton, for which Mr. Urmeston receiveth yearly £2, valued at £10.

10. Half of the tythe corn of Astley township, sold to Mr. Tyldesley, of Morley, who pays for it to Mr. Urmeston £5 6s. 8d., but worth £16.

11. The other half of Astley tythe, sold to Thomas Mort, gentleman, whereupon was reserved to Mr. Urmeston yearly £5 6s. 8d., which Mr. Urmeston sold to the said Adam Mort, worth £14.

But the said Thomas Mort has charitably given all his said interest to pious uses, and reserved nothing to himself.

12. The tythe corn of the town of Shakerley, for which Mr. Shakerley prescribes and payeth yearly to Mr. Shevington £2, worth £8.

13. The tythe corn of the other half of Bedford town, sold to Richard Urmeston, of Kinknall, for which he pays to the foresaid Richard Urmeston, £4 15s. 4d., but worth £24.

Total of rents reserved £35 6s. 4d.; but worth at rask £132. So the total value of the rectory, if it be set on the raske, is £632

Further, I find that the said James Gatcliffe (Gatley), vicar, receiveth for his vicaridge there, and pains in serving the cure:—

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis from Mr. Urmeston the proprietary, who payeth him in money yearly	15	13	4
Item.—He hath a poor vicaridge house, and seven or eight acres of land valued at	10	0	0
Item.—He hath some part of the surplice fees, viz.: For a marriage, 4d.; for burials, 4d. (but for churchings and christenings *nil.*); which they valued at	2	0	0
Item.—He receiveth the rent of a poor cottage, worth yearly at rask	0	8	0
Total	£28	1	4
Out of which he payeth to an assistant £4 0 0			
Besides, for tenths, subsidies, and other taxations 1 10 0			
	5	10	0
Remaining clearly per annum	22	11	4

(Signed) Jo. CESSTRIENS.

It was during the vicariate of Mr. Gatley that the political storm, which had long threatened, burst, and King and Commons placed themselves in open array against each other. The first blood was shed in Manchester, and as the war spread there were doubtless many troubled hearts at Leigh, for the town was open, and equally exposed to attacks from the Cavaliers of Wigan and the Roundheads of the Lancashire Geneva—Bolton. But though no actual conflict occurred in the town, the sounds of civil strife were heard at no remote distance, and some military operations took place in the immediate vicinity which are described in the letters of eye-witnesses, one

[1] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2176, fol. 49.—C.

of which (*vide supra*, pp 313-14) we have already quoted. An incident that occurred on the eve of Christmas (December 24), 1642, is thus described:—

"Divers souldiers of Wiggon garrison, being ranged as far as Leighe towne, some sixe miles of, to plunder, a company from Manchester, having intelligence thereof, came in upon a sudden, and took most of them prisoners. Thus the country was divided, and at defyance one neighbour with another, and many pore men were forced to leave their dwellings, and seek refuge where they could find it, in Yorkshire or elsewhere."[1]

Mr. Gatley died in November, 1645, and was buried at Leigh, as the church registers show, on the 24th of that month.

1645-6.—BRADLEY HAYHURST. On the death of Mr. Gatley, the Rev. Bradley Hayhurst, a Presbyterian divine, was appointed his successor. There is no record of his presentation,[2] but as Mr. Richard Urmston, the true patron, was a Royalist, and under sequestration at the time, it is more than probable that he was put in by the dominant party. He was a son of Richard Hayhurst, yeoman, of the Hey-hurst in Dutton, in Ribchester parish, an active partisan of the Parliament party. He was born about the year 1610, and on the 31st March, 1629, was admitted scholar of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1632. The year in which he was appointed to Leigh was that in which the system of Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity was adopted, and on the formation of the classical Presbyteries in October, 1646, he was named as a member of the Fourth Classis. In 1648 he signed the "Harmonious consent of the ministers of Lancaster," describing himself as "Preacher of the Word at Leigh;" but his signature does not appear to the "Agreement of the People," which was drawn up in the succeeding year. When the Parliamentary Commissioners made their survey in 1650, they reported that "Mr. Hahurst, who supplyes the cure at the p'ish Church of Leigh, is a man of good lyffe and conv'sacon, and constant in preaching the word and in all oth^r^ ministeriall duties." They added that he "doth supply the cure of Pennington (in Leigh parish), and is a very able, godly minist^r^, and of good lyffe and conv'sacon," and also that he supplied the cure of Bedford in the same parish.[3] Mr. Hayhurst's income from the parish was largely in excess of that of his predecessor, for the same report shows that in addition "A viccarage howse, with eight Acres of land (in Westleigh), and one cottage therevnto belonging, of the yearly value of Eight pounds p' ann̄. And alsoe one other howse, called Nowell howse, and a horse milne, of the yearly value of Eight pounds ffourteene shillings and Eight pence." He had "one halfe of the Tythes arising out of the higher syde of the Towneshipp of Bedford," of "the value of Twenty poundes p' ann̄;" and also the "Tyth Corne within the Towneshipp of Pinington (Pennington), of the yearly value of fforty pounds p' ann setled vpon Mr. Hahurst, the Viccar, by Order of P'liam^t^," [4] making a total of £76 14s. 8d. It has been repeatedly stated that Mr. Hayhurst was ejected from Leigh in 1662, for refusing to comply with the conditions of the Act of Uniformity, but this is clearly an error, inasmuch as he had vacated the living, having either resigned or been removed by the Commonwealth party sometime before that Act came into operation, and his name is not mentioned in the list of ejected and silenced ministers of Lancashire. On the 18th of October, 1661, well-nigh a year before the "Black Bartholomew," he was presented to the living of Taxal, in Cheshire, on the presentation of his friends, Edmund Downes, of Taxal, and Reginald his son; but as he held that living for only a short period, his successor being appointed in 1663, he may not improbably have been silenced there for Nonconformity. In 1662-3 he is found residing in Manchester, which at the time was a place of refuge for ejected ministers from other parts of the country, for being neither a corporate town nor borough returning a member to Parliament, its inhabitants escaped to some extent the penalties imposed by the Five Mile Act. Henry Newcome makes frequent mention of Mr. Hayhurst in his "Diary," and he not unfrequently repaired to him "for council and direction." At a later date he removed to Worth, in Prestbury parish, where the Downes family had a seat, and while there had the misfortune to lose his wife, whose burial is thus recorded in the Prestbury Register:—

"1668.—Worth—Margarett Heighurst, wife of Mr. Bradley Heighurst, cler. quarto Januarii."

Mr. Hayhurst must have conformed to the Act, for in 1671, on the resignation of Mr. Robert Hunter, afterwards vicar of Garstang, he was appointed "minister and preacher" at Macclesfield, then, as indeed until late years, a chapel of ease to the mother church of Prestbury, where he remained until 1683. He died in 1684-5. In his will, which is dated April 11, 1684,[5] he describes himself as "Minst^r^ at Macclesfield," and directs his body to be "decently interred in the usual place where minist^rs^ at Macclesfield have formerly been buried." He bequeaths, among other legacies, all his books, except his "great book of martyrs" and his "great Bible," to the parish church of Ribchester, where he was born; to "the poore of Macclesfield the sume of Tenn pounds to be imployed

[1] 'Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire," Chetham Soc., vol. lxii., p. 20.—C.

[2] The edition of 1835 gave Hayhurst as instituted in 1660, but this is incorrect. He was certainly in possession of the living in 1646.—C.

[3] Lancashire Church Surveys, Record Society.—C.

[4] *Ibid.*—C.

[5] The will is printed at length in Mr. T. C. Smith's "History of Ribchester."—C.

at interest, also the interest thereof to be paid to them yearly for ever according to the discretion of the mayor and chappel ward(en) for the time being and for their successors;" his "great book of martyrs" he bequeathes to Edward Downes, of Shrigley (and Worth), and "a large silver spoone" to "Edward Downes his sone," and to Elizabeth, daughter of the said Edward Downes "one little Silver Cup and the Greater Sellar standing in my chamber." The will was proved at Chester, June 19, 1685.

1662-3.—JONATHAN GILLIBRAND was presented by Thomas Mossocke (in right of his wife Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Urmston, the last direct male representative of that family) and others, and instituted, according to the Institution Books (Record Office), March 30, 1662-3, some few weeks before the passing of the Act of Uniformity, but the Diocesan Register gives the date as July 31, 1662 (? 63), probably that on which he was formally instituted by the Bishop of Chester after the re-establishment of episcopacy. The name first appears in the Church Registers under date April 2, 1663.[1] He was the son of the Rev. William Gillibrand, Rector of Warrington, 1607-20, of the family of that name, of Ramsgreave, in Blackburn parish, by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Bruyn, of Bruyn-Stapleford, in the county of Chester, and was born in 1610. Mr. Gillibrand held the living for upwards of twenty-three years, and died in July, 1685. He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Chorlton, of Tearns, in Shropshire, and by her had three sons, Jonathan, Andrew, and Edward, and three daughters, Judith, who married William Parkinson, of Leigh, Frances, and Mary.

1685.—WILLIAM BARRETT. On the death of Mr. Gillibrand, Mr. Barrett was presented by Anne Mossock, Fran. Bradshaw, Alice Eaton, widow, Richard Shuttleworth, and Richard Eaton, the heirs of Richard Urmston, deceased, and instituted Aug. 9, 1685.[2] He held the vicarage for six years, and died in 1691, in which year his will was proved at Chester.

1691.—JOHN HARRISON was presented by the same patrons in succession to Mr. Barrett, and instituted Aug. 12, 1691. Almost immediately upon his entering upon his office a meeting of the parishioners was held to consider the desirability of adding a fifth bell to the four old ones then hanging in the tower, when it was recorded that "severall of them" had "heard their ancestors say that at the request of Mr. Atherton, then of Atherton in that Parish, Queen Elizabeth bestowed the other four on the Parish, and that a fifth was designed to be added at the parish charge." The churchwardens were authorised to provide the additional bell, and "to amend what was amiss about the rest," and having obtained the verbal consent of the bishop they "came to an agreement with a bellfounder for 60li wch was 10li on each township in the Parish."[3] Whether Elizabeth had or had not been a benefactor to the church, certain it is that some of the parishioners objected to the addition proposed, and, denying their liability to contribute, explained to the chancellor of the diocese the grounds of their refusal, who thereupon desired the wardens to delay the matter. A case was submitted to two counsel, who both advised that the aggrieved persons were bound by the agreement of the major part of the parishioners at the vestry meeting, and the additional bell was provided in 1693. Mr. Harrison died in 1696, and in that year an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester, and administration granted to his representatives, from which it may be assumed that he died intestate.

1696.—GEORGE WARD was presented, in succession to Mr. Harrison, by Richard Shuttleworth, Anna Mossock, and others, the patron, and instituted April 15, 1696. He held the living for over thirty-seven years, and died in 1733.

1733-4.—WILLIAM FARINGTON, B.D. On the death of Vicar Ward, the patrons, William Rawstorne, George Farington (brother of the vicar designate), and Thomas Hesketh, presented the Rev. William Farington, who was instituted January 14, 1733-4, and inducted into the living seven days later. Mr. Farington was the second son of William Farington, of Shawe Hall and Worden, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. James Rufine, a Huguenot refugee, and was born at Shawe Hall in 1704. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. October 25, 1726, and M.A. November 26, 1766, and had the degree of B.D. conferred upon him December 5, 1766. During his vicariate (in 1736) the Rev. James Parr, clerk, gave to the church certain land, in Hindley, known as The Woodcrofts, in order that prayers might be said in the church on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in each week; and six years later James Starkey gave the yearly rent of a house in Pennington that prayers might be said on each Saturday afternoon. In 1740 the old bells were taken down, recast by Rudhall, the famous bellfounder of Gloucester, and the number increased to six, two others being added in

[1] The following note is entered in the Leigh registers: "Aprill, 1663. Christenings since the second day of Aprill, 1663, that I, Jonathan Gillibrand, came to bee Vicar of Leigh, being this day Inducted by the hand of Mr. Thomas Potter, Curet at Winwicke. Jonathan, son of William Gillibrand, was baptised at the p'ish Church of Warrington, the 25th day of feb., Anq. Domi., 1699, as it is Recorded in there (their Register Booke."—C.

[2] The date is given as above in the Institution Books (Record Office), but in the Episcopal Register it is August 13.—C.

[3] Rev. J. H. Stanning's "Registers of the Parish of Leigh," pp xxv.-vi.—C.

1761. On the 7th February, 1767, on the death of the Rev. John Haddon, Mr. Farington was presented to the rectory of Warrington, holding it *in commendam* with the vicarage of Leigh, but he held the living only a very short time, his death occurring August 3, 1767. A tablet in the church bears the following inscription:—

HERE
REST THE REMAINS OF
W. FARINGTON, CLERK, B.D.,
RECTOR OF WARRINGTON, AND
VICAR OF THIS CHURCH,
WHO DIED AUGUST 3, 1767,
IN THE 63RD YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Mr. Farington married Hester, daughter and co-heir of (Joseph?) Gilbody, of Manchester, and by her had William Farington, born 1746,who died in 1803; Joseph Farington, R.A., the biographer of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Robert Farington, D.D., fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and rector of St. George's in the East, London. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring in 1794, on the 2nd December, in which year she was buried at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire. Mr. Farington was the author of "Sermons," published at Warrington in 1769; he also left in MS. a series of sermons preached at Leigh and Warrington, which, Canon Raines remarks, "show him to have been an able controversialist, who, like Bolton, 'bated not an ace to Popery,' but seem to show also that the spirit of the times had absorbed all the old devotional feeling."

1767.—JOHN BARLOW. On the death of Mr. Farington, Mr. James Scholes, who had become patron of three undivided fourth parts of the advowson, presented the Rev. John (incorrectly called Joseph in the last edition of this work) Barlow, who was instituted on Christmas Day, 1767. During his incumbency important alterations and additions were made in the church. In 1777 a new organ was erected, and a gallery extending over the north aisle was added, and two years later a gallery, afterwards known as the Lilford Gallery, was put up. Mr. Barlow died in 1784, having held the living upwards of seventeen years.

1784.—JAMES HARTLEY. On the voidance of the living by the death of Mr. Barlow, the Rev. James Hartley was presented by Mr. Scholes and instituted October 25, 1784. It was the last presentation made by the representatives of the Urmston family, the advowson being sold in the following year to Robert Atherton Gwillym, Esq., in whose representative the Right Hon. Thomas Lyttleton Powys, fourth Baron Lilford, it is now (1891) vested. Mr. Hartley held the living until his death, which occurred December 27th, 1797. He is interred at Lymm, county of Chester, the registers of which contain this record of his burial:—

1797. Dec. 29. The Reverend James Hartley, Vicar of Leigh, in the county of Lancaster.

1798.—HENRY W. CHAMPNEYS was presented by the Right Hon. Thomas Powys, first Lord Lilford, and instituted April 26, 1798, but he resigned the living at the end of the succeeding year.

1800.—DANIEL BIRKETT, presented by the same patron, was instituted January 11, 1800. Mr. Birkett was born in 1754, and at the age of thirty was appointed to the curacy of Leigh, which office he held during the remainder of Mr. Hartley's vicariate, and also during that of his successor, Mr. Champneys. Ten years prior to his preferment to the vicarage of Leigh, Mr. Birkett married (1790) Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Smith, of Chaddock Hall, in Astley, an opulent manufacturer, and widow of Henry Arrowsmith, of Peel Hall, Astley, in Leigh parish, the announcement of the marriage in the *Gentleman's Magazine* describing the lady as having "a fortune of £20,000." By her he had two sons—Thomas, born February 14, 1792, incumbent of Penwortham 1824-1831, and subsequently vicar of South Tawton, who died without issue October 24, 1856; and William, born 27th November, 1793, of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1814 and M.A. 1817, successively incumbent of Penwortham, vicar of South Tawton, rector of Great Haseley, and rector of Smethcote. He married November 24, 1824, Mary, fourth daughter of Samuel Horrocks, M.P. for Preston, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Mr. Birkett died October 31, 1821, aged 67, and was buried at Leigh. His wife survived him, and died April 4th, 1840, at the advanced age of 85. She also is buried at Leigh.

1821.—JOSEPH HODGKINSON, M.A., presented by the Right Hon. Thomas, second Lord Lilford, was instituted November 24, 1821. He was the son of Richard Hodgkinson, agent of the Lilford estates, and was born in 1796. He received his education at the Grammar School, Manchester, whence he proceeded as Hulmeian Exhibitioner to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. Dec. 5, 1816, and M.A. June 2, 1819. He was for a time assistant master at the Manchester Grammar School, but relinquished that appointment on his preferment to Leigh. In the year succeeding his institution violent disputes arose respecting the appointment to the vacant curacy of

Astley—a chapel of ease dependent upon Leigh, and referred to more at length in the account of Astley—the householders in that township having claimed the right of electing their minister as against the nominee of the vicar. After an unsuccessful effort by the Bishop of Chester to bring about a mutual compromise, a suit at law was commenced, and on the 26th July, 1824, a final decision was given, declaring the right of appointment to be in the vicar. These proceedings caused much excitement and bitterness of feeling in the parish; and though Mr. Hodgkinson gained the victory, the worry and anxiety attending the dispute undoubtedly hastened his end, his death occurring on the 9th July, 1826, at the early age of 30. He is buried at Leigh, where there is a monument to his memory.

1826.—JONATHAN TOPPING was presented by Lord Lilford, in succession to Mr. Hodgkinson, and was instituted October 30, 1826. He held the living for a period of thirteen years.

1839.—JAMES IRVINE, M.A., was presented by Lord Lilford, and instituted December 29, 1839. He died in 1874, having held the living nearly thirty-five years.

1874.—JOSEPH HEATON STANNING, M.A. On the death of Mr. Irvine, Lord Lilford presented Mr. Stanning, the present vicar, and he was instituted November 24, 1874. Mr. Stanning was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1859, and M.A. in 1862. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ely in 1859, and admitted to priests' orders in the succeeding year. His first curacy was that of Litlington, in Cambridgeshire, to which he was appointed in 1859, and where he remained until 1861, when he accepted the curacy of Astley Bridge, in Bolton parish, where he remained for two years. In 1863 he was appointed to St. Luke's, Heywood, and in 1865 to the curacy, with sole charge, of St. Paul's, Westleigh, a chapel of ease to the mother church of Leigh, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to the charge of the mother church, and five years later, as already stated, he was presented to the vicarage in succession to Mr. Irvine. During the time Mr. Stanning has had the charge of the parish of Leigh, the church has been almost entirely re-built, the church of St. John the Baptist, Atherton, has been re-built, and the churches of St. Michael and All Angels, Howe Bridge, and St. Peter's, Westleigh, have been built and consecrated.

St. Paul's Church, Westleigh, at present a chapel of ease to the parish church, is a stone building, comprising nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a tower at the eastern end. It was erected by subscription, and consecrated by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, October 4, 1847. It contains 504 sittings, the whole of which are free. The Rev. Robert Greenwood (1886) is the curate in charge.

St. Peter's Church, Westleigh, is a handsome erection of brick, terra-cotta, and stone, built from the designs of Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster, at a cost—exclusive of the site, which was given by the vicar of Leigh out of his glebe—of £7,000, defrayed by Mrs. S. W. Hampson, and consecrated July 7, 1881. The building, which comprises nave, chancel, north aisle, and central tower, has accommodation for 424 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. It is now a parish church under the Blandford Act, of which the Rev. William Henry Carr, M.A. (1887), is vicar. The patronage is in the bishop and chancellor of the diocese and the vicar of Leigh, and the living is valued at £170 per annum.

In this parish there were in 1836 three chapels of ease, one Roman Catholic chapel, and twelve places of public worship used by Dissenters. By 1851 these had increased till, by the census returns, there were in the parish nine Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and nineteen Dissenting churches. The number has since still further increased, as will be seen under the heads of the different townships.

The Wesleyan chapel situate in King Street, Leigh, is a handsome building in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, with a spire of 150 feet in height, erected from the designs of Mr. C. O. Ellison, of Liverpool, at a cost of £11,500, of which sum £6,500 was given by three families, and was opened July 12, 1871; it contains 1,000 sittings, nearly all of which are free. There are also in the town Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels, and a meeting-house for the members of the Society of Friends.

The CHARITIES of Leigh parish may be summarised from the Commissioners' nineteenth report as follows:—

PARISH OF LEIGH.—Grammar School. In 1655, John or Piers Ranicars, of Atherton, left a rent charge of £5, to which Richard Bradshaw added another of £6 per annum. Several smaller bequests, amounting to £15 per annum, have increased the schoolmaster's salary to £26. Charities in money and land, for the poor, the minister, and bread for the poor: In 1624 Travers left, per annum, £10; in 1682 Hilton, £48; and in 1701 Sales, £5; which, with Westleigh rent charge of 6s., amounts to £63 6s.

ASTLEY.—School, founded by Adam Mort in 1630, and endowed by him and others with rents amounting to £25 14s. 8d., for which all children unable to pay are taught gratis, £25 14s. 8d. 1630. Charities of Adam and Thomas Mort. Lands and rents;

the money arising from the former to be distributed to the vicar of Leigh, curate, clerk, schoolmaster, and poor of Astley, and the poor of Bolton-le-Moors: the poor of Tyldesley, Little Hulton, and Bedford, are also entitled to a share. The property, exclusive of tithes, yields annually £90. Charities in money, for binding apprentices, shirts, the poor, &c. Parr, in 1707, left, per annum, £10, and Yates, 10s.; Whalley and others, in 1721, £19; and Parkinson, £1 4s. yielding annually, £30 14s.

BEDFORD.—Charities in money for the poor. In 1673 Spakeman left, per annum, £1 10s.; in 1679, Lythgoe, £2 10s.; and in 1727, Hilton, £5; yielding annually, £9.

PENNINGTON.—Charities in money and land, for the Grammar School, vicar and clerk, Sunday school, and cloth for the poor. In 1679 and 1686 Wright left, per annum, £4 10s.; in 1681 Bradshaw left £5; in 1723 Bolton and Starkie £21 2s. 6d.; yielding annually, £30 12s. 6d.

TYLDESLEY.—In 1729 Parr left a rent-charge for the poor of £2.

WEST LEIGH.—In 1709 France and others left in hand for cloth for the poor, £46 3s.

There are a considerable number of other legacies left for charitable uses to the poor and to the clergy of this parish, for preaching sermons at stated periods, which were recorded upon tablets, along with the above, placed in Leigh Church; but the amounts are for the most part small, and have not been included in the commissioners' reports.

The Parsonage in Leigh, the ancient habitation of the Urmstons, has almost disappeared. Highfield, an old mansion, belonging formerly to the Morts of Dam House, is now a farmhouse. West Leigh Hall, the seat of Richard Marsh, Esq., is of much more modern date. The Radcliffes of Radcliffe possessed considerable estates in Leigh, and had in early times a mansion here, which has disappeared.

In the ancient parish of Leigh were the three chapelries of ASTLEY, TYLDESLEY, and ATHERTON, with the townships of PENNINGTON, WESTLEIGH, and BEDFORD.

Blome, in his "Britannia," calls LEIGH "a small market town of mean account," a designation applicable for a hundred years afterwards; but about the middle of the last century its local advantages pointed it out as a fit station for manufacturers; and the coal and lime found in the parish, with the advantages of inland navigation and railways, have all contributed to render its prosperity permanent. The market of Leigh is held on the Saturday, and although at one time it was likely to become obsolete, as some others of the markets in Lancashire have become, the spread of the cotton business and the rapid increase of the population have infused into it renewed life and vigour. There are here two annual fairs, each of three days' continuance, the first on the 24th of April, and on the following Saturday and Monday for pleasure, and the second on the 7th of December, and on the following Saturday and Monday for pleasure. A public nuisance, in the form of the tollgates, which had long stood in the middle of the town of Leigh, was removed outside the town in the year 1829. They were finally abolished in 1867. The Leigh Poor Law Union comprises ten parishes and townships, viz., the parishes of Golborne and Lowton, and the townships of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Culcheth, Kenyon, Pennington, Tyldesley-with-Shackerley, and West Leigh. Total area, 24,356 statute acres. Population in 1881, 56,318. The union workhouse, which is situate in Kirkhall Lane, was erected in 1851, at a cost of £8,000. In 1840 a town hall was erected. In 1857 a public cemetery, with chapels for Churchmen and Dissenters, was established in Atherton for that township; and another in Bedford, with three chapels, for Church, Catholics, and Dissenters, for the four contiguous parishes of Astley, Bedford, West Leigh, and Pennington, into three of which the town of Leigh extends, was opened October 1st, 1856. In 1863 the Local Government Act was adopted in West Leigh and Tyldesley, and in 1864 in Atherton, and under that Act important improvements have been carried out. The bread called "jannock," introduced into this country by the Flemish weavers, was used here more commonly than in most other parts of Lancashire. Formerly it was the practice in Leigh to use a beverage on Mid-Lent Sunday, called "braggot," consisting of a kind of spiced ale;[1] and for the boys to indulge themselves by persecuting the women, on their way to church, by secretly hooking a piece of coloured cloth to their gowns. Though never ranking high amongst the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Leigh is entitled to hold a respectable station; the spinning-jenny and the water-frame were early introduced; and claims have been advanced, certainly with much plausibility, both in courts of justice and through the press, in favour of Thomas Highs, of this town, reedmaker, as the original inventor of the spinning-jenny and the water-frame. Formerly the part of the population employed in the cotton business at this place was principally engaged in weaving fustians, but at present all the processes of the cotton manufacture are carried on. Facilities have long been given to the manufacturers here by the abundance of coal, and by canals and

[1] Braggot, or more properly Braget, Sunday, in Lancashire, is a name given to the fourth Sunday in Lent, which is in other places called Mothering Sunday. Both appellations arise out of the same custom. Voluntary oblations, called *Quadragesimalia*, were formerly paid by the inhabitants of a diocese to the mother cathedral church, and at this time prevailed the custom of processions to the cathedral on this Sunday. On the discontinuance of processions the practice of mothering, or visiting parents, began, and the spiced ale used on these occasions was called *braget*, from the British *bragawd*—the name of a kind of metheglin. Whitaker ("History of Manchester," vol. ii., p. 265) observes that this description of liquor was called by the Saxons Welsh ale. Since Mr. Whitaker's time the liquor drunk on this day is principally mulled ale, of which there is a large consumption in Lancashire on Mid-Lent Sunday.

railways. Leigh supports two newspapers—the *Leigh Chronicle*, established in January, 1852, and the *Leigh Journal and Times*. Both are published on Saturday.

PENNINGTON, adjoining Leigh, is principally agricultural. This township gave name to a family who were probably under the barons of Warrington, the original lords of the manor. Hugh de Radeclive, to whom his father, William (sheriff of Lanc., 6 Richard I., 1195), gave lands in Hartshead, temp. King John, married Margaret, lady of Pennington; the lady died seised of the manor before 30 Henry III. (1245), leaving two sons—Richard, surnamed Hertesheved (14 Henry III., 1229-30) and Penington (30 Henry III., 1246), and William de Penington, who claimed the moiety of the manor of Penington, and recovered of his brother, by fine, &c. (30 Henry III., 1246), divers lands, &c., in Hertsheved, in the county of York. Pennington afterwards came into the possession of the Bradshaws, of Aspull, a younger branch of the Bradshaighs of Haigh. Sir Richard Bradshaigh, the nephew of Sir William and Lady Mabel, was styled of Haigh and Pennington in the reign of Edward III. Of the Bradshaws of Aspull, Roger, the son of Ralph Bradshaw, had three wives—the first a daughter of Dr. William Downham, Bishop of Chester; the second, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Hindley of Hindley, both of whom died without issue. By his third wife, Elizabeth Owen, he had Richard Bradshaw, of Pennington, who married Katherine, daughter and heir of John Fitton. His son, Richard Bradshaw, living in 1683, left John Bradshaw, whose daughter and sole heir, Margaret, married George Faryngton, of Worden in Leyland, Esq. The manorial rights were sold by the Faryngtons to Richard Atherton, Esq.; and Lord Lilford is the present lord, and holds a court-baron for the manor every year in November. In 15 Edward II. (1321-2) mention is made of Pynyngton Wood, called Brokhurste, of which the proprietor was a Simon de Holland.[1] Pennington Hall, having been sold by George Faryngton, of Worden, Esq., to Mr. Hilton, of Aspull, in 1726, for £4,550, descended to his son, Samuel Hilton, Esq., on whose marriage with Miss Clowes, of Smedley, daughter of Samuel Clowes, Esq., of Chaddock in Tyldesley, he took up his residence at the place, and rebuilt the hall, which was originally of the date of the seventeenth century. James, his son, married Miss Cross, daughter of Thomas Cross, Esq., of Shaw Hall, near Chorley, by whom was Samuel Chetham Hilton, Esq. In 1808 the hall estate was sold to Benjamin Gaskell, of Thornes House, near Wakefield, Esq. The present occupier is George Shaw, Esq. The Meadows, in this township, a venerable edifice existing in the time of Elizabeth, was formerly a seat of the Urmstons, and was probably a jointure-house of the manorial owners. It is now occupied as a farmhouse, and known as The Urmstons. Christ Church, Pennington, a stone building of the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, comprising nave, chancel, side aisles, and western tower, was consecrated June 12, 1854. The building, which will accommodate 822 worshippers, 274 of the seats being free, is in the patronage of trustees, and returned as of the annual value of £300. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Smith (1883). There are in this township an Independent chapel, erected in 1813; a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1815; a Primitive Methodist chapel, and meeting-rooms of the Friends and Baptists. The government of the township is in a local board.

BEDFORD, adjoining to Pennington on the east, is a populous manufacturing township. Simon de Bedford is mentioned in the Chancery Rolls of King John, in the third year of that reign (1201-2), with Henry de Culchet and Alan de Rixton, charged with the death of G. de Spondon [? Speakman]. This record, than which nothing can be more vague, exhibits a curious specimen of the early compounding of imprisonment before trial by security in hand. According to this ancient document, Henry de Culchet, Alan de Rixton, and their companions, rendered an accompt of 46 marks and one "chaseur," or hunting-horse, to be allowed to give pledges to stand to their trial, if anyone should speak against them for the death of G. de Spondon; and Simon de Bedeford rendered an accompt of 10 marks and one "chaseur" that his outlawry might be reversed, and he be allowed to stand to his trial, if accused of the death of the same person; having paid into the treasury 10 marks, and three marks in lieu of the "chaseur," he was discharged.[2] After this we lose sight of the Bedfords; but in 34 Elizabeth (1592), Peter Sergeant held the manor of Bedford.[3] In 17 James I. the manor of Bedford and the fisheries of Glasbrooke were held by Richard, the son of Hugh Shuttleworth, of Bedford, and Helen, the daughter of Roger Urmston, of Lostock. His grandson Richard, marrying the daughter and coheir of Richard Urmston, became joint lord of West Leigh, and died about 1650, leaving a son, Richard, born September 23, 1642. The family of Tyldesley, by the marriage probably of Thurstan with the daughter and heir of Jordan Worsley, acquired property in Bedford, and at a later time the Earl of Ellesmere, lord of Worsley, claimed and exercised manorial rights here. John Stock Turner Greene, Esq., is the chief landowner. A court-leet and court-baron are held here twice a year. Bedford Hall, existing in the sixteenth century, now a brick farmhouse, was the property of the late Thomas Speakman,

[1] Escaet. de eodem anno, n. 33. [2] Rot. Cancell., 3 Joh., m 7, Tit. Nova Oblata.
[3] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xv., Inquis., n. 16.

probably a descendant of the yeoman who suffered mortal violence in the reign of King John. Shuttleworth House, of the seventeenth century, once the seat and the property of the Shuttleworths, is now a farmhouse, and known as Sandypool. A neighbouring farmhouse, called Hope Carr, once the property of the Sales, bears few marks of its ancient consequence, except the moat by which it is surrounded. Light Oaks, a tall brick mansion, now a farmhouse, on the banks of the Glazebrook, was successively the habitation of the Sclaters and the Travices, and is now the property of Mr. Barker. Grave Oak, another old gabled brick edifice, now replaced by a modern farmhouse, is the property of Blackrod school, to which the house and estate, of the value of £120 per annum, were left by Mrs. Elizabeth Tyldesley. A stately brick mansion, formerly The Greens, erected in the time of Queen Anne, in 1835 the property of Philip Newton, Esq., of Leigh, now belongs to John Stock Turner Greene, Esq.; and Platt Fold, a venerable contemporary mansion, the property of the Athertons, in the township of Atherton, and now occupied by a farmer, is inscribed with the three several dates of 1689, 1718, and 1719.

St. Thomas's Episcopal chapel, Bedford—now a parish church under the Blandford Act—was consecrated in 1840; present incumbent, Rev. John Thomas Lawton, M.A. (1884); patron, the vicar of Leigh. The church contains 650 sittings, the whole of which are free, and is of the annual value of £300. There are in this township two other places of public worship—a small Catholic chapel at Hall Houses, appropriated to this purpose early in the last century, superseded by a new chapel at Bedford, built in 1770, and this again by St. Joseph's Catholic church, a handsome stone edifice, erected in 1854, at a cost of £4,000; and a Wesleyan chapel, erected at a cost of £3,500, and opened in January, 1873. There were formerly in this township a considerable number of yeomen, living in a state of comparative independence upon their own freehold estates, of from 20 to 25 acres each, but these primitive arrangements have in late years been a good deal disturbed by several of the small farms passing by sale out of the families of the original proprietors into other hands, and by some of them having been divided. Bedford is under a local board of six members.

ASTLEY is a township and chapelry on the eastern side of the parish, on the banks of the Leigh and Worsley Canal, and contrasts strikingly with the brown hue of Chat Moss. This township was an appendage of the fee of Almeric Pincerna or Butler, Baron of Warrington, of whom Alan de Rixton had the fifth part of a knight's fee in Rixton and Asteley in the reigns of John and Henry III.[1] The property of the Rixtons in 16 Edward III. (1342) passed by the marriage of an heir to the family of Massey, who occur in the reign of Henry VIII. as holding the manor of Rixton, with lands in Glasebrook and Penyngton. Under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Hugh de Tyldesley held the manor of Asteley by suit and service to the county and wapentake. In this family it descended to Thurstan Tyldesley, who sold it in 1562,[2] and in 35 Elizabeth (1593) Sir Gilbert Gerard is found holding the manor of Asteley, with the lordships of Tyldesley, Bolton, and Darcy Lever. Sir Gilbert was also lay impropriator of half the tithes of Westlegh rectory, and a landowner in Bedford. The successive owners of Dam House, in Tyldesley, which abuts on Astley Chapel, have been deemed the lords of the manor from the earliest period, which manor descended in the Tyldesleys, till the time of Edward III., when it passed to the Radcliffes, of Radcliffe, and afterwards to Radcliffe, of Wimersley. William Radcliffe, of Wimersley, settled it on his half-sister Anne, wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard, who conveyed it to Adam Mort, of Dam House, between 1606 and 1609.[4] Thomas Mort, of Dam House, who died without issue in 1734, sold Dam House and the manor of Astley to his cousin, Thomas Sutton, coheir with Mr. Froggatt of the Morts of Peel, in Little Hulton, and subsequently of the Morts of Dam House also. These interests afterwards united in Mr. Froggatt, whose heir, Sarah, sister of the late Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt, of Chester, Esq., married, for her second husband, Malcolm Nugent Ross, of Edinburgh, a colonel in the Spanish service, afterwards of Astley Hall, who died 1885, when Astley Hall, with the manor and estates, passed by his will to her grandson, George Nugent Ross Wetherall, Esq., late lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, the present owner. The descent of the present owner from the Morts will be more clearly seen by the accompanying pedigree. Morleys, Moreleis, Morlas, or More Lees, as it is variously called in documents connected with its proprietors, seems to have given name to a family to whom Glover the herald assigns the armorial bearing—*sable*, a leopard's head, *or*, jessant a fleur de lis, *argent*.[5] This estate, a reputed manor, is situated in Astley, on the borders of Bedford, and was enjoyed by a branch of the Leylands, of Leyland, in 1536. Sir William Leyland of Morleis, son of John Leyland and Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux,

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 396. The names are also given—Richston and Hasteleye—on fol. 398 b.

[2] See Tyldesley.

[3] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xvi., fol. 2.

[4] "Notitia Cestriensis," note by Canon Raines, vol. ii., p. 186.

[5] Ordinary of Arms. The Morleys of Bradhill Manor no doubt came from this place. We find them in possession of lands in Kenyon and elsewhere in the reign of Henry VIII. (Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iv., n. 27, Inq. p. m. Roberti Morley, 4 Henry VIII., 1512.) The last who appears among the inquisitions in the Duchy Office is Ughtred Morley, holding in 20 Henry VIII. (1528) lands in Kenyon (*Ibid.*, vol. vi., n. 67), which afterwards Sir William Leyland possessed.

MORT, FROGGATT, AND WETHERALL, OF ASTLEY.

(From the Heralds' Visitations, Wills, Deeds, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS OF MORT: *Argent*, on a bend, *gules*, four lozenges of the field.

CREST: A phœnix in flames, proper.

. . . MORT, of Highfield, in Farnworth = . . dau. of . . .

. . . Mort, eldest son.

Adam Mort, of Bolton, second son; heir-at-law of Dr. Thos. Mort, chancellor of the diocese of Chester; purchased Dam House and the manor of Astley between 1606 and 1609; founded St. Stephen's Parochial Chapel, Astley, 1631; died 1631; will dated March 19, 1630-1; proved at Chester, 1631.

Thomas Mort, of Hulton, eldest son; died 1638; will proved at Chester, 1638.

Margaret, d. and sole heir of Robt. Smith, of Smithfold, in Hulton; buried at Leigh, Feb. 3, 1622-3.

Richard Mort, of Blackrod, second son; bap. at Leigh, Feb. 7, 1590-1. Inq.p.m. 1630.

. . . dau. of . . .

Thomas Mort, of Dam House, in Tyldesley; bur. at Leigh, January 28, 1618-19.

. . . dau. of . . . : buried at Leigh, April 15, 1604.

Joane, or Jennet, only dau. and heir; married at Leigh, May 16, 1586.

(1) Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Seth Bushell, of Preston; married before 1608; bur at Leigh, Feb. 3, 1622-3.

Adam Mort, of Preston, third son; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1622; slain at the siege of Preston while fighting on the Royalist side, 1643.

(2) Anne, dau. and coheir of Sir Thos. Tyldesley, of Orford, attorney-general for the county of Lancaster, and relict of Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury; married after Feb., 1624.

Bridget; bap. at Leigh, Jan. 28, 1594-5; wife of Henry Haighton, of Kirklees.

Elizabeth; bap. at Leigh, September 18, 1597.

Adam Mort, of Dam House, in Astley; bap. at Leigh, January 1, 1622-3; a ward of the Crown, 1638; rebuilt Dam House, 1650; d. 1658.

Mary, dau. of Robert Maudesley, of Maudesley.

Thos. Mort, of the Peel, in Little Hulton.

Mary, dau. of Richard Sheen, of High Sheen, co. Stafford.

Robert Mort.

Ellen, d. of . . . Walworth, of Ringley.

John Mort.

Janet. Mary. Both d. unmar.

Anne.

Seth Mort, of Preston, son & heir; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1642.

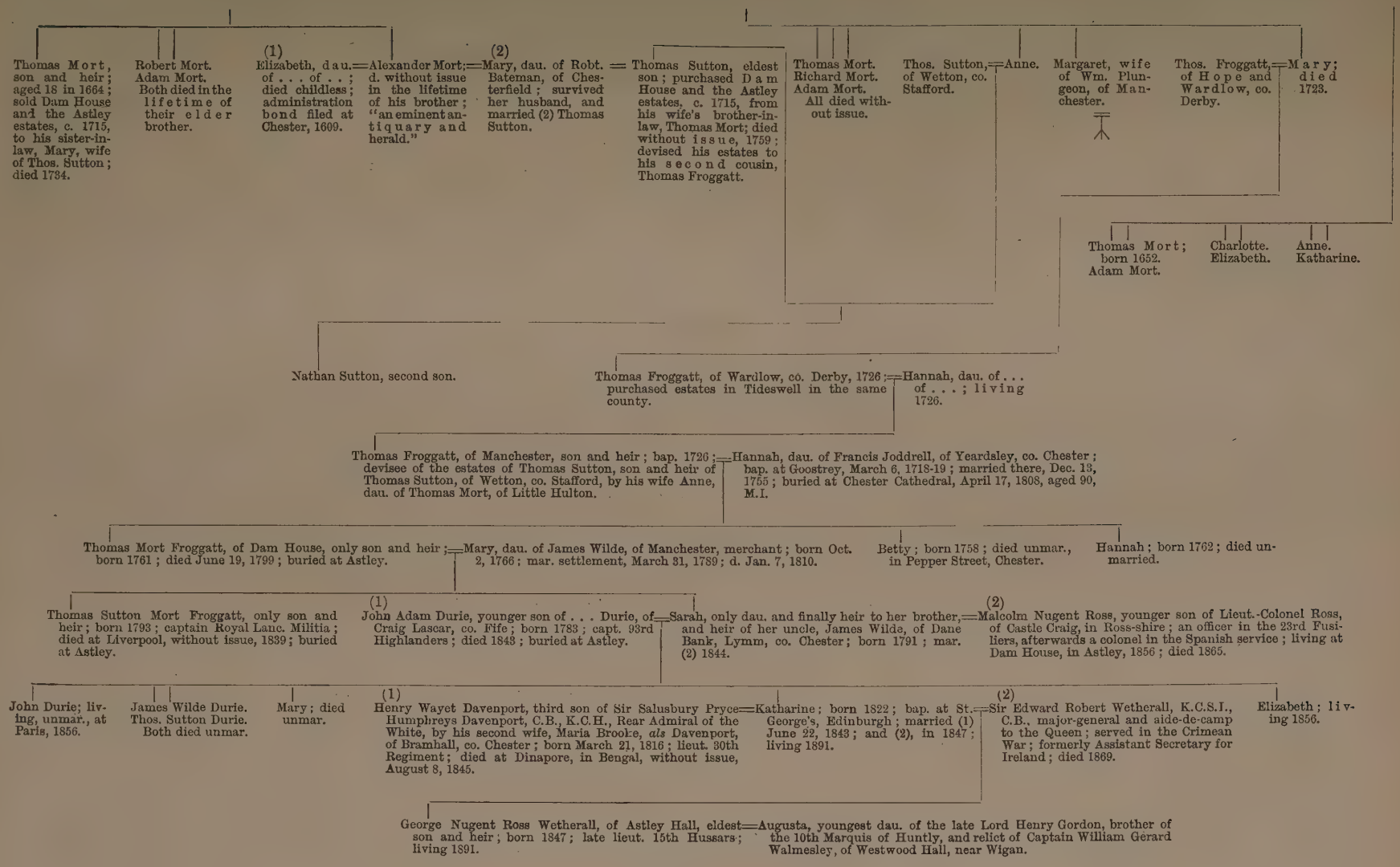
Elizabeth, younger d. of Sir William Massey, of Puddington, co. Chester; baptised July 21, 1622.

Jennet, wife of Henry Marsden, of Gisborne, co. York.

Richard Mort. Henry Mort. Edward Mort. All at Preston Guild, 1642.

William Mort. Adam Mort. Both at Preston Guild, 1642.

Anne.


Thomas Mort, son and heir; aged 18 in 1664; sold Dam House and the Astley estates, c. 1715, to his sister-in-law, Mary, wife of Thos. Sutton; died 1734.
Robert Mort. Adam Mort. Both died in the lifetime of their elder brother.
(1) Elizabeth, dau. of . . . of . . ; died childless; administration bond filed at Chester, 1609.
Alexander Mort; d. without issue in the lifetime of his brother; "an eminent antiquary and herald."
(2) Mary, dau. of Robt. Bateman, of Chesterfield; survived her husband, and married (2) Thomas Sutton.
Thomas Sutton, eldest son; purchased Dam House and the Astley estates, c. 1715, from his wife's brother-in-law, Thomas Mort; died without issue, 1759; devised his estates to his second cousin, Thomas Froggatt.
Thomas Mort. Richard Mort. Adam Mort. All died without issue.
Thos. Sutton, of Wetton, co. Stafford.
Anne.
Margaret, wife of Wm. Plungeon, of Manchester.
Thos. Froggatt, of Hope and Wardlow, co. Derby.
Mary; died 1723.
Thomas Mort; born 1652. Adam Mort.
Charlotte. Elizabeth.
Anne. Katharine.
Nathan Sutton, second son.
Thomas Froggatt, of Wardlow, co. Derby, 1726; purchased estates in Tideswell in the same county.
Hannah, dau. of . . . of . . . ; living 1726.
Thomas Froggatt, of Manchester, son and heir; bap. 1726; devisee of the estates of Thomas Sutton, son and heir of Thomas Sutton, of Wetton, co. Stafford, by his wife Anne, dau. of Thomas Mort, of Little Hulton.
Hannah, dau. of Francis Joddrell, of Yeardsley, co. Chester; bap. at Goostrey, March 6, 1718-19; married there, Dec. 13, 1755; buried at Chester Cathedral, April 17, 1808, aged 90, M.I.
Thomas Mort Froggatt, of Dam House, only son and heir; born 1761; died June 19, 1799; buried at Astley.
Mary, dau. of James Wilde, of Manchester, merchant; born Oct. 2, 1766; mar. settlement, March 31, 1789; d. Jan. 7, 1810.
Betty; born 1758; died unmar., in Pepper Street, Chester.
Hannah; born 1762; died unmarried.
Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt, only son and heir; born 1793; captain Royal Lanc. Militia; died at Liverpool, without issue, 1839; buried at Astley.
(1) John Adam Durie, younger son of . . . Durie, of Craig Lascar, co. Fife; born 1783; capt. 93rd Highlanders; died 1843; buried at Astley.
Sarah, only dau. and finally heir to her brother, and heir of her uncle, James Wilde, of Dane Bank, Lymm, co. Chester; born 1791; mar. (2) 1844.
(2) Malcolm Nugent Ross, younger son of Lieut.-Colonel Ross, of Castle Craig, in Ross-shire; an officer in the 23rd Fusiliers, afterwards a colonel in the Spanish service; living at Dam House, in Astley, 1856; died 1865.
John Durie; living, unmar., at Paris, 1856.
James Wilde Durie. Thos. Sutton Durie. Both died unmar.
Mary; died unmar.
(1) Henry Wayet Davenport, third son of Sir Salusbury Pryce Humphreys Davenport, C.B., K.C.H., Rear Admiral of the White, by his second wife, Maria Brooke, als Davenport, of Bramhall, co. Chester; born March 21, 1816; lieut. 30th Regiment; died at Dinapore, in Bengal, without issue, August 8, 1845.
Katharine; born 1822; bap. at St. George's, Edinburgh; married (1) June 22, 1843; and (2), in 1847; living 1891.
(2) Sir Edward Robert Wetherall, K.C.S.I., C.B., major-general and aide-de-camp to the Queen; served in the Crimean War; formerly Assistant Secretary for Ireland; died 1869.
Elizabeth; living 1856.
George Nugent Ross Wetherall, of Astley Hall, eldest son and heir; born 1847; late lieut. 15th Hussars; living 1891.
Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Lord Henry Gordon, brother of the 10th Marquis of Huntly, and relict of Captain William Gerard Walmesley, of Westwood Hall, near Wigan.

married Anne, daughter and coheir of Allan Shingleton, of Whightgill, in the county of York,[1] and is the "Mr. Lelande" whose house, described by Leland the antiquary himself, conjectured to have sprung from the original stock, presents so interesting a picture of the ancient mansions of the Lancashire gentry. Of this house, the venerable itinerant has given the following glowing description:—

"Morle in Darbyshire [West Derby] Mr. Lelandes Place is buildid saving the Fundation of Stone squarid that risith within a great Moote a vi. Foote above the Water, al of Tymbre after the commune sorte of building of Houses of the Gentilmen for most of Lancastreshire. Ther is much Pleasur of Orchardes of great Varite of Frute and fair made Walkes and Gardines as ther is in any Place of Lancastreshire. He brennith al Turfes and Petes for the Commodite of Mosses and Mores at hand. For Chateley Mosse that with breking up of Abundance of Water yn hit did much hurt to Landes thereabout, and rivers with wandering Mosse and corrupte Water is within lesse than a Mile of Morle. And yet by Morle as in Hegge Rowes and Grovettes is meately good Plenti of Wood, but good Husbandes keepe hit for a Jewell. Syr John Holcroftes House within a Mile and more from the Chirch. Morle stondith in Leghe Paroche a Mile and more from the Chirch." [2]

Sir William Leyland died about 1 Edward VI., leaving as on and two daughters—Mary, married to William Allyson, and Anna, the wife of Henry Blundell. Thomas, who succeeded to the patrimonial estates in Tyldesley, Bedford, Morley manor in Asteley, and other places,[3] married Anna, the daughter of George Atherton, and had a daughter and heir, Anne, who by a romantic adventure became, about 1560, the wife of Edward, the second son of Thurstan Tildesley, of Wardley.[4] In the reign of Philip and Mary, Thomas Leylande disputed the title of William Wodde and others to lands called Heathforlonge and Mylleheye in Astley,[5] and died July, 6 Elizabeth [6] (1564), when his son-in-law, Edward Tyldesley, succeeded to the estates in right of his wife, and died in 29 Elizabeth [7] (1587). His son Thomas, the inheritor of the property, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, and died in 33 Elizabeth (1591) seised of the manor of Morley in Astley, and other estates which had descended to him from the Leylands.[8] Edward, his son, who entertained James I. at his house at Myerscough, in August, 1617, died 19 James I.[9] (1621). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston, of Holker, and by her was father of the celebrated Sir Thomas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Morleys, who lost his life in the battle of Wigan Lane, August 25, 1651.[10] The son and heir of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Edward, of Tyldesley, Morleys, Myerscough, and Fox Hall, who was aged 29 in 1664, sold his estate in Tyldesley, in 1685,[11] and Morleys Hall was sold[12] to the Leghs of Chorley; at a subsequent period the old hall and a moiety of the demesne were purchased by Josiah Wilkinson, Esq., who devised it to his son, the late John Wilkinson, F.R.S., F.S.A., and the other moiety to Thomas Lyon, of Warrington. Dr. Wilkinson devised his estate in this township to Richard Marsh, Esq., of Westleigh, but Morleys Hall, once the pride of the parish, is now only a farmhouse. The chapel of Astley, dedicated to St. Stephen, a brick fabric, was founded by Adam Mort, of Dam House, Esq. (who died in 1631), in consideration of the inhabitants being "very rude, and ignorant of good things." The founder by his will devised to trustees a certain messuage and lands, of the yearly value of £18, for the maintenance of a preaching minister, directing that his son Thomas Mort should, during his lifetime, have the power of nominating and appointing ministers, and of setting

[1] Visitation of Lancashire, 1567.

[2] "Itinerary," vol. v., fol. 83, p. 89.

[3] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. ix., Inquis., n. 43.

[4] A tradition prevails in the parish that a daughter of Leyland's having formed an attachment to one of the Tyldesley's in opposition to the wishes of her father, the young lady was shut up in her room; but having provided herself with a rope, she tied one end of it round her body, and threw the other to her expecting lover, on the opposite side of the moat, when casting herself out of the window into the water, which was thirty feet wide, he dragged her to land, and they were married before the adventure was known to the family.

[5] "Thomas Leyland was a staunch Papist and a determined persecutor of heretics. When the brother-in-law of George Marsh the martyr—'Jeffrey Hurst, of Shackerley, who was preserved by God's providence from burning in Queen Mary's time'—absented himself from his parish church because of the Romish ritual that had been reintroduced, and encouraged the teachers of the reformed faith to secretly assemble in his house 'for sermon and prayer,' 'Justice' Leland went with his 'mass priest' to Hurst's cottage to search for heretical books, and having found Tyndale's Testament, which was pronounced to be 'plain heresy and none worse,' and some Latin books, which neither he nor the mass priest could read, he, by a stretch of authority not infrequent in those days, bound the mother and brother of Hurst in the penalty of £100 to produce him within fourteen days. Hurst appeared at the appointed time, and was committed to Lancaster, but news of Queen Mary's death arriving about the same time, he was set free. Thomas Leyland died July, 1564, at the age of fifty years. His end appears to have been very sudden. It is recorded that, 'in July, as the foresaid Thos. Lelond sate in his chair, talking with his friends, he fell down suddenly dead, not much moving any joint; and such was his end.' His will, which bears date April 2, 1562 (and in which, in token of his affection for his infant grandson, he gives 'unto Thomas Tyldesley, sonne unto my sonne in lawe, Edward Tyldesley, twoe silvr spones and one angell of gold'), was proved on the 23rd September following his death, when his son-in-law, Edward Tyldesley, in right of his wife, succeeded to the estates." ("Historic Sites of Lancashire and Cheshire," by James Croston, F.S.A.)—C.

[6] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xi., inquis., n. 20. The Leylands are said to have been allied to the families of Trafford of Trafford, Eccleston of Eccleston, and Tyldesley of Tyldesley; but their pedigree consists of only two or three descents, which appear to be imperfect. "In 7132," says Holland Watson, "died at Lingnasken, in Ireland, Mr. William Leyland, aged 139 years and upwards (descended perhaps from the Leylands of Morleys). He was a tall and prodigiously large-boned man, and so strong and healthy that he never was sick, nor did he lose his sight, limb, or digestive quality until death, a short time before which he gave the following account of himself—that he was born at Warrington in 1593; that he remembered the coronation of James I. in 1602; that he lived in Warrington till 1664; and then went to Ireland, where he lived ever since in good credit in the county of Fermanagh. (Manuscripts.)

[7] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xiv., n. 10.

[8] *Ibid.*, vol. xv., n. 37.

[9] *Ibid.*, vol. xxiv., n. 27.

[10] Edward Ambrose Barlow, O.S.B., fourth son of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow Hall, near Manchester, but more familiarly known as Father Ambrose, was arrested at Morleys Hall, on Easter Sunday, April 25th, 1641, where, having finished mass, he was preaching to his flock, about a hundred in number, on the subject of patience. The circumstances of his arrest by Dr. Jones, the Puritan Vicar of Eccles, who left his pulpit and marched in his surplice from Eccles to Morleys, at the head of some four hundred of his parishioners, armed with clubs and swords, is fully set forth in the account of Eccles, v. iii., p. 257.—C.

[11] Edward had a son, Thomas, aged seven in 1664, whose supposed heir-male served under Prince Edward in Lancashire in 1745, and left male issue, surviving about 1780.

[12] Canon Raines (in "Notitia Cestriensis," note, p. 186, vol. ii.) gives a different account. On this sale the trustees, on August 26, 1675, conveyed to Edmund Gethorne and Richard Fox, and the assigns under a subsequent mortgage to Lord Willoughby, of Parham, conveyed to Mr. Thomas Johnson, of the Acres, in Bolton-le-Moors, great-grandfather of the late George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., of Tyldesley and of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire.

down and appointing some due course for the nomination of such ministers after his death; but that if he should not set down such order and course, the said minister should be elected and appointed by all the householders and heads of families in Astley, and the heirs-male of Adam Mort's body, and some of his kindred as should have lands in Astley, with the advice of some godly ministers adjoining, the vote of Adam Mort's heir-male to be accounted as six votes. Adam Motr, the founder, it appears, died in 1631, and his son Thomas having, in the first year after his father's death, by a deed dated on the 3rd of August, resigned all right, title, and interest on behalf of himself and his heirs in the chapel of Astley to John, Lord Bishop of Chester, died at a subsequent period without setting down any order or course of appointment for future ministers. Hence arose violent disputes, and on some occasions riotous proceedings, regarding the choice of a minister, the householders and the vicar of Legh each claiming that right.

On the death of the incumbent, the Rev. Herbert Barker, on the 29th of April, 1822, the vicar made choice of the Rev. Thomas Birkett, and the parishioners of the Rev. Edward Bowman, as his successor. The chapelry became much agitated in consequence of these conflicting claims. Serious riots ensued in the attempt of Mr. Birkett to perform divine worship, which could only be effected under the protection of military force; and, amongst other modes of annoyance, the clergyman, on his way to the church, was assailed by the ringing of frying-pans in his ears, on one Sunday in particular, which is still called "Frying-pan Sunday," and will for two or three generations be remembered in the parish by that name. The Bishop of Chester on being appealed to, in a letter dated May 28, 1822, recommended the opposing parties to make mutual concessions, and by that means arrive at a friendly understanding, suggesting that they should "let the chapelry recommend and the vicar nominate." The advice was not acted on, and at the Midsummer Assizes at Lancaster, in 1823, the matter was brought to trial in the form of an action, instituted by the householders against the Bishop of Chester, the Vicar of Leigh, and the Rev. Thomas Birkett, the clergyman who officiated at the chapel to the exclusion of Mr. Bowman, the appointee of the parishioners. The issue to be tried was whether the householders had exercised the right they claimed in the election of a Mr. Mawdesley, a former minister, and thereby established a precedent; and the verdict of the jury was in favour of the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the judges of the Court of King's Bench whether there was evidence on the trial to go to the jury. At the sittings after Trinity term, 1824, the matter at issue was brought before the superior court by solemn argument, and on July 26, the judges gave their final judgment in favour of the Bishop of Chester and the other defendants, whereby the right of appointing the minister was declared to be in the Vicar of Leigh and not in the householders. On this decision, part of the endowment belonging to the chapel went to the curate appointed by the vicar, while other funds, having been left expressly to the curate of Astley elected by the inhabitants, or in default thereof to the poor, became in turn the subject of litigation in the equity courts; but the vice-chancellor, on the suit coming to a hearing, dismissed the bill on a collateral question, without deciding to whom these funds belong. In 1839 the trustees were directed to pay the disputed endowment to the incumbent, and the leasing of mines under the estate, by the direction of the Charity Commissioners, has increased the value of the living.

In 1760 the old chapel was taken down, and a new and enlarged one built by the landowners in its stead, when the income of the living was augmented, principally by the munificence of Mr. Froggatt, of Dam House, and it is now of the value of £370 per annum. The church, a plain brick edifice, enlarged in 1834, and again in 1842 and 1847, consists of nave, chancel, aisles, porch, and an embattled tower containing one bell. There are sittings for 1,010 persons, 500 of which are free. The living, which is a vicarage under the Blandford Act, valued at £400 per annum, is in the patronage of the vicar of Leigh. The present vicar is the Rev. James Alexander Maxwell Johnstone, M.A. (1885). The church contains a memorial of the late Rev. Alfred Hewlett, D.D., who held the incumbency from 1840 to 1885, and by whose exertions the large National Schools, with teacher's residence, were built.

The following is a list of the incumbents of Astley from the date of the foundation, as given in Mr. Worsley's "History of Leigh Church":—

1631.	Thomas Crompton.	1769.	Robert Barker.
1691.	Roger Seddon.	1822.	Thomas Birkett.
1702.	. . . Barrett.	1838.	J. W. Edwards.
1716.	James Marsh.	1840.	Alfred Hewlett, D.D.
1732.	Thomas Mawdesley.	1885.	James Alexander Maxwell Johnstone, M.A.

In addition to this Episcopal chapel there are in Astley a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Astley Green, built in 1820, and a Unitarian chapel, built in 1866, in place of the small one erected at Black Moor in 1820. It is indicative of the salubrity of the air that in the year 1727-8

an epidemic fever carried off nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the townships of Atherton, Westhoughton, Pennington, and Tyldesley, and that several other townships suffered in an equal degree, whilst Astley, which stands in a lower situation, was not at all affected by the malady.[1]

TYLDESLEY is a township in the parish of Leigh. The village of Tyldesley Banks, now a rapidly-increasing town, is situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect over mid-Lancashire, of which it is nearly the centre, even extending to several points in the counties of Salop and Montgomery. Tyldesley lies north of the new red sandstone formation which composes the vale of the Mersey, and which here abuts on the coal and schistus, rising in gentle elevations, and forming the first swell of the Lancashire hills. Tyldesley, though unnoticed in Domesday, certainly formed part of the Norman barony of Warrington, being claimed to be within its jurisdiction in all pleas to *Quo Warranto* by the lords of that honour or barony that have occurred. Under these barons the proprietors, who adopted the local name, settled, holding by service the tenth part of a knight's fee. This is the tenure ascribed to Henry de Tyldesley by the "Testa de Nevill."[2] The suits to the courts of the barony and hundred have long been disused; but as late as 19 James I. (1621), Sir Thomas Ireland, then lord of Warrington, gave a release from knight's service to the proprietor of the Banks estate in Tyldesley. The mesne manor is also nearly disused. In the division of Tyldesley called the Lower Side, several estates pay quit-rents to Wardley Hall, probably in right of the appendent estate of Wardley, where the eldest branch of the Tyldesleys was long settled. In the Higher Side, a reputed manor of Tyldesley passed by sale, together with Chaddock Hall, to Robert Haldane Bradshaw, Esq., and is now vested in the Earl of Ellesmere, but the privileges exercised extend only to common rights. With respect to the local proprietors, Henry de Tyldesley, mesne Lord of Tyldesley under Almeric Butler, baron of Warrington in the reign of Henry III., was a juror of the wapentake of West Derby when the survey called the *Testa de Nevill* was taken, and from him descended the Tyldesleys of Tyldesley, who divided into two branches immediately before the visitation of 1567. By an indenture, dated October 20, 1562, and 5 Elizabeth, it appears that Thurstan Tyldesley, of Wardley, Esq., in consideration of £1,000, and £200, sold to Edward Jackman, alderman, Richard Lambert, grocer, and Richard Carrill, mercer, citizens of London, the manors and lordships of Tyldesley, Bolton, Astley, and Darcy Lever, with their appurtenances.[3] Thurstan was the father of the two brothers, Thomas and Edward Tyldesley, who became the heads of distinct houses. The elder settled at Wardley, which had passed to his ancestors by the marriage of Thurston, great grandson of the Henry above named, with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Jordan de Workesley, lord of Wardley, in the reign of Edward II., and the younger at Morleys Hall, in Astley, by marriage with the heiress of Leyland, as already mentioned in the account of Astley (*supra* p 303). This younger line retained the Tyldesley estate, and four generations afterwards was represented by the celebrated Royalist, Sir Thomas Tyldesley. In 1672 Edward Tyldesley, of Morleys, Esq., son of this gallant officer, sold the paternal estate of Tyldesley, then called Davenports, from the name of a tenant, to Ralph Astley; and from the Astleys and their representatives this and other estates in Tyldesley, including the Banks, which was heretofore the inheritance of the Andertons of Lostock, were conveyed to Thomas Johnson, of Bolton, gent., in 1728 and 1752. This united property, on the death of the purchaser in 1764, descended, in consequence of the previous death of his eldest son, who had served the office of high sheriff in 1755, to his grandson, Thomas Johnson, Esq., who held it until 1823. Tyldesley then passed by devise, with the other family estates, to his nephew, the late George Ormerod, Esq., of Sedbury Park, in Gloucestershire, the historian of Cheshire, whose representatives are the present possessors. During the possession of the last and the present proprietors the town of Tyldesley Banks, built exclusively on this estate, on leases for 999 years, has risen up on land occupied eighty years ago by three farms only, and now contains upwards of 9,000 inhabitants. Near the southern boundary of this estate is the Dam House, now called Astley Hall, as before mentioned, which was purchased by the Morts from the Andertons, of Lostock, in 36 Elizabeth (1594). It subsequently passed, with the adjacent manor of Astley, to Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt, Esq., and is now the property of George Nugent Ross Wetherall, Esq. The house, an ancient building of brick, with bay windows and gables, has been completely repaired and largely added to. Hope, or Langley House, is situated nearer to Leigh on the same estate. Further to the east, and near the verge of the parish and the hundred, is Chaddock Hall, which, in the early part of the last century, was the seat of a family bearing that name, and passed subsequently by sale to the late Mr. Clowes, of Broughton, near Manchester. It is now occupied by the Rev. Richard Hopwood. On the north-west of Chaddock is the site of Garrett Hall, now a farmhouse, but formerly the residence of a collateral branch of the Tyldesleys, which passed in marriage with

[1] Rasbotham's "Shorthand Notes," Manuscript Coll., vol. i., p. 331.

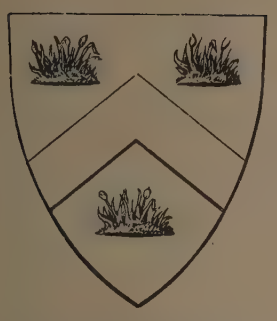
[2] Fol. 396. The lord of Tildesley, says the ancient Duchy Feodary, holds of William le Boteler the tenth part of a knight's fee, which Henry de Tyldesley formerly held of the heirs of Almeric Pincerna, and he of the Earl of Ferrars, who held of the king.

[3] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2112, fol. 178 b.

Mary, daughter of Lambert Tyldesley,[1] to Richard, son of Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston, an illegitimate branch of the house of Derby, which was afterwards settled at Culcheth. The estate subsequently passed to the Clowes family. On the high ground north of Garrett is the site of Cleworth Hall, now a farm, formerly the residence and property of the Parrs of Kempnough, in Worsley, and celebrated in the annals of witchcraft and demoniacal possession, from events[2] which took place there shortly after the succession of its present line of possessors, the Starkies of Huntroyd. The old mansion was a respectable timber building, with bay windows and gables, and was destroyed about eighty years ago. In the higher division of Tyldesley is the hamlet of Shackerley, formerly almost exclusively the property of the Shakerleys of Somerford, in Cheshire, who descended in the female line from a younger son of Tyldesley, who assumed the local name about the time of Henry III. It now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Cotton, daughter of the late Jacob Fletcher, Esq., who acquired the property by purchase. The site of the hall is marked by a moat, and continued to be the residence of the Shakerleys till the middle of the last century.

TYLDESLEY OF GARRETT.

(From Inquisitions, Heralds' Visitations, Deeds, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three rush-hills, proper.

(1) Margaret, dau. of Alexander Standish, of Standish, by his wife Anne, dau. of Sir Wm. Molyneux. = LAMBERT TYLDESLEY, of the Garret; in April, 1574, acquired considerable estates in Astley and Tyldesley alienated by Robert Worsley, of Booth (Lanc. MSS.); died seised in fee of the manor of Tyldesley, a capital messuage called the Hall of Garret, a watermill, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood to the same messuage appertaining; also 10 messuages, 10 gardens, 10 orchards, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of moor and moss in Tyldesley; bur. at Leigh, Nov. 30, 1596; will proved at Chester, 1596. = (2) Ellen, dau. of . . . Smythe; mar. at Leigh, April 27, 1584.

- Richard Tyldesley, son and heir-apparent; died at Tyldesley in the lifetime of his father. = Katharine, dau. of George Rogerley, of Park Hall, in Blackrod; mar. settlement, 12th Jan., 1576-7; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Richard Hoghton, of Park Hall; living 1613.
- Gyles Tyldesley; bap. at Leigh, May 30, 1586.
- Guy Tyldesley; bap. at Leigh, Nov. 29, 1594.
- Helen; bap. at Leigh, Feb. 6, 1584-5; d. in infancy.
- Katharine; bap. at Leigh, June 11, 1590.
- Ellen; bap. at Leigh, Nov. 6, 1596.

- Lambert Tyldesley, of Garret, son and heir; bap. at Leigh, June 6, 1570; died at Garret, March 3, 10 James (1612-13); bur. at Leigh, March 5, 1612-13; Inq. p.m. 17th December, 11 James (1613); will proved at Chester, 1613. = Dorothy, dau. of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell; post-nuptial settlement dated January 5, 44 Elizabeth (1601-2); bur. at Leigh, March 14, 1614-15.
- George Tyldesley.
- Thomas Tyldesley.

- Thomas Tyldesley, of Garret, son and heir; aged three years and five months, December, 1613. = Elizabeth, youngest d. of John, and sister of Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde.
 - Lambert Tyldesley; buried at Leigh, Feb. 16, 1622-3.
 - Elizabeth; died 1650.
- Katharine, first wife of Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde; mar. covt. dated September 10, 22 James (1624); d. before November, 1635. = Anne, only child; died young.
- Richard, son of Thomas Stanley, of Lower Eccleston Hall, natural son of Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, by Mary, dau. of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford. = Mary.
 - Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston; aged 37 in 1664. = Frances, third dau. of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, Morleys, and Myerscough, who was slain at Wigan Lane, August 25, 1651.
 - Richard Stanley; born 1661.
 - Mary.
 - Frances.

In consequence of the great and increasing population of this place the commissioners for erecting new churches formed it, in 1825, into a separate district and parish co-extensive with the original township of Tyldesley, and its hamlet of Shackerley, and erected on an elevated site, near the centre of the village (given by the late Thomas Johnson, Esq., the ground for the cemetery being given by George Ormerod, Esq.), a large church of stone, dedicated to St.

[1] The inquisition taken on the death of this gentleman returns that he was not seised of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, or services on the day on which he died. (Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxii., n. 69.)

[2] See vol. i., pp. 268-9.

TYLDESLEY OF TYLDESLEY, WARDLEY, MORLEYS, MYERSCOUGH, AND FOX HALL.

(From Inquisitions, Charters, Visitations, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, three mole-hills, *vert*.
CREST: A pelican in her nest, feeding her young, all *or*.

HENRY DE TYLDESLEY, lord of Tyldesley

- Henry de Tyldesley; living at the time of the Inquest called the Testa de Nevill; a juror in the reign of Henry III.
 - Richard de Tyldesley, lord of Tyldesley in the reign of Edward I.
 - Thomas de Tyldesley; omitted in the Visitation of 1567.
 - John de Tyldesley; died without issue.
 - Nicholas de Tyldesley; parson of the church in Prestwich, 1401-9.
 - Ralph de Tyldesley; d. without issue.
 - Thurstan de Tyldesley. Inq. p.m. 1410. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Jordan de Workesley, lord of Wardley in the reign of Edward II.
 - Thomas de Tyldesley; serjeant-at-law to King Henry IV.; died, without issue, October 21, 12 Henry IV. (1410).
 - Hugh de Tyldesley, brother and next heir of Thomas; aged 40 in 1410.
 - Thurston de Tyldesley (omitted in the Visitation of 1567); a juror in 1478
 - Thomas de Tyldesley (omitted in the Visitation of 1567). Inq. p.m. 18 Henry VII. (1502-3)
 - Thurston Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Wardley. = Mary, dau. of Henry Keighley, of Keighley and Inskip, by Margaret, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, and sister of Sir Henry Keighley.
 - Thomas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley; receiver-general of the Isle of Man and counsel of Thomas, Earl of Derby. = . . dau. of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordsal, Knt.
 - (1) Parnell, dau. of Geoffrey Shakerley, of Shakerley, co. Chester, by his wife Joan, sister of Robert Langley, of Agecroft.
 - Thos. Tyldesley, of Wardley; a juror in 1527; died July 20, 1556; bur. at Eccles; Inq. p.m. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1556-7); inventory filed at Chester by Thurston Tyldesley, his son, 1556.
 - Jane, dau. and heir of Hugh Birkenhead; m. settlement dated Oct. 26, 10 Henry VIII. (1518); died at Myerscough.
 - Alice, wife of Sir Robt. Worsley, of the Booths. =
 - Thurstan Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Wardley; in the commission of the peace, and a grand juryman for the county of Lanc., 14 Hen. VIII. (1522); receiver-general for the Isle of Man, 1532; M.P. for co. Lanc., 1547-52; will dated 6 Edward VI. (1552-3); inventory of his goods filed at Chester, 1553.
 - (2) Jane, dau. of Ralph Langton, baron of Newton.
 - Edward Tyldesley, of Tyldesley; had Morleys Hall in Astley, in right of his wife; will dated May 1, 1586; buried at Leigh, Sept. 30, 1587; Inq. p.m. 29 Eliz. (1587); will proved at Chester, May 11, 1599.
 - Anne, dau. and sole heir of Thomas Leyland, of Morleys Hall, in Astley; mar. 1560.
 - Mary, wife of Ralph Standish, of Standish. =
 - Anne, wife of Richard Massey, of Rixton; m. settlement, April 17, 29 Henry VIII. (1538).
 - Dorothy, wife of Rich. Brereton, of Worsley =
 - Richard Tyldesley; a monk of the Charter House.
 - Ellen, second wife of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, Knt.; mar. in 1544; will dated 1560.
 - Adam de Tyldesley =
 - Geoffrey de Tyldesley; had lands in Shakerley, and assumed the name of Shakerley.
 - *a quo* Shakerley of Shakerley, co. Lanc., and Somerford, co. Chester.
 - Hugh de Tyldesley.

Thurstan Tyldesley, of Wardley; born 1532; son and heir.

Margaret, d. of Sir Wm. Norreys, of Speke, Knt.

Hugh Tyldesley.

Gilbert Tyldesley.

Thomas Tyldesley.

George Tyldesley.

James Tyldesley.

Ann, of Eccles; will dated Oct. 16, 1556; buried at Eccles.

Isabel; living 1556.

Margaret.

Thomas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Morleys, son and heir; died in the lifetime of his father; bur. at Leigh, March 1, 1585-6. Inq. p.m. 33 Eliz. (1590-1).

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock; living 1621.

Thurston Tyldesley, of Stanacre.

Mary, dau. of Robt. Charnock, of Charnock and Astley.

Edward Tyldesley.

Jane, wife of William Anderton, of Anderton.

Anne, wife of Walter Rigmayden, of Wedacre.

. . . wife of Jas. Anderton, of Lostock.

Sir Thomas Tyldesley, of Gray's Inn, Attorney-Gen. for Lancashire and one of the Council of the North; had Orford in right of his wife; died 1635.

Anne, dau. and sole heir of Thos. Norreys, of Orford, nigh Warrington.

James Tyldesley.

Gilbert Tyldesley.

Alexander Tyldesley.

Edward Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, Morleys, and Myerscough, son and heir; bap. at Leigh, Nov. 12, 1584; entertained King James at Myerscough Lodge, Aug. 13, 1617; died March 27, and bur. at Leigh, March 30, 1620-1. Inq. p.m. 19 James (1621-2).

Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Preston, of Holker; married July 27, 8 James I. (1611); survived her husband, and mar. (2) Thomas Lathom, of Parbold, and (3) Thomas Westby, of Bourne.

Anne, first wife of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Clifton & Westby.

Dorothy, wife of John Poole, of Poole, county Chester.

Elizabeth, took the veil, and became Abbess of Gravelins, in Flanders.

Thomas Tyldesley; born 1597; died in infancy.

Richard Tyldesley, heir to his father; died without issue, 1639.

Edward Tyldesley; died in infancy.

Elizabeth, dau. and coheir; wife of Edmund Breres, of Brockhall, barrister-at-law.

Anne, dau. and coheir; mar. (1) Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury, and (2) Adam Mort, of Preston.

Sir Thomas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, Morleys, and Myerscough, Knt., son and heir; under age in 1621; a major-general in the Royalist army; governor of Lichfield; slain in the fight in Wigan Lane, Aug. 25, 1651; buried at Leigh.

Frances, d. of Ralph Standish, of Standish.

Edward Tyldesley; died in infancy.

(1)
Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Fleetwood, of Colwich, county Stafford, baron of Newton; mar. Nov. 26, 1655.

Edw. Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, Morleys, Myerscough, and Fox Hall, son and heir; born 1635; sold the Tyldesley estates in 1685; will dated August 26, 1675.

(2)
Elizabeth, dau. of Adam Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont, co. York.

Thomas Tyldesley; aged 22 in 1664; living 1712; died 1714.

. . . d. of . . .

Ralph Tyldesley; b. 1644; living 1694.

Bridget, wife of Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell.

Elizabeth Christian; born 1638; took the veil, 1654; d. 1719.

Frances, wife of Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston.

Anne; born 1641; took the veil 1657; abbess of the English nuns at Paris, in 1721.

Dorothy; born 1645, professed in 1662, and d. 1705.

Margaret.

Mary, wife of Richard Crane; died 1718.

(1)
Eleanor, dau. and coheir of Thos. Holcroft, of Holcroft; born Feb. 22, and bap. at Newchurch, March 6, 1664-5: mar. 1679.

Thomas Tyldesley, of Myerscough, Fox Hall, and Morleys, son and heir; born April 3, 1657; buried at Churchtown, Garstang, Jan. 26, 1714-15; had Holcroft Hall in right of his first wife.

(2)
Mary, dau. of Alexander Rigby, of Layton, and coheir of her brother, Sir Alexander Rigby, Knt.; survived her husband; living at Lancaster, a widow, in 1720, and at Preston in 1724.

Edward Tyldesley.

Frances. Anna Maria; living 1748.

Catharine, of Preston; died unmar.

Eleanor Helena Augustine; took the veil 1706; died 1760.

Edward Tyldesley, of Myerscough, son and heir; a supporter of the Stuart cause in 1715; tried for rebellion, but acquitted; died before 1725.

Dorothy, d. of . . . of . .; survived her husband, and living, a widow, in 1725.

Frances. Elizabeth. Eleanor. Mary.

Charles Tyldesley; buried at Bispham, May 9, 1706.

Fleetwood Tyldesley.

James Tyldesley; d. October 24, 1800, aged 99.

Ellen, d. of . . . of . . .

Agatha, wife of John Bleasdell, of Goosnargh.

Winifred, of Myerscough Planks; bap. at Bispham, Oct. 8, 1702; died unmarried.

James Tyldesley, of Morleys in Astley and Holcroft; served in the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, in 1745; sold the Morleys Hall estate in 1755; died August, 1765; will dated Feb. 8, 1765; proved at Chester, April 23, 1768.

Sarah, d. of . . . of . . .; died 1770.

Katharine, of Preston.

Thomas Tyldesley, of Shakerley.

. . . dau. of . . .

Thomas Tyldesley, son and heir.

Charles Tyldesley.

James Tyldesley.

Henry Tyldesley.

Jane.

George. The architecture is in the early Pointed style, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., and the building consists of a nave, with chancel and side aisles, separated from the body of the church by six pointed arches, transept, porch, and western tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. The expense of the building, amounting to £10,000, was defrayed by the commissioners, and the proprietor of the surrounding estate gave £2,000 to discharge the expenses to which the powers of the commissioners did not extend, namely, the inclosure and ecclesiastical requisites, including an organ and bells. The first stone of the church was laid on St. George's Day, in 1822, and the edifice was consecrated on the 19th of September, 1825. The building contains 1,279 sittings, 852 of which are free, and the annual value is £215. The incumbent, now vicar, is the Rev. John Lund, M.A. (1884); patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The other places of religious worship in this township consist of a chapel, built in 1789, as a place of worship for the Church of England, by the late Thomas Johnson, Esq., but now occupied by the members of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1815; and a Congregationalist chapel. The Local Board of Health, which numbers fifteen members, by money borrowed under the Public Works Act, have greatly improved Tyldesley, which is now thoroughly sewered, lighted, and paved, and supplied with water from the Manchester works. There is a station at Tyldesley on the London and North-Western Company's line from Manchester and Eccles to Wigan.

SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY, Knt, a gallant commander in the service of Charles I. and II., during the civil wars, was the only surviving son of Edward Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Wardley, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston, of Holker, Esq., and born at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was one of those cavaliers whose deeds were more suited to the pages of a romance than to those of history, and who, by their dauntless courage, have cast a halo round their cause. He embraced the profession of arms early in life, and was bred in the German wars, and on his return to England raised troops at his own expense at the beginning of the civil war, joined the king, and served as lieutenant-colonel with great distinction at the battle of Edge Hill. Colonel Tyldesley afterwards conducted the storming of the town of Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, over a bridge of thirty-six arches, for which daring enterprise he received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was made a brigadier. In May, 1644, he was at the siege of Bolton, under the Earl of Derby, when that town was carried, after a hot engagement. He afterwards commanded a division of the royal army at the siege of Lancaster Castle, and having reduced the garrison to great distress, had nearly taken the place, when the intelligence of the defeat of the Scots at Preston arrived, and put an end to the assault. On quitting this latter design, Sir Thomas Tyldesley was obliged to fall back upon Sir Marmaduke Langdale's cavalry, and retire to the skirts of the county, with the view of joining Major-General Munro, who had followed the Duke of Hamilton out of Scotland with part of the Scots forces, and to whom it was proposed that they should concentrate their strength, and follow Cromwell in the rear. This, however, Munro would not consent to, but retired further into Westmorland. Sir Thomas was afterwards, in 1645, appointed governor of Lichfield. After the execution of Charles I., in 1649, he found means to transport himself into Ireland, and joined the Marquis of Ormonde, with whom he remained until, by the jealousy of the infatuated Irish, he and the other English officers were dismissed. From Ireland he got over to Scotland, a short time before Charles II. marched thence into England, and was ordered by that monarch to join the Earl of Derby, as major-general and second in command, in mustering the forces of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. Warrants were issued for this purpose by the earl, and Preston was made head-quarters; but before the troops were got into a state of equipment Lord Derby was surprised, and obliged to try the courage of his new levies against the cavalry and united militia of both counties, under the command of Colonel Lilburne, one of the best officers of the Parliamentary army. This action was fought in Wigan Lane on the 25th of August, 1651. Sir Thomas and a large portion of his brave associates, amounting to one-half, were left dead on the field. He was interred in the Tyldesley Chapel in Leigh Church, where a tomb was erected to his memory, of which only a few relics are now to be seen. A monument, commemorating his fall, was placed, in 1679, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the town of Wigan, in the hedge fence, on the spot where the engagement took place, and where he received his last wound. Sir Thomas was married, and left a son, Edward Tyldesley, Esq., living in September, 1664, aged 29, and who had issue four children, Thomas, Edward, Frances, and Anna Maria. The family, however, is now extinct. The device on the banner of Sir Thomas Tyldesley was an eagle feeding her young (vulning), surrounded by a wreathed border, with this motto, "Regis et patriæ tantum valet amor."

ATHERTON is an extensive and populous chapelry, well cultivated, and abounding with manufactories. In King John's reign, Robert de Atherton served the office of sheriff for the county of Lancaster, and held Atherton of the barons of Warrington. His son, William de Aderton, held this manor by the tenth part of a knight's fee of the heir of Almeric Butler.[1] William Botiler, in the Survey of 1320-46, holds the manor of Weryngton with its members, of which one is given as Athyrton. In the knightly family of Atherton the manor descended through many generations, successively allied to the Byrons, Warrens of Poynton, Ashtons of Middleton, Butlers of Bewsey, Catteralls of Catterall, Conyers of Hornby Castle, Butlers of Rawcliffe, Irelands of Bewsey, and the Bolds of Bold. Lord Lilford, whose grandfather married the heir of Atherton, is the present lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and a court-baron annually, in Chowbent, for the manor of Atherton, on the first Thursday in November. The original seat of the Athertons, and the manor-house, was Lodge Hall, which is now in ruins. Subsequently the family erected the first Atherton Hall, built by Richard Atherton, Esq., to which the chapel (afterwards church) at Chowbent was the domestic place of worship. But in 1723 they began an immense structure, called Atherton Hall, to supersede it, upon the eminence rising between Leigh and Chowbent, which was completed in 1743, at a cost of £63,000.[2] The principal front of this mansion extended one hundred and two feet; the great hall was thirty-six feet by forty-five feet; and the principal apartments, some of which were never finished, were of corresponding dimensions. After standing

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 396.

[2] Described in "Vitruvius Britannica," vol. iii., p. 89.

little more than a century, Atherton Hall was taken down in 1825, by order of the second Lord Lilford, who died in the same year, and the building materials were sold. A spacious house, now occupied by Mr. Atherton Selby, the agent of Lord Lilford, has been built upon the demesne, which is adorned by a lake three-quarters of a mile in length.

The most important division of the township of Atherton, is Chowbent, of which we have the following interesting description in the unpublished manuscript notes of Dorning Rasbotham, Esq., written in the year 1787:—

"In this township there is a very considerable village, which, from a bent or common, is denominated from one Chew or Chow, and now known by the name of Chowbent. It hath an Episcopal chapel and a Dissenting (or Presbyterian) meeting-house. The chapel is a small brick edifice, and was built in the year 1648, originally for the tenants and domestics of the Atherton family. The Dissenters made use of it as their place of worship till the year 1720 (?1723), when, upon a change of principles in the family, it was taken from them,[1] and consecrated by Dr. Wilson, at that time Bishop of the Isle of Man, and the patronage of it is now in the Atherton family. The last minister of the Dissenting persuasion who preached there was James Woods, and his successors have been Edward Sedgwick, John Lowe, and Thomas Foxley, M.A. During the rebellion of 1715 Mr. Woods, at that time minister of the chapel, by virtue of a commission under the hand of General Wills, marched to Preston at the head of about eighty of his hearers, armed with implements of husbandry, in support of the present Government. By the general's orders he took his post upon the the south side of the Ribble, for the defence of the ford which leads from Penwortham to Preston. His situation did not allow him to take any active part in the victory which immedlately succeeded, but he is said to have drawn his sword upon one of his men, who showed some signs of fear, and to have sworn (which he constantly denied) that he would run the first man through who betrayed any signs of timidity. The oldest branch of the family of the Morts were at that time High Churchmen. One of them had left the annual sum of £55 to the orthodox minister of the place. Woods was deemed a schismatic, and the payment had been withheld till the sum due amounted to about £300. One Mort, a counsellor, by whose advice the money had been withheld, and in whose hands it was at this time, died. His successor, less scrupulous, paid the whole to Woods, and it was this sum which enabled him to march his men to Preston. As a reward for his conduct he received a gratuity of £100 from his Majesty, which he generously distributed amongst his men, and which was expended in the erection of the Dissenting meeting-house. It was built in the year 1722, upon the alienation of what is now the Episcopal chapel. It is an extensive brick building, hath a bell, a large burying-ground, and a congregation of about 1,100 persons.[2] Woods was not an eloquent preacher, but 'though he could not preach,' he was wont to say, 'he could tell his hearers a story, and that did as well.' He lived so as to be esteemed even by those against whom he had taken arms, and hath his memory even now revered by some of the most inveterate of the enemies of the cause he espoused. He died at the age of eighty-six or eighty-seven [February 20, 1759], and was succeeded by William Davenport, who had been some time his assistant. Samuel Mercer was the last, and Henry Tulmin (Toulmin) is the present minister.

"The wages of the common labourer are from 18d. to 20d. a day, and he expects to receive a cup of ale twice a day. A carpenter's wages are 2s. a day, a bricksetter receives the same, but till this year was contented with about 20d. Coal sells in this township at 2½d. per hundred, and is carried to the most distant part of it at 3½d. There is a good market at Chowbent for butcher's meat, for the consumption of which seven or eight cows, in the spring fourteen or fifteen, and from Midsummer to March about three calves, and throughout the year perhaps a dozen sheep are weekly killed. Every branch of the old fustian manufacture (in which, however, I do not mean to include muslins, the manufacture of which is trifling) is carried on here. Here is also a very considerable manufactory of nails, and several families have acquired fortunes by making spinning-jennies and carding engines, which they send into Scotland, Ireland, and different parts of this kingdom. Some of the mechanics do not keep less than thirty journeymen employed in this business.

"In this township are the following remarkable houses: Lodge Hall, an old brick building, moated round, not far from Chowbent, and now the property of Mr. Atherton, the ancient manor-house. Atherton Hall, the present seat of the family, built by Richard Atherton, Esq., whose heiress married Robert Gwillym, Esq., grandfather to the present possessor. Old Hall, not far from Atherton. Owler Fold, the residence of Mr. John Mort, the only freehold in the township not dependant upon the Atherton family. In the village of Chowbent there is also a poor old wooden house, now almost in ruins, and inhabited merely by cottage tenants, but which haths till the vestiges of a moat. This was the seat of Gilbert (or Sir Gilbert) Ireland, who was sheriff of the county in the years 1648 and 1649, and whose ancestors held the same office in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"Upon the last numeration of the inhabitants of this township (taken about ten years ago, by the direction of the then Bishop of Chester) they amounted to 2,200. In the beginning of this century one Katharine Walkden, an old woman of this township, was committed to Lancaster as a witch. She was examined at Hulton Hall, where the magistrate then resided, by a jury of matrons, by whom a private teat was discovered, and upon this and other evidence (I suppose of equal importance) her mittimus was made out, but she died in gaol before the ensuing assizes. Very few of the common people here go by the proper names of their families, a singularity (if it can in this part of Lancashire be called such) probably owing to their being many persons of the same name in the township. This may be instanced in the Smiths, Aldreds, Huttons, &c.; and their common denominations are usually taken from their trades, peculiarity in their features or manners, or other accidental circumstances.

"Beef, upon the average of the whole year, sells at 4d. per pound; veal and mutton at about the same rate; a goose at 5d. per pound; new milk at 1d. per quart; butter from 8d. to 10d. or 11d. per pound; and the very best potatoes (1787) at 20d. a bushel. The fuel is coal and cannel. The general wages of men-servants are £10 a year. Women may be hired from £5 to £6 a year. The rod consists of eight yards. Land sets from 50s. to £6 an acre; and the prices of farms, which are chiefly small, vary from £15 a year to £100. The common manures are lime, brought from Worsley, the carriage of which amounts to 2½d. a bushel, and soapers' waste, which is brought from Warrington, and dung. Eight quarts make a peck, four pecks a bushel or strike, Winchester measure. The bushel is called by the country people a measure, and four bushels constitute a load. Here is coal. Iron hath been formerly gotten, as appears from the cinders yet remaining, and there are quarries of stone fit for building. The coalmines have long been worked. In the deepest part they do not lie more than sixty yards from the surface; they are freed from water by pumps, and are not liable to damps. The cotton manufacture was established here about the beginning of this century, but only low-priced goods were at that time made. It hath risen upon the ruins of the iron trade, which hath decreased in proportion to its rise.

[1] This was on the occasion of an impending election for the county. The Athertons supported a candidate of Jacobite proclivities, and "General" Woods and his congregation were staunch supporters of the reigning dynasty. Many of them had been with their minister at Preston fight, and no threats or entreaties could move them. They voted for the Hanoverian candidate, and the loss of their chapel was the penalty. When a servant of the Atherton family went to the house of Thomas Hayhurst, the clerk, to demand the keys, his wife threw them out of the window, with the words, "Tell thy master, if he's got these keys, he hasn't gotten the keys of heaven's gate hangin' at his gurdel."—B. H.

[2] Great exertions were made for the building of this chapel, help being freely proffered by neighbours unconnected with the congregation. Dr. Hibbert-Ware relates that General Woods, as he was always called after Preston fight, went to Squire Hulton, and asked for twenty oaks out of Hulton Park for the building. "Nay, man! but I'll give you ten," said the squire. "Thank you," said the general; "just the number I want—for I knew you would only give me half what I asked." If the congregation were to be deprived of their church, however, they resolved they would have some memorial of it, and the communion-table—a piece of fine old oak—was secretly brought away, and placed where it now stands in the chapel. In this chapel worshipped the descendants of the Morts, and a monument is on its walls to John Mort, the last male representative, born 1702, died 1788. There also lies interred the celebrated Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, one of the tutors at the Warrington Academy, and author of the "Introduction to the Epistle to the Romans."—B. H.

ATHERTON OF ATHERTON AND BEWSEY.

(From the Atherton Deeds, Charters, Heralds' Visitations, Inquisitions, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Gules*, three sparrowhawks, two and one, *argent*.

CREST: On a perch, a hawk, belled, proper.

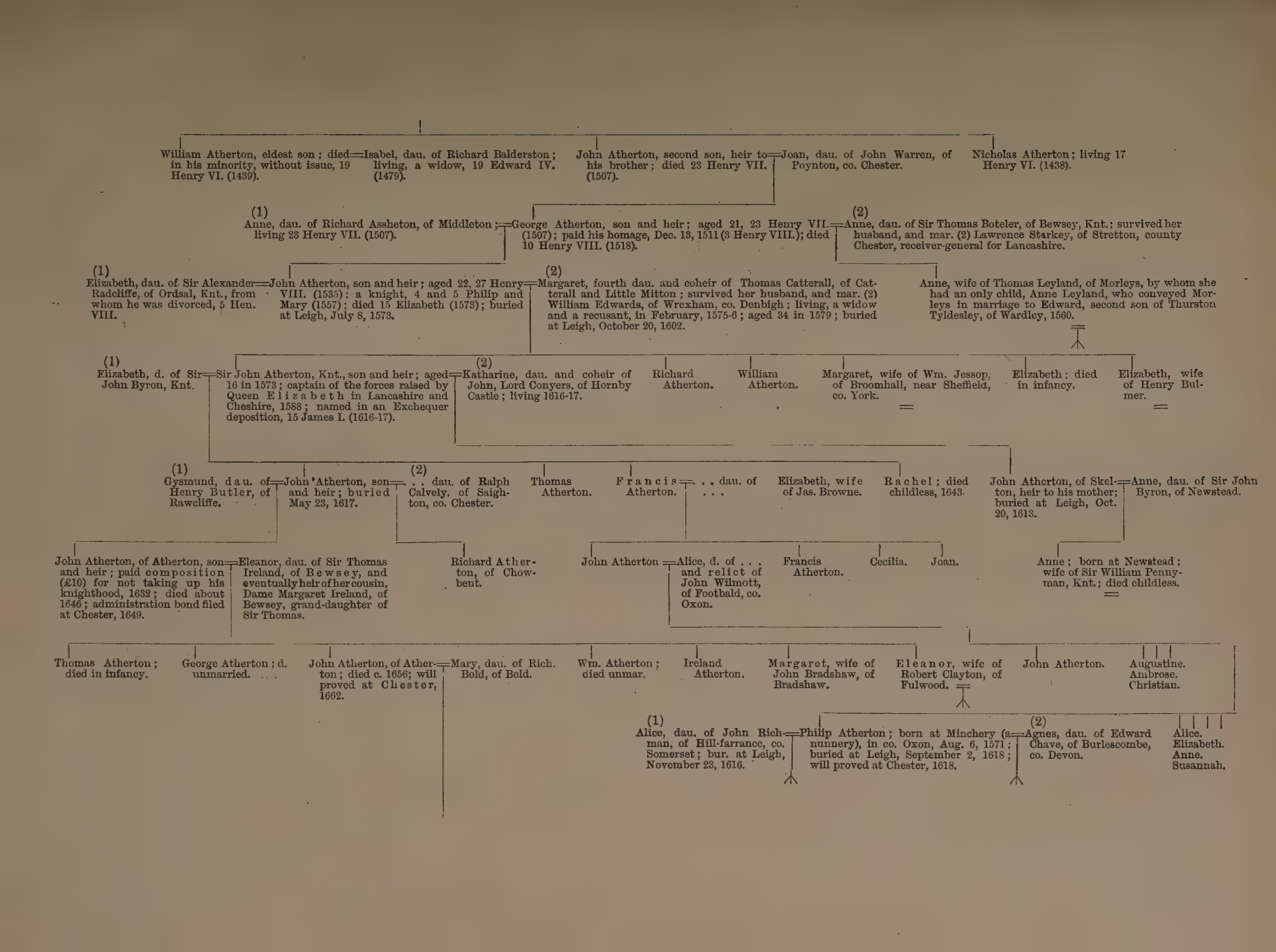
ROBERT DE ATHERTON, served the office of sheriff of Lancashire, 7 John (1206).

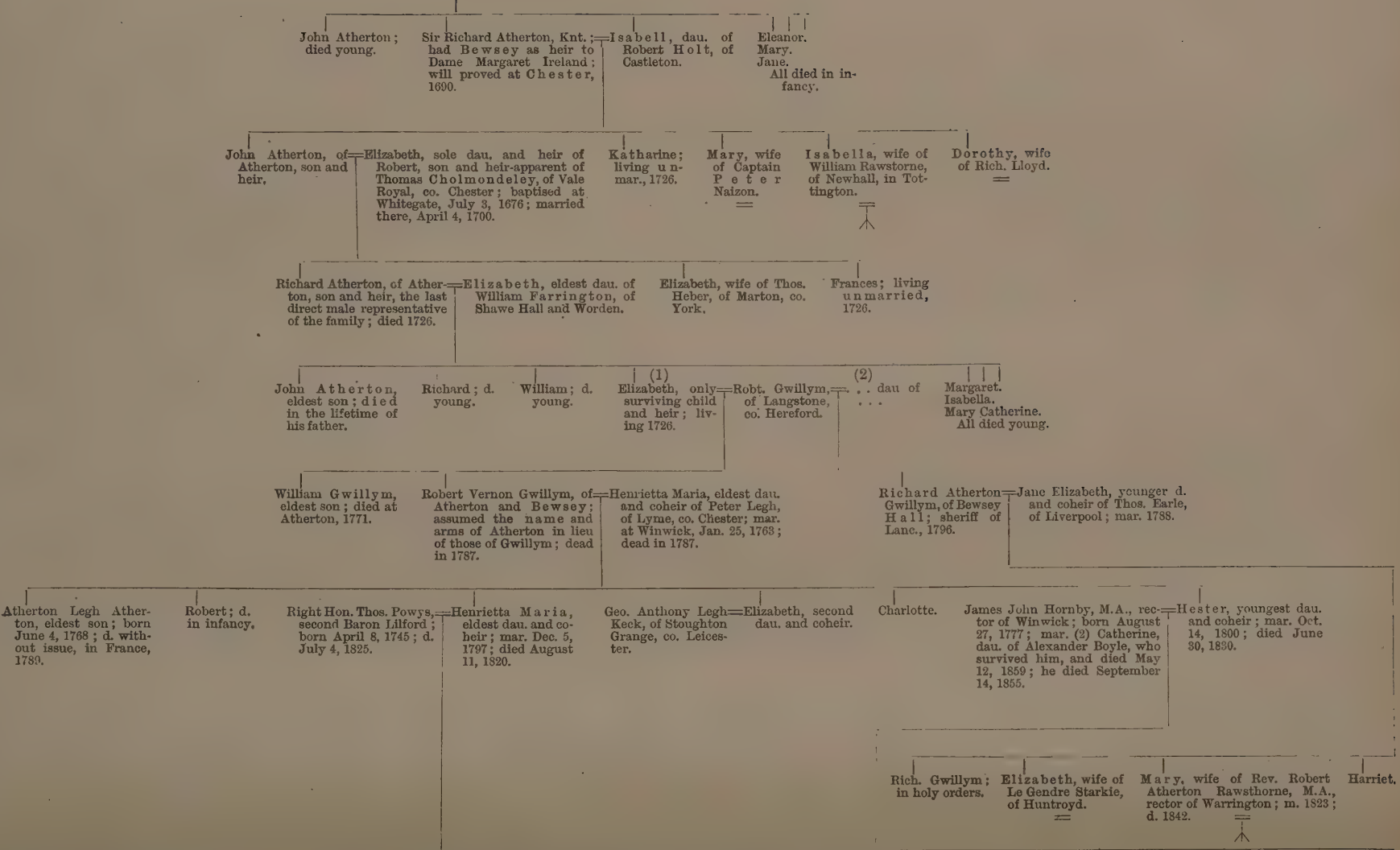
William de Atherton, *als* Alderton, of Atherton; living 37 Henry III. (1252).

William Atherton, son and heir; living 7 Edward II. (1313). = Agnes, dau. of . . .

- Alex. Atherton, of Atherton. = . . . dau. of . . .
 - Wm. Atherton; living 7 Edw. II. (1313).
 - Agnes.
 - Margery; living 7 Edward II.
- Henry Atherton, of Atherton; living 12 Edward II. (1318) and 12 Edward III. (1338). = Agnes, dau. of . . ; living 10 Rich. II. (1386).
 - (1) Joan, dau. of William and sister and heir of Ralph Mobberley, lord of Mobberley, co. Chester; living 2 Richard II. (1378). = Sir William de Atherton, Knt.; party to a suit in the Chancery Court of Lanc., 39 Edward III. (1365); living 4 Richard II. (1380).
 - Sir William Atherton; living 4 Richard II. (1380); died Dec. 29, 1414. Inq. p.m. June 18, 3 Henry V. (1415). = Agnes, sole dau. and heir of Ralph Vernon, baron of Shipbrook; living 8 Henry IV. (1406).
 - (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Pilkington, of Pilkington, Knt.; living 1 Hen. IV. (1399). = Sir William Atherton, Knt.; living 1 Henry IV. (1399); aged 30 and upwards in 1415. = (2) Eleanor, d. of . . .; living 10 Henry V. (1422).
 - Sir William de Atherton, Knt., son and heir; living 15 Hen. VI. (1436); died before 19 Henry VI. (1439). = Margaret, dau. of Sir John le Byron, of Rochdale; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir Maurice Berkeley.
 - Margaret, wife of John de Dutton, of Hatton, co. Chester; living 32 Henry VI. (1453); buried by the side of her husband in Waverton Church, co. Chester.
 - Katharine, wife of Robt. de Langley, of Agecroft; marriage settlement dated 1391.
 - Elizabeth, wife of John de Hulton; mar. before 1392.
 - (2) Margerie, d. of . . .; survived her husband; living a widow, 19 Richard II. (1395).
 - Rich. de Atherton; living 6 Edward III. (1332). = . . . dau. of . .
 - Alice; living 19 Richard II. (1395).
 - Elizabeth; living 1395.
 - Susannah; living 1395.
- Margaret, wife of Otho, or Oleuf, son of Gilbert de Halsall; living 19 Edward II. (1325).

Ralph Atherton; living 5 Henry V. (1417). Inq. p.m. 16th July, 1 Edw. IV. (1461). = Alice, d. of . . . of . . .


William Atherton, eldest son; died in his minority, without issue, 19 Henry VI. (1439).
Isabel, dau. of Richard Balderston; living, a widow, 19 Edward IV. (1479).
John Atherton, second son, heir to his brother; died 23 Henry VII. (1507).
Joan, dau. of John Warren, of Poynton, co. Chester.
Nicholas Atherton; living 17 Henry VI. (1438).
(1)
Anne, dau. of Richard Assheton, of Middleton; living 23 Henry VII. (1507).
George Atherton, son and heir; aged 21, 23 Henry VII. (1507); paid his homage, Dec. 13, 1511 (3 Henry VIII.); died 10 Henry VIII. (1518).
(2)
Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boteler, of Bewsey, Knt.; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Lawrence Starkey, of Stretton, county Chester, receiver-general for Lancashire.
(1)
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordsal, Knt., from whom he was divorced, 5 Hen. VIII.
John Atherton, son and heir; aged 22, 27 Henry VIII. (1535); a knight, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557); died 15 Elizabeth (1573); buried at Leigh, July 8, 1573.
(2)
Margaret, fourth dau. and coheir of Thomas Catterall, of Catterall and Little Mitton; survived her husband, and mar. (2) William Edwards, of Wrexham, co. Denbigh; living, a widow and a recusant, in February, 1575-6; aged 34 in 1579; buried at Leigh, October 20, 1602.
Anne, wife of Thomas Leyland, of Morleys, by whom she had an only child, Anne Leyland, who conveyed Morleys in marriage to Edward, second son of Thurston Tyldesley, of Wardley, 1560.
(1)
Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Byron, Knt.
Sir John Atherton, Knt., son and heir; aged 16 in 1573; captain of the forces raised by Queen Elizabeth in Lancashire and Cheshire, 1588; named in an Exchequer deposition, 15 James I. (1616-17).
(2)
Katharine, dau. and coheir of John, Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle; living 1616-17.
Richard Atherton.
William Atherton.
Margaret, wife of Wm. Jessop, of Broomhall, near Sheffield, co. York.
Elizabeth; died in infancy.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry Bulmer.
(1)
Gysmund, dau. of Henry Butler, of Rawcliffe.
John Atherton, son and heir; buried May 23, 1617.
(2)
. . . dau. of Ralph Calvely, of Saighton, co. Chester.
Thomas Atherton.
Francis Atherton.
. . . dau. of . . .
Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Browne.
Rachel; died childless, 1643.
John Atherton, of Skelton, heir to his mother; buried at Leigh, Oct. 20, 1613.
Anne, dau. of Sir John Byron, of Newstead.
John Atherton, of Atherton, son and heir; paid composition (£10) for not taking up his knighthood, 1632; died about 1646; administration bond filed at Chester, 1649.
Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, and eventually heir of her cousin, Dame Margaret Ireland, of Bewsey, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas.
Richard Atherton, of Chowbent.
John Atherton
Alice, d. of . . . and relict of John Wilmott, of Footbald, co. Oxon.
Francis Atherton.
Cecilia.
Joan.
Anne; born at Newstead; wife of Sir William Pennyman, Knt.; died childless.
Thomas Atherton; died in infancy.
George Atherton; d. unmarried.
John Atherton, of Atherton; died c. 1656; will proved at Chester, 1662.
Mary, dau. of Rich. Bold, of Bold.
Wm. Atherton; died unmar.
Ireland Atherton.
Margaret, wife of John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw.
Eleanor, wife of Robert Clayton, of Fulwood.
John Atherton.
Augustine.
Ambrose.
Christian.
(1)
Alice, dau. of John Richman, of Hill-farrance, co. Somerset; bur. at Leigh, November 23, 1616.
Philip Atherton; born at Minchery (a nunnery), in co. Oxon, Aug. 6, 1571; buried at Leigh, September 2, 1618; will proved at Chester, 1618.
(2)
Agnes, dau. of Edward Chave, of Burlescombe, co. Devon.
Alice.
Elizabeth.
Anne.
Susannah.


John Atherton; died young.
Sir Richard Atherton, Knt.; had Bewsey as heir to Dame Margaret Ireland; will proved at Chester, 1690.
Isabell, dau. of Robert Holt, of Castleton.
Eleanor.
Mary.
Jane.
All died in infancy.
John Atherton, of Atherton, son and heir.
Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir of Robert, son and heir-apparent of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, co. Chester; baptised at Whitegate, July 3, 1676; married there, April 4, 1700.
Katharine; living unmar., 1726.
Mary, wife of Captain Peter Naizon.
Isabella, wife of William Rawstorne, of Newhall, in Tottington.
Dorothy, wife of Rich. Lloyd.
Richard Atherton, of Atherton, son and heir, the last direct male representative of the family; died 1726.
Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Farrington, of Shawe Hall and Worden.
Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Heber, of Marton, co. York.
Frances; living unmarried, 1726.
John Atherton, eldest son; died in the lifetime of his father.
Richard; d. young.
William; d. young.
(1) Elizabeth, only surviving child and heir; living 1726.
Robt. Gwillym, of Langstone, co. Hereford.
(2) . . dau of . . .
Margaret.
Isabella.
Mary Catherine.
All died young.
William Gwillym, eldest son; died at Atherton, 1771.
Robert Vernon Gwillym, of Atherton and Bewsey; assumed the name and arms of Atherton in lieu of those of Gwillym; dead in 1787.
Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. and coheir of Peter Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester; mar. at Winwick, Jan. 25, 1763; dead in 1787.
Richard Atherton Gwillym, of Bewsey Hall; sheriff of Lanc., 1796.
Jane Elizabeth, younger d. and coheir of Thos. Earle, of Liverpool; mar. 1788.
Atherton Legh Atherton, eldest son; born June 4, 1768; d. without issue, in France, 1789.
Robert; d. in infancy.
Right Hon. Thos. Powys, second Baron Lilford; born April 8, 1745; d. July 4, 1825.
Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. and coheir; mar. Dec. 5, 1797; died August 11, 1820.
Geo. Anthony Legh Keck, of Stoughton Grange, co. Leicester.
Elizabeth, second dau. and coheir.
Charlotte.
James John Hornby, M.A., rector of Winwick; born August 27, 1777; mar. (2) Catherine, dau. of Alexander Boyle, who survived him, and died May 12, 1859; he died September 14, 1855.
Hester, youngest dau. and coheir; mar. Oct. 14, 1800; died June 30, 1830.
Rich. Gwillym; in holy orders.
Elizabeth, wife of Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyd.
Mary, wife of Rev. Robert Atherton Rawsthorne, M.A., rector of Warrington; m. 1823; d. 1842.
Harriet.

Right Hon. Thomas Atherton Powys, of Bewsey Hall, third Baron Lilford; born Dec. 2, 1801; a lord in waiting to the Queen; d. March 15, 1861.

= The Hon. Mary Elizabeth Fox, dau. of Henry Richard, third Ld. Holland; married May 20, 1830.

Robt. Vernon Powys; born April 3, 1802; mar. April 14, 1825, Jane, third dau. of William Beckett, of Enfield, co. Middlesex, who died Nov. 10, 1842.

Hon. Horatio Powys, D.D.; Bp. of Sodor and Man, 1854-77; born Nov. 20, 1805; mar. Feb. 21, 1833, Percy Gore, dau of William Currie; d. May 31, 1877.

Hon. Atherton Legh Powys, M.A; rector of Tichmarsh, 1842-1861; born Sept. 23, 1809; mar. Sept. 23, 1841, Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Rich. Norman, who died Nov. 2, 1869; he died August 28, 1886.

Hon. Hen. Littleton Powys; b. March 29, 1812; major 60th Regiment; assumed the additional name of Keck by Royal licence, February 9, 1851, on inheriting Stoughton Grange and other estates of his maternal relative, Geo. Anthony Legh Keck; m. (1) Nov. 20, 1846, Margaret Matilda Bancho, and (2) July 16, 1862, Maria, dau. of Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.; died July 10, 1863.

Hon. Charles Powys; colonel in the army; served at the relief of Lucknow; born March 4, 1813; mar. (1) March 29, 1836, Mary, dau. of Wm. Scott Kennedy, and (2) Aug. 15, 1854, d. of John Richards.

Henrietta Maria, wife of John Campbell Colquhoun; died April 17, 1870.

Eleanor, wife of Sir John Murray Naesmyth, Bt.; died March 13, 1880.

Mary, wife of Rev. Thomas Drummond; d. Nov. 5, 1883.

=

Elizabeth Atherton, wife of Rev. Rich. Leonard Adams.

=

Frances Hester, wife of Rev. Thomas Henry Causton; died June 17, 1840.

=

Jane, w. of Rev. John Pierce Mauris.

=

Jas. John Hornby; born July 4, 1801; d. without issue, in 1818.

Robt. Vernon Atherton Hornby; born Nov. 6, 1805; died without issue, Sep., 1857.

(1) Emma Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Robt. Wm. Brandling, of Low Gosforth, co. Northumberland; mar. June 14, 1859; died July 9, 1884.

= Right Hon. Thomas Lyttleton Powys, of Bewsey Hall, fourth Baron Lilford; b. March 18, 1833; living 1891.

(2) Clementina, d. of Ker Baillie Hamilton, C.B.; mar. July 21, 1885.

Hon. Leopold Henry Powys, late of the 30th Regiment; born Sept. 17, 1837; mar. Feb. 25, 1862, Lady Mary Acheson, dau. of Archibald, third Earl of Gosford.

Hon. Edward Victor Robert Powys, LL.B., in holy orders; b. Feb. 11, 1839; mar. June 8, 1865, Eliz. Gwenllian Wayne, of Plas Newydd, South Wales; she died October 20, 1871

Hon. Charles James Fox Powys, col. 69th Regt.; born April 25, 1840; mar. Nov. 9, 1871, Amy Charlotte, dau. of Wm. George Rose, of Woolston Heath, Rugby.

=

Hon. Adelaide Mary; died Feb. 14, 1873.

Hon. Edith Galfrida; mar. April 20, 1858, Thomas Henry Burroughes, of Ketton, co. Rutland; d. Feb. 10, 1863.

Hon. Georgiana Caroline; married, April 28, 1859, John Nicholas Fazackerley, of Burwood, co. Surrey.

=

Hon. Mary Elizabeth Frances.

Hon. Constance Emma Augusta; mar. May 7, 1867, Arthur William Crighton, of Broadwood Hall, co. Salop.

Hon. Caroline Mary

Hon. Thomas Atherton Powys; born April 5, 1861; died unmarried, November 22, 1882.

Hon. John Powys, second son; born June 12, 1863.

Hon. Stephen Powys; born March 8, 1869.

ORMEROD OF ORMEROD.

(From Charters, Inquisitions, &c., Mr. Ormerod's Parentalia, and the Additional Notes of Henry Mere Ormerod, Esq.)



ARMS: *Or*, three bars, *gules;* in chief a lion passant of the second.

CREST: A wolf's head, couped at the neck, barry of four pieces, *or* and *gules;* in the mouth an ostrich feather erect, *argent.*

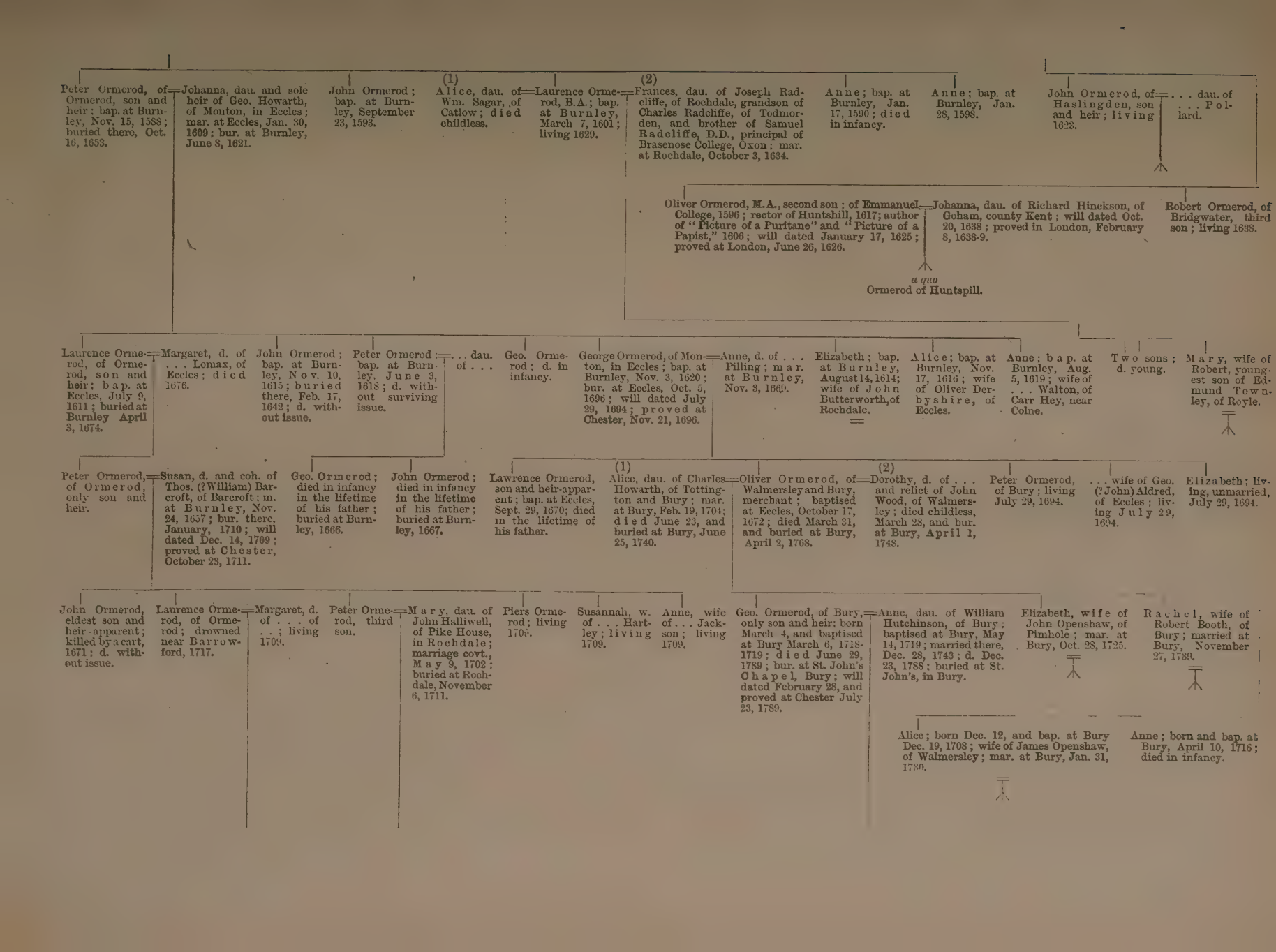
[Allowed at the Visitation of Somersetshire, 1623, and by Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. (Garter) and Ralph Bigland (Norroy), in 1814, to George Ormerod.

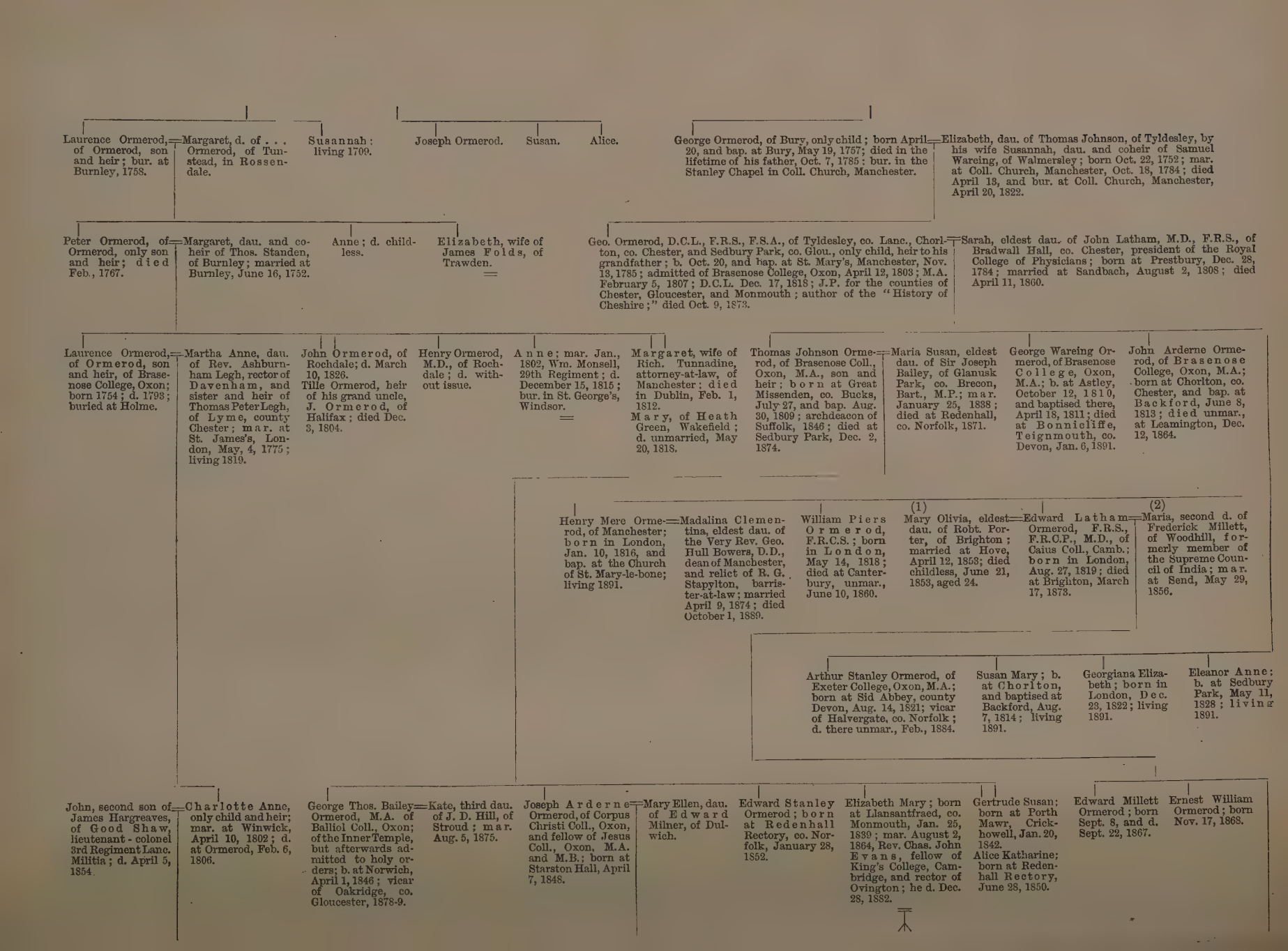
MATTHEW DE HORMERODES, by deeds without date, *circa* 55 Henry III. (1270). = . . .

- Tille de Ormerode; held lands in Cliviger, in socage from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Inq. p.m. 4 Edward II. (1311). = ...
 - Gilbert de Ormerode, 9 Edward II. (1316) = . . .
 - John de Ormerod = ...
 - John de Ormerod = ...
 - Laurence de Ormerod, 17 Henry VI. (1438) = ...
 - Adam de Ormerod, 20 Edward IV. (1480) = ...
 - Piers Ormerod, of Ormerod = Elizabeth, dau. of 11 Henry VII. (1495).
 - John Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; held lands in Cliviger from the king, in capite as of his duchy of Lancaster; died May 14, 17 Henry VIII. (1525). Inq. p.m., 24th October, 22 Henry VIII. (1530). = Ellen, dau. of . . . of . . .
 - Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; born 20 Henry VII. (1504); aged 22 years, 17 Henry VIII. (1525), as by Inq. aforesaid = ...
 - Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; bur. at Burnley, July 4, 1578. = Mary, dau. of Simon Haydock, of Heysandforth, by his wife, Jane Stansfeld, of Worsthorn; buried at Burnley, April 8, 1573.
 - Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; bap. at Burnley, March 30, 1564; died before May, 1614. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Barcroft, of Barcroft; mar. at Burnley, Feb. 20, 1587.
 - John Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, April 8, 1565; d. in infancy
 - John Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, March 27, 1568.
 - Peter Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, Dec. 18, 1569; in holy orders; vicar of Whalley, 1605-31; bur. at Whalley, Feb. 11, 1631-2
 - Wm. Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, July 13, 1571.
 - Mary; bap. at Burnley, Jan. 26, 1567; wife of Jasper Fox, of Rhodes, in Prestwich, 1613. =
 - John Ormerod, of Haslingden, second son; will dated March 21, 1608; proved at Chester, May 1, 1608. = . . . d. of . . Whitacre.
 - Oliver Ormerod, son and heir; living 1608. = Sibilla, dau. of . . . Hargrave, of . . .
 - John Ormerod, second son; living 1698.

Mokok de Ormerode

Adam de Ormerode; held lands in Cliviger, in socage from Henry de Lacy, as by Inq. aforesaid.


Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; bap. at Burnley, Nov. 15, 1588; buried there, Oct. 16, 1653.
Johanna, dau. and sole heir of Geo. Howarth, of Monton, in Eccles; mar. at Eccles, Jan. 30, 1609; bur. at Burnley, June 8, 1621.
John Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, September 23, 1593.
(1) Alice, dau. of Wm. Sagar, of Catlow; died childless.
Laurence Ormerod, B.A.; bap. at Burnley, March 7, 1601; living 1629.
(2) Frances, dau. of Joseph Radcliffe, of Rochdale, grandson of Charles Radcliffe, of Todmorden, and brother of Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., principal of Brasenose College, Oxon; mar. at Rochdale, October 3, 1634.
Anne; bap. at Burnley, Jan. 17, 1590; died in infancy.
Anne; bap. at Burnley, Jan. 28, 1598.
John Ormerod, of Haslingden, son and heir; living 1623.
. . . dau. of . . . Pollard.
Oliver Ormerod, M.A., second son; of Emmanuel College, 1596; rector of Huntshill, 1617; author of "Picture of a Puritane" and "Picture of a Papist," 1606; will dated January 17, 1625; proved at London, June 26, 1626.
Johanna, dau. of Richard Hinckson, of Goham, county Kent; will dated Oct. 20, 1638; proved in London, February 8, 1638-9.
Robert Ormerod, of Bridgwater, third son; living 1638.
a quo Ormerod of Huntspill.
Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; bap. at Eccles, July 9, 1611; buried at Burnley April 3, 1674.
Margaret, d. of . . . Lomax, of Eccles; died 1676.
John Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, Nov. 10, 1615; buried there, Feb. 17, 1642; d. without issue.
Peter Ormerod; bap. at Burnley, June 3, 1618; d. without surviving issue.
. . . dau. of . . .
Geo. Ormerod; d. in infancy.
George Ormerod, of Monton, in Eccles; bap. at Burnley, Nov. 3, 1620; bur. at Eccles, Oct. 5, 1696; will dated July 29, 1694; proved at Chester, Nov. 21, 1696.
Anne, d. of . . . Pilling; mar. at Burnley, Nov. 3, 1669.
Elizabeth; bap. at Burnley, August 14, 1614; wife of John Butterworth, of Rochdale.
Alice; bap. at Burnley, Nov. 17, 1616; wife of Oliver Derbyshire, of Eccles.
Anne; bap. at Burnley, Aug. 5, 1619; wife of . . . Walton, of Carr Hey, near Colne.
Two sons; d. young.
Mary, wife of Robert, youngest son of Edmund Townley, of Royle.
Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, only son and heir.
Susan, d. and coh. of Thos. (?William) Barcroft, of Barcroft; m. at Burnley, Nov. 24, 1657; bur. there, January, 1710; will dated Dec. 14, 1709; proved at Chester, October 23, 1711.
Geo. Ormerod; died in infancy in the lifetime of his father; buried at Burnley, 1666.
John Ormerod; died in infancy in the lifetime of his father; buried at Burnley, 1667.
Lawrence Ormerod, son and heir-apparent; bap. at Eccles, Sept. 29, 1670; died in the lifetime of his father.
(1) Alice, dau. of Charles Howarth, of Tottington and Bury; mar. at Bury, Feb. 19, 1704; died June 23, and buried at Bury, June 25, 1740.
Oliver Ormerod, of Walmersley and Bury, merchant; baptised at Eccles, October 17, 1672; died March 31, and buried at Bury, April 2, 1768.
(2) Dorothy, d. of . . . and relict of John Wood, of Walmersley; died childless, March 28, and bur. at Bury, April 1, 1748.
Peter Ormerod, of Bury; living July 29, 1694.
. . . wife of Geo. (?John) Aldred, of Eccles; living July 29, 1694.
Elizabeth; living, unmarried, July 29, 1694.
John Ormerod, eldest son and heir-apparent; killed by a cart, 1671; d. without issue.
Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod; drowned near Barrowford, 1717.
Margaret, d. of . . . of . . .; living 1709.
Peter Ormerod, third son.
Mary, dau. of John Halliwell, of Pike House, in Rochdale; marriage covt., May 9, 1702; buried at Rochdale, November 6, 1711.
Piers Ormerod; living 1709.
Susannah, w. of . . . Hartley; living 1709.
Anne, wife of . . . Jackson; living 1709.
Geo. Ormerod, of Bury, only son and heir; born March 4, and baptised at Bury March 6, 1718-1719; died June 29, 1789; bur. at St. John's Chapel, Bury; will dated February 28, and proved at Chester July 23, 1789.
Anne, dau. of William Hutchinson, of Bury; baptised at Bury, May 14, 1719; married there, Dec. 28, 1743; d. Dec. 23, 1788; buried at St. John's, in Bury.
Elizabeth, wife of John Openshaw, of Pimhole; mar. at Bury, Oct. 28, 1725.
Rachel, wife of Robert Booth, of Bury; married at Bury, November 27, 1739.
Alice; born Dec. 12, and bap. at Bury Dec. 19, 1708; wife of James Openshaw, of Walmersley; mar. at Bury, Jan. 31, 1730.
Anne; born and bap. at Bury, April 10, 1716; died in infancy.


Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir; bur. at Burnley, 1758.
Margaret, d. of . . . Ormerod, of Tunstead, in Rossendale.
Susannah: living 1709.
Joseph Ormerod.
Susan.
Alice.
George Ormerod, of Bury, only child; born April 20, and bap. at Bury, May 19, 1757; died in the lifetime of his father, Oct. 7, 1785: bur. in the Stanley Chapel in Coll. Church, Manchester.
Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Johnson, of Tyldesley, by his wife Susannah, dau. and coheir of Samuel Wareing, of Walmersley; born Oct. 22, 1752; mar. at Coll. Church, Manchester, Oct. 18, 1784; died April 13, and bur. at Coll. Church, Manchester, April 20, 1822.
Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, only son and heir; died Feb., 1767.
Margaret, dau. and coheir of Thos. Standen, of Burnley; married at Burnley, June 16, 1752.
Anne; d. childless.
Elizabeth, wife of James Folds, of Trawden.
Geo. Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Tyldesley, co. Lanc., Chorlton, co. Chester, and Sedbury Park, co. Glou., only child, heir to his grandfather; b. Oct. 20, and bap. at St. Mary's, Manchester, Nov. 13, 1785; admitted of Brasenose College, Oxon, April 12, 1803; M.A. February 5, 1807; D.C.L. Dec. 17, 1818; J.P. for the counties of Chester, Gloucester, and Monmouth; author of the "History of Cheshire;" died Oct. 9, 1873.
Sarah, eldest dau. of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., of Bradwall Hall, co. Chester, president of the Royal College of Physicians; born at Prestbury, Dec. 28, 1784; married at Sandbach, August 2, 1808; died April 11, 1860.
Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod, son and heir, of Brasenose College, Oxon; born 1754; d. 1793; buried at Holme.
Martha Anne, dau. of Rev. Ashburnham Legh, rector of Davenham, and sister and heir of Thomas Peter Legh, of Lyme, county Chester; mar. at St. James's, London, May, 4, 1775; living 1819.
John Ormerod, of Rochdale; d. March 10, 1826.
Tille Ormerod, heir of his grand uncle, J. Ormerod, of Halifax; died Dec. 3, 1804.
Henry Ormerod, M.D., of Rochdale; d. without issue.
Anne; mar. Jan., 1802, Wm. Monsell, 29th Regiment; d. December 15, 1815; bur. in St. George's, Windsor.
Margaret, wife of Rich. Tunnadine, attorney-at-law, of Manchester; died in Dublin, Feb. 1, 1812.
Mary, of Heath Green, Wakefield; d. unmarried, May 20, 1818.
Thomas Johnson Ormerod, of Brasenose Coll., Oxon, M.A., son and heir; born at Great Missenden, co. Bucks, July 27, and bap. Aug. 30, 1809; archdeacon of Suffolk, 1846; died at Sedbury Park, Dec. 2, 1874.
Maria Susan, eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Bailey, of Glanusk Park, co. Brecon, Bart., M.P.; mar. January 25, 1838; died at Redenhall, co. Norfolk, 1871.
George Wareing Ormerod, of Brasenose College, Oxon, M.A.; b. at Astley, October 12, 1810, and baptised there, April 18, 1811; died at Bonnicliffe, Teignmouth, co. Devon, Jan. 6, 1891.
John Arderne Ormerod, of Brasenose College, Oxon, M.A.; born at Chorlton, co. Chester, and bap. at Backford, June 8, 1813; died unmar., at Leamington, Dec. 12, 1864.
Henry Mere Ormerod, of Manchester; born in London, Jan. 10, 1816, and bap. at the Church of St. Mary-le-bone; living 1891.
Madalina Clementina, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. Geo. Hull Bowers, D.D., dean of Manchester, and relict of R. G. Stapylton, barrister-at-law; married April 9, 1874; died October 1, 1889.
William Piers Ormerod, F.R.C.S.; born in London, May 14, 1818; died at Canterbury, unmar., June 10, 1860.
(1) Mary Olivia, eldest dau. of Robt. Porter, of Brighton; married at Hove, April 12, 1853; died childless, June 21, 1853, aged 24.
Edward Latham Ormerod, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., M.D., of Caius Coll., Camb.; born in London, Aug. 27, 1819; died at Brighton, March 17, 1873.
(2) Maria, second d. of Frederick Millett, of Woodhill, formerly member of the Supreme Council of India; mar. at Send, May 29, 1856.
Arthur Stanley Ormerod, of Exeter College, Oxon, M.A.; born at Sid Abbey, county Devon, Aug. 14, 1821; vicar of Halvergate, co. Norfolk; d. there unmar., Feb., 1884.
Susan Mary; b. at Chorlton, and baptised at Backford, Aug. 7, 1814; living 1891.
Georgiana Elizabeth; born in London, Dec. 23, 1822; living 1891.
Eleanor Anne; b. at Sedbury Park, May 11, 1828; living 1891.
John, second son of James Hargreaves, of Good Shaw, lieutenant-colonel 3rd Regiment Lanc. Militia; d. April 5, 1854.
Charlotte Anne, only child and heir; mar. at Winwick, April 10, 1802; d. at Ormerod, Feb. 6, 1806.
George Thos. Bailey Ormerod, M.A. of Balliol Coll., Oxon; of the Inner Temple, but afterwards admitted to holy orders; b. at Norwich, April 1, 1846; vicar of Oakridge, co. Gloucester, 1878-9.
Kate, third dau. of J. D. Hill, of Stroud; mar. Aug. 5, 1875.
Joseph Arderne Ormerod, of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon, and fellow of Jesus Coll., Oxon, M.A. and M.B.; born at Starston Hall, April 7, 1848.
Mary Ellen, dau. of Edward Milner, of Dulwich.
Edward Stanley Ormerod; born at Redenhall Rectory, co. Norfolk, January 28, 1852.
Elizabeth Mary; born at Llansantfraed, co. Monmouth, Jan. 25, 1839; mar. August 2, 1864, Rev. Chas. John Evans, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and rector of Ovington; he d. Dec. 28, 1882.
Gertrude Susan; born at Porth Mawr, Crickhowell, Jan. 20, 1842.
Alice Katharine; born at Redenhall Rectory, June 28, 1850.
Edward Millett Ormerod; born Sept. 8, and d. Sept. 22, 1867.
Ernest William Ormerod; born Nov. 17, 1868.

George Milner Ormerod, son and heir; born Feb. 8, 1879.

Edwd. Wareing Ormerod; born May 18, 1880.

Henry Arderne Ormerod; born March 16, 1886.

Mary Arderne; born Feb. 25, 1882.

Eliz. Katherine; born Nov. 14, 1883.

Joyce Eleanor; born Oct. 23, 1887.

Helen Barbara; born Feb. 23, 1889.

Diana Sarah; b. June 28, 1890.

Arthur Latham Ormerod; born July 14, 1870.

Mary Olivia; born June 5, 1857; died at Brighton, March, 1866.
Edith Harriett; born March 15, 1859.

Alice Mya; born Oct. 17, 1860.
Constance Marion; born July 25, 1863; died at Brighton, Feb. 23, 1866.

Effie Margaret; born Nov. 11, 1865.
Rose Eveline; born Feb. 27, 1873.

John Hargreaves; born Jan. 10, 1804; died unmar., April 17, 1826.

William Thursby, of Oriel College, Oxon, M.A., and Ormerod House, Burnley; vicar of Worsthorne, 1836-69, and chaplain to the late Duke of Cambridge; son of John Harvey Thursby, of Abington Abbey, co. Northampton; died October 10, 1844. = Eleanor Mary; born Feb. 9, 1803; mar. Sept. 9, 1824.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., second son of James, 1st Lord Abinger; died without issue, December 6, and buried at Holme, December 11, 1871. = Charlotte Anne; b. Sept. 29, 1805; m. Dec. 19, 1835.

(1) Clara, youngest dau. of Colonel Williams, R.E.; mar. February 21, 1860; died March 21, 1867.

Sir John Hardy Thursby, of Bank Hall, and Ormerod House, Burnley, late lieut. 90th Regt.; colonel 3rd Bat. East Lanc. Regt. of Militia; born 1826; created a baronet, 1887. = (2) Louisa Harriet, d. of Col. Smyth, of Heath Hall, county York; mar. Nov. 26, 1868.

James Legh Thursby, major 22nd Regiment; served in the Crimea and at the siege of Sebastopol; of Craigle, co. Carnarvon; J.P. for Carnarvon; died July 31, 1886. = Harriet Matilda, eldest dau. of Edward Johnston, of Brighton, and relict of Hardman Earle, jun., of Liverpool; mar. Oct. 15, 1863.

William Ford Thursby, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, B.C.L.; b. Aug. 23, 1832; rector of Burgh Apton with Helverston, co. Norfolk, 1864. = Fanny, eldest dau. of Edmund Newman Kershaw, of Heskin Hall; mar. August 26, 1858.

Arthur Harvey Thursby, of Culverlands, Burghfield, near Reading; J.P. for counties of Warwick and Berks; born May 23, 1832. = Mary Anne, dau. of Edmund Newman Kershaw, of Heskin Hall; mar. 1859.

Piers Thursby, of Broadwell Hill, Moreton in the Marsh, late captain 9th Lancers; served in the Indian mutiny, 1857-9; J.P. for co. Glou.; born Nov. 30, 1834. = Mary, second dau. of the late Joseph Godman, of Park Hatch, co. Surrey; mar. August 17, 1864.

Richard Hasell Thursby; born Sept. 22, 1836; late lieut.-col. Coldstream Guards; died April 5, 1885. = Alice, dau. of R. Doncaster; m. 1858.

Eleanor Annie; born August 12, 1824; d. April 2, 1845.

Sophia Charlotte; born July 18, 1840.

John Ormerod Scarlett Thursby, of Bank Hall, J.P. for co. Lanc., son and heir; born April 27, 1861; living 1891. = Ella Beatrice, d. of Col. Cross, of Shaw Hill; mar. Nov. 28, 1888.

Violet; born Dec. 12, 1866; mar. Feb. 19, 1889, Willoughby Aston Littledale, of Bolton Hall, co. York. =

Clara; born 1889.

George James Thursby; born Nov. 17, 1869.

Mary Eleanor; born April 30, 1871.

William Legh Thursby; born Dec. 17, 1865.

Etheldreda; b. Oct. 17, 1864; d. at Brighton.

Hilda; born December 23, 1867.

Winifred; b. Nov. 11, 1868.

Arthur Edm. Thursby, of Priors Hardwick, near Byfield, county Northampton, captain 3rd Bat. Warwickshire Regt. Militia; born January 19, 1861. = Maud, dau. of Col. Henry Cartwright, of Eydon Hall, co. Northampton; mar. 1889.

Harvey William Gustavus Thursby; born June 8, 1867.

Eleanor Mary Anne; born March 25, 1862.

Fanny Charlotte; b. Jan. 5, 1864.

Emma Harriot; born August 1, 1865.

Arthur Doncaster Thursby; b. May 6, 1860.

Edmund Hasell Thursby; born March 8, 1862.

Charles Augustus Hathorne Thursby; born Feb. 19, 1872.

Florence Emma; born Feb. 17, 1859.

Mabel Gwendoline; born Feb. 9, 1866.

Ethel Constance Geraldine; born July 8, 1867; m. Oct. 2, 1889, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Duncan Dunn, late of Hants Regiment. =

Since the time that Mr. Rasbotham wrote this description, from the information of Peter Valentine, an inhabitant of the place, Chowbent has greatly increased its population, and its trade and manufactures have increased in an equal ratio. Silk weaving, formerly carried on extensively in private houses, has of late years rapidly decayed, but the sound of the shuttle is yet heard. Nailmaking in most of its branches is carried on, but is no longer the principal business of the population. Cotton spinning employs a large number of the people, and to this have been added the manufacture of bolts and spindles, ironfounding, and other branches of the iron trade. There is a customary weekly market held on the Saturday, and two fairs in the year, the first on the 29th of June, and the other on the 24th of August, both for toys, pedlery, &c. Two other fairs were held here for cattle, on the 6th of May and on the 4th of October in every year, but they have been discontinued. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a good stone building, in the Early English style of Gothic architecture, erected in 1879, from the designs of Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster, and consecrated December 27 in that year. It comprises nave, chancel, side aisles, transept, and tower, and occupies the site of a building erected in 1810, in the place of a still earlier edifice consecrated in 1723.[1] The church contains 502 sittings, the whole of which are free. The living is a vicarage, of the value of £198 per annum, in the gift of Lord Lilford, the present vicar being the Rev. William Nuttall, M.A. (1870). The register dates from the year 1750. There is a district church, St. Anne's, situate at Hindsford, a plain brick building, of which the Rev. John Lewis (1884) is the incumbent. In 1878 an ecclesiastical parish was formed out of that of Atherton, and a church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, erected at How Bridge, and consecrated February 8, 1877, assigned to it. The building, which cost £7,000, defrayed by Ralph Fletcher, Esq., is in the Early English style of Gothic architecture, and contains nave, chancel, and side aisles, and has accommodation for 350 worshippers, all the seats being free. The living is a vicarage, value £83 per annum, in the gift of trustees. The Rev. William Robert Clayton (1879) is the incumbent. There is a Presbyterian (now Unitarian) chapel, mentioned above, erected in 1822, for the Rev. James Woods, ejected from the Episcopal chapel. There are also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1867, the old chapel in 1780 having been closed; a Baptist chapel; and a place of worship for members of the Free Church of England. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, situate in Tyldesley Road, erected in 1869, at a cost of £4,000. There are two railway stations, one on the Bolton and Kenyon line, called Atherton Station, and the other on the Manchester, Eccles, Tyldesley, and Wigan line, called Chowbent.

The parish of Leigh is rich is coal. In Bedford and Astley there were formerly several kilns employed in burning the Sutton or terras lime, from the beds of the magnesian limestone of the Permian strata, a kind of cement which sets under water. Manufactures are also extensively carried on in the parish. The country in all the townships of the parish, with the exception of Tyldesley, is flat, and little varied by hill and dale. The soil is chiefly a stiff rich loam, except on the margin of the moss land, where it is peaty, and easily cultivated. Light Oaks Moss and Bedford Moss are portions of Chat Moss; Black Moor Moss and Tyldesley Moss were small isolated mosses. All these are now under cultivation. Exclusive of the peat land, a large portion of the land in the parish of Leigh is meadow or pasture. Potatoes are grown here to a considerable extent. Few parishes in the kingdom combine so extensively the elements of manufacturing and of rural prosperity as the parish of Leigh.

[1] The building, consecrated in 1723, had been erected in 1648, during the Commonwealth rule, for the tenants and retainers of the Atherton family. The minister was James Woods, a son of James Woods, a member of the fourth Presbyterical Classis, and minister of Ashton-in-Makerfield. Mr. Woods was ejected at the passing of the Act of Uniformity, but the ejectment appears to have been only partial and temporary, and on the passing of the Act of Toleration he resumed his services in the chapel at Chowbent. He was succeeded in the ministry, in 1699, by his son, also named James, but his right to possession was disputed, Sir Richard Atherton, as lord of the manor, claiming the right to present a Conformist minister, on the ground of its having been "a public chapel." The claim was resisted, but, after some litigation, the lord of the manor obtained possession, and had the building consecrated. In the "Notitia Cestriensis" it is stated that "It hath been possessed by Presbyterians, who, when the vicar comes to officiate, quit the place, leaving him a large Bible and Prayer Book ready for his use." Dr. Halley, in his "Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity," says, "Of the anomalous proceedings of this place, one of the most remarkable was that the Prayer Book, kept for the exclusive use of the vicar, was carefully put out of sight during the ministrations of the Presbyterian pastor." Mr. James Woods the younger, who was minister at this time, was the one who, when in 1715 the news was brought of the approach of the Scotch rebels, headed his congregation, armed with scythes and other implements of husbandry, and marched with them to Walton-le-Dale to dispute with them the passage of the Ribble, and succeeded in holding them in check until the arrival of the king's forces.—C.

WINWICK PARISH.

WINWICK deservedly ranks amongst the most ancient and the most extensive agricultural parishes in Lancashire. The extreme length of the ancient parish, from Houghton in the south to the northern boundary of Ashton-in-Makerfield, is eight miles and a half; and its breadth, from Burton Wood in the west to Bury Lane in the east, seven miles, comprehending an area of 26,502 statute acres. The ancient parish of Winwick contained, up to the year 1841, the ten townships of Southworth-with-Croft, Newton-in-Makerfield, Culcheth, Kenyon, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, Lowton, Golborne, Winwick-with-Hulme, and Houghton-Middleton-and-Arbury. In that year, however, by the Winwick Rectory Act, promoted by the liberality of the rector, this parish was divided. Southworth-with-Croft and Newton-in-Makerfield, or in the Willows, were at once made entirely separate parishes. In 1845 the contemplated division was carried further, the amended Winwick Rectory Act of that year constituting Culcheth and Kenyon townships into the parish of Newchurch; Ashton-in-Makerfield and Haydock into two parishes, respectively named Ashton-in-Makerfield and St. Thomas-in-Ashton; Lowton and Golborne into one parish, with provision for subsequent separation; Winwick parish being left with merely the two townships of Winwick-with-Hulme and Houghton-Middleton-and-Arbury. In 1850 a new church was completed and consecrated in Golborne, which thus became a separate parish; and Haydock has since been separated from Ashton, St. Peter's from Newton, and St. Mary's from Lowton, so that the ancient parish of Winwick now consists of the following eleven distinct parishes, viz., Southworth-with-Croft, Newton-in-Makerfield, St. Peter's-Newton, Newchurch, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, St. Thomas-in-Ashton, Lowton, Lowton-St.-Mary, Golborne, and Winwick. We shall, however, treat the history of all these first under the head of the old parish, and then in separate townships.

The following table will show the population of each of the ten townships comprising the ancient parish of Winwick in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Ashton-in-Makerfield	5,679	6,566	7,463	9,824	6,250	16,822	32,393	43,488	50,964	58,384
Culcheth	2,395	2,214	2,266	2,267	5,369	9,430	12,254	13,142	15,404	16,234
Golborne	1,910	2,776	3,688	4,502	1,679	5,397	11,403	16,016	21,684	23,420
Haydock	1,994	3,615	5,286	5,863	2,409	8,804	11,983	16,156	20,786	20,358
Houghton-Middleton-and-Arbury	238	253	252	242	853	1,614	2,019	2,092	2,278	2,258
Kenyon	293	274	234	233	1,685	4,587	5,779	6,542	9,672	8,726
Lowton	2,140	2,384	2,144	2,357	1,830	5,611	7,165	7,628	8,572	9,574
Newton-in-Makerfield	3,719	5,909	8,244	10,580	3,103	14,848	28,424	34,308	40,666	52,254
Southworth-with-Croft	1,097	1,094	1,033	1,032	1,884	3,743	4,715	5,006	5,050	5,246
Winwick-with-Hulme	469	451	456	487	1,440	5,337	7,241	9,456	10,388	10,362
Total	19,934	25,536	31,066	37,387	26,502	76,193	123,376	153,834	185,464	206,816

A small and insignificant stream called the Sankey Brook, along which runs the first canal cut in modern times for the purpose of inland navigation, bounds the parish a short distance to the west. This rivulet is augmented near Hulme by the junction of a stream which flows past Newton-in-Makerfield; and a third rill, issuing from Pesfurlong, in Culcheth, winds by Houghton to Warrington; while the little river Glazebrook skirts the parish to the east, and falls into the Mersey near Hollins Green.

The district in which Winwick is situated has from a very distant period been denominated Makerfield, or Macerfeld—a word of doubtful derivation,[1] with the variations in orthography usually found in Norman and Anglo-Norman writers. This extensive jurisdiction, as exhibited by ancient inquisitions[2] and more modern perambulations, comprises the following manors, townships, and hamlets in the parishes of Winwick, Wigan, and Leigh: Newton, Haydock, Golborne, Lowton, Ashton, Kenyon, Southworth-with-Croft, Winwick-with-Hulme, Houghton-Middleton-and-Arbury, Woolston-with-Martinscroft, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Ince, Pemberton, Billinge, Winstanley, Orrell, Wigan, Hindley, and Abram. The baronial or manor court for the fee of Makerfield appears to have been held in Newton, and the seignorial court still continues to be held there in April and October, at which the freeholders of the fee owe suit and service. Constables and other officers are appointed for the places within the fee, and other matters are transacted incident to the jurisdiction of courts-leet and courts-baron. Winwick is supposed from its name to have been the seat of one of the twelve Saxon chiefs who formed their establishments in South Lancashire before the institution of parishes.[3] From the highest authority it appears that Winwick parish was the favourite residence of Oswald, King of Northumbria, who, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, was slain in battle on the 5th of August, A.D. 642, at a place which Bede calls Maserfelth,[4] and which King Alfred, in his translation of Bede, slightly varies to Maserfeld. The latter agrees with one copy of the Saxon Chronicles, while another calls it Mares-feld. John Bromton has it Maxsefeld, and Matthew of Westminster Marelfeld. Dr. Ingram, the translator of the Saxon annals, supposes it to be Mirfield, in Yorkshire, but this is a new reading without any authority. These conflicting authorities cast some doubt upon the subject, but the preponderance of evidence supports the supposition that this place of many names is Makerfield, in the parish of Winwick, to which Oswald, the king and the patron saint of the church, was attached. Little more than half a mile to the north of Winwick Church, on the rising ground to the right of the old Roman road, leading from Warrington by way of Winwick and Ashton-in-Makerfield to Golborne and Wigan, is an ancient well, which has been known from time immemorial by the name of St. Oswald's Well. Bede seems to account for the original formation of this excavation when he says that the place in which St. Oswald fell fighting for his faith and for his country, and on account of which he was no doubt canonised, was celebrated in his time for restoring health to men and beasts, and that so many persons carried away the earth where his body had lain, to avail themselves of its miraculous power, that a hole, or fosse, as large as a man's body was formed in the ground.[5] The repute of this holy well has continued to our own times; and an aged man named Roughley, who resided near the spot, and who died a little while before 1835, used to relate that his father received a small annual gratuity for many years, from a Roman Catholic family in the neighbourhood, for keeping it free from weeds, that the water obtained from it for the surrounding Catholic chapels might be free from contamination.[6] Two counties, says Smith, the learned editor of Bede, lay claim to Maserfelth. Lancashire has the name of Makerfield, near Winwick, and an ancient inscription preserved in the church of Winwick supports this claim, not to mention the argument that Winwick is situated in the kingdom of Northumbria, where Penda attacked Oswald. The other county that puts in its claim is Salop, in which is Muserfeld, now called Oswestry, where, it is said, Oswald was defeated and slain at a place called Dyffryn-Maes-Hir, now Croes-Oswald, and that the head and quarters of the slaughtered king were hung upon a tree on the battlefield. The name of Oswestry—*i.e.*, Oswald's Tree—gives some countenance to the later supposition, and a well near that place, called St. Oswald's Well, is also a corroborative circumstance in its favour. But when the difference in the name is recollected, and that the well in that county is a spring and not a fosse, as described by Bede, and as is the well at Winwick—that from the character of the two kings, Penda, not Oswald, was likely to be the invader—and that Makerfield in Lancashire is of high antiquity—when to these considerations we add the ancient inscription in Winwick Church, and the dedication of that edifice to this first of Christian sovereigns amongst the Saxon kings—it seems most probable that this ancient fee of Makerfield is the spot referred to.[7] The inscription on the cornice or upper part of the wall on the south side

[1] The late Rev. Edmund Sibson, vicar of Ashton-in-Makerfield, disputes this etymology, maintaining that *Mag* and *er* (Gaelic), and *feld* (Saxon), mean the great cultivated plain or field.

[2] Duc. Lanc., vol. iii., n. 18; vol. v., n. 46; vol. vii., n. 23; vol. viii., n 46; vol. xiv., n. 36; vol. xv., n. 7; vol. xviii., n. 34.

[3] See Bede, lib. iii., cap. 9; also vol. i. p. 20.

[4] Bede, who wrote A.D. 731, says that he was killed in a sanguinary battle by the same pagan people and pagan king of the Mercians by whom his predecessor, Edwin, was cut off, in the place which, in the language of the English, is called Maserfelth, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, on the 5th day of the month of August, A.D. 642. (Hist. Eccles., lib. iii., cap. 9.)

[5] Eccl. Hist., lib. iii., cap. 9.

[6] Communicated by Thomas Littler, Esq., of Manchester, to whom the author is indebted for several learned and judicious observations fixing the scene of the battle of Makerfield.—B.

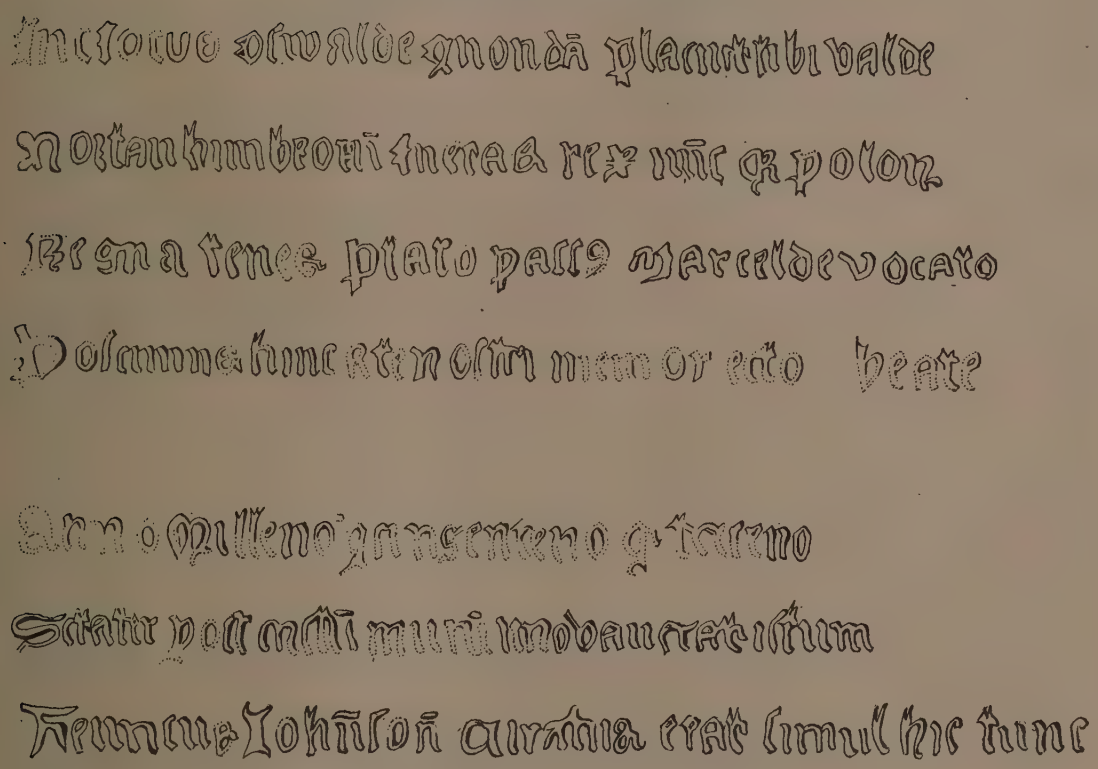
[7] In an address delivered at Chester, in 1873, the late Dean Howson, referring to the rival claims of Winwick and Oswestry to be the site of Oswald's defeat and death, said, "He was not going to decide between the claims of the two places, but he was inclined to think both views might be reconciled. Oswald had a palace at Winwick, and there was a well there that bore his name and an inscription that recorded his attachment to the locality. Oswestry is said to mean Oswald's Tree. There was no reason why they should not believe that he was killed at Winwick, and that his head and arms were taken away and put on a stump of wood at Oswestry. The conflicting statements would then be reconciled." The opinion thus expressed is by no means inconsistent

of the church at Winwick, of which Camden has transcribed only the first three lines, seems decisive of the question. It is expressed in these terms:—

Hic locus, Oswalde, quondā placuit tibi valde;
Nortanhunbrorū fueras rex, nūc que polorum
Regna tenes, prato[1] passus Marcelde,[2] vocato,[3]
Poscimus hinc a te nostri memor esto beate

[Line over the porch totally obliterated.]

Anno milleno quingentenoq. triceno
Sclater post cristū murū renovaverat istum
Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc.



FACSIMILE OF INSCRIPTION ON WINWICK CHURCH.

The following is a translation of the above:—

This place of yore did Oswald greatly love,
Northumbria's king, but now a saint above;
Who in Marcelde's field did fighting fall;
O, blest one, hear! when here on thee we call.
.
In fifteen hundred and just three times ten,
Sclater restored and built this wall again,
And Henry Johnson here was curate then.

A piece of rude sculpture on stone, resembling a hog fastened to a block by the collar, has been adduced as a proof of the antiquity of the church of Winwick, on the supposition that this was the arms (? war badge or helm totem) of Oswald; but the heralds assign to that monarch *azure*, a cross between four lions rampant, *or*.[4] Superstition sees in the chained hog the resemb-

with the character of the King of the Southumbrians, whose fierce nature would not improbably lead him to send the mangled remains of his enemy to his Welsh allies, as an evidence of his victory over the Northumbrian king.—C.

[1] By an error of the transcript this word *prato* is printed *loco* in the "Britannia."

[2] The word Marcelde appears by a poetic license to have been substituted for Makerfield or Macerfeld, to suit the hexameter measure.

[3] Thus far is rendered by Gough—

"This place of old did Oswald greatly love,
Who the Northumbers ruled, now reigns above,
And from Marcelde did to heaven remove."

"It may bee hoped," says Hollinworth, "that our ancestors of this towne did, severall of them at least, receive Christianity at that time, seeing King Oswald did so much delight in and reside at Winwicke not farre off." (Mancuniensis Manuscript, fol. 4.)

[4] Arms, or rather war badges or crests, were borne by kings, and used to designate nations before the commencement of the Christian era. In the tenth century they were used in tournaments. But it was not till the end of the eleventh century, in the time of the Crusades, that they began to be considered an hereditary family distinction.

lance of a monster in former ages, which prowled over the neighbourhood, inflicting injury on man and beast, and which could only be restrained by the subduing power of the sacred edifice.[12]

At the period of the Conquest, Domesday Survey, under "Neweton Hundret," says, "The church of the same manor (Wigan Church) had one carucate of land, and St. Oswald of the same vil had two carucates of land, free of everything."[2] "Roger de Poictou," says the "Testa de Nevill," "gave the church of Wynequic, with two carucates of land, to the canons of St. Oswald," which would be in the reign of William Rufus or that of Henry I. "Richard, parson of Wynwyc," continues the record, "holds two parts and Robert de Waleton[3] the third part of the land. Alured de Ines holds of the same Robert four bovates, and Hugh de Haidoc three bovates of that church land in fee farm."[4] The above gift was to the canons-regular of St. Oswald at Nostell, in the county of York; and it is not unlikely that the Robert de Waleton, holding this land of the church, was the father of William de Wynewic, who is stated by the "Testa de Nevill" to hold five carucates of land in the thanage of the king, for which he paid twenty shillings per annum.[5] "Robert, the father of the aforesaid William," gave to Hutred, son of Uche (two Saxons), one carucate for his homage and service, which Alan Fitz-Richard holds.[6] This Richard, the father of Alan, occurs as Richard de Wynequic, a drench, who "held a carucate of land by military service of ancient date."[7] In 12 Edward I. (1284) Brother Richard, prior of St. Oswald's, by an instrument dated at St. Oswald's in the month of February and year 1284, granted to Sir Robert Banastre and his heirs, on account of the distance from the mother church of Winwick, licence to have a chantry in his chapel at Rokedene, within the limits of their parish of Winwick.[8] Richard de Wartrea (perhaps Wavertree), prior of St. Oswald's, Nostell, died in 1291, which renders it probable that the grant proceeded from this ecclesiastic, though no account of it is contained in the "Monasticon." In 20 Edward I. (1292) Richard de Waleton claimed to exercise the office of the king's bailiff of Makerfeld, which is supposed to have been the original name of the parish, in right of a grant from William, Earl of Bulon', Moreton, and Warren, to his ancestor, Walter, which was confirmed by King John, in the first year of his reign (1199-1200), to Henry, son of Gilbert, son of Walter.[9] Sir Gilbert de Haydock, in the same reign, in 1330, founded a chantry, worth £6 per annum, in Winwick Church, as appears by his petition to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, without date, to which, in 34 Henry VIII. (1542), Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, whose ancestor had married the heir of Haydock, presented a chantry priest.[10] In 12 Henry VI. (1433-4) the priory of Nostell sold the patronage of the church of Winwick to Sir John Stanley, of Lathom, with a reservation to the prior of Nostell of an annual pension of one hundred shillings;[11] and the family of Stanley have ever since, except with intervals of trusteeship, remained patrons of the church of Winwick. It was probably by Mr. Edward Stanley, clerk, third son of Sir John Stanley, that a Stanley chantry was founded in this church. This chantry, with the one already mentioned, seems to have been dissolved about 1548, for in 1553 "William Stanley, incumbent of Stanley's chantry, Winwick, had a pension of £3 0s. 9d.;" and, in the same year, Lawrence Penyngton, described as "a lame man, late chantry priest at Winwick," had also a pension of £3.[12]

RECTORS AND VICARS OF WINWICK.

(From the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield and Chester, Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, Parish Registers, Mr. Beamont's Notes, &c.)

RECTORS.

1192.—Hug., clerico de Wynewihk. Though Winwick was undoubtedly a Saxon parish, the earliest ecclesiastic whose name has come down to us is Hugh, styled "clerk of Winwick," who appears in the Whalley Chartulary[13] as a witness to Hugh de Nouant, Bishop of Coventry's confirmation of the church of Eccles to Geoffrey de Biron, clerk, which was dated at Winwick

[1] It is probably only a rude attempt to represent the crest of the Gerards—a lion rampant, armed and langued, with a coronet upon the head, the heralds' assignment being very suggestive of Norman associations, while there is not a single feature of Anglo-Saxon character. See the oak carving, dated 1471. Mr. Keightley, in his learned and ingenious "Dissertation on Popular Traditions," has traced several stories to a similar source.—B. The wild boar, represented as a devouring monster, was a northern form of the Aryan myth concerning Uritra, the dragon, which has its parallel in the Greek mythology, in the story of the Calydonian boar that ravaged the fields of Ætolia. The animal was sacred to Friga, the "mother of the gods," and was a favourite totem or helm-crest among our Teutonic ancestors, both Scandinavian and German. In the song of "Beowulf," the oldest Anglo-Saxon heroic poem extant, we read—

"Then commanded he to bring in
The boar, an ornament to the head,
The helmet lofty in war;"

and this porcine device may not improbably have been adopted as the helmet crest of the ferocious Penda by whom Oswald was defeated and slain.—C.

[2] Vol. i., p. 39.—C.

[3] Thought by Canon Raines to be Robert de Banastre, so named from his other residence and manor of Walton-le-Dale.—B. H.

[4] Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iii., fol. W, 25; and "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.

[5] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 404. This William, in 3 John, accounted to the king for ten marks and two palfreys, which he was to give for thirty acres of land. (Rot. Cancell., 3 John, m. 7. Tit. Nova Oblata.)

[6] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 404. [7] *Ibid.*, fol. 406.

[8] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2077, fol. 280.

[9] Placit. de Quo Warr. Rot. 9 d. [10] Original at Lyme Hall.

[11] Rot. Claus., 12 Henry VI., m. 13 d.

[12] See "Lancashire Chantries," by Canon Raines, Chetham Society, lix., pp. 67-72.

[13] Whalley Coucher Book, vol. i., pp. 39-40.—C.

in the month of April, in the second year after the departure of King Richard for Jerusalem (1192); and in the same year he also appears as a witness to a grant from Edith de Barton, daughter of Robert de Greslet, lord of Manchester, and herself lady of the manor of Barton, of a mediety of the church of Eccles. This Hugh is stated in some of the pedigrees to have had a daughter, who became the wife of William, son of Adam de Lowton, from whom descended the Kenyons of Peel and Gredington, now represented by Lord Kenyon. In that case he must, like his brethren of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, have been a married ecclesiastic.

1212.—Richard de Wynwyke. In a return of the holdings in 13 John (1212), in the Red Book, and as already stated (page 350) in the "Testa de Nevill," "Richard, parson of Wynwyc," is said to hold "two parts (of the glebe), and Robert de Walton (who was probably identical with Robert de Banastre) the third part."

1233.—Roger de Phitun. This rector, who is styled *persona* de Wynic, was a younger son of Sir Richard Phitun, or Fitton, lord of Bolyn, county of Chester, who was justiciary of Cheshire 1233 to 1237, and seneschal of the Earl of Richmond. His name occurs among the witnesses to a charter, conveying the manor of Harewood, in Blackburnshire,[1] dated 18 Henry III. (1233-4), in which year Richard de Wybunbury was sheriff of Cheshire. At a later date (c. 1250-1280) he is found holding the rectory of Wylmslow; but whether he had vacated Winwick or was holding both benefices contemporaneously is not clear.

c. 1270.—Robert de Winwick appears to have been the successor of Roger de Phitun. He is styled *persona* de Winwick, and must have been an offender against the canonical laws relating to celibacy, for among the Culcheth charters, which were calendared by the late Mr. Beamont, and edited by Mr. John Paul Rylands, is a grant from Robert, son of Robert de Winwick, of two bovates of land in Lawton (Lowton) to Richard de Hindelegh, he rendering homage and a pair of iron spurs or twopence. There is no date to the deed, but the names of the witnesses enable us to fix very nearly the time of its execution.

c. 1280.—N., persona de Winwick, appears, according to Mr. Beamont, as a witness to an early Southworth deed, preserved among the Legh charters; and he adds that, in 1284, the prior of Nostel gave his consent to Robert Banastre to found a chantry at Rokeden, in Newton; but if anything should occur to the prejudice of the mother church, the prior and canons, in conjunction with the vicar of Winwick, were to excommunicate or suspend the chaplains. In the same year, the same Sir Robert gave to God and St. Oswald an annual rent of twelvepence, on the Feast of Oswald, to find a light in Winwick Church in honour of St. Mary the Virgin.[2]

1292.—John de Warmfield. At the time the ecclesiastical valuation of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291-2) was made, John de Warmfield was rector, and the church was returned as of the value of £26 13s. 4d. per annum. Nothing is known respecting him; but as the prior of Nostel was patron of Winwick, and there was a parish of Warmfield contiguous to Nostel, it is probable he was a native of that place, and may have been a member of the Augustinian fraternity at Nostel.

1296.—John de Mosley. The name of this rector is given by Mr. Beamont on the authority of the Legh charters, in which it occurs along with that of Dominus Peter, chaplain (? vicar) of the same, from which it may be assumed that Mosley was non-resident.

1306.—John de Bambourg, or Bambourgh, was presented by the prior and convent of St. Oswald of Nostel, as *presbyter in vicaria de Wynwyck*, and instituted at Carlisle, February 8, 1306, when he took the oath of residence within the said vicarage.[3]

1331.—John de Chisenhall occurs as "persona de Winwick" in 1331. He was, no doubt, a member of the old Lancashire family of that name, of Chisnall, in Standish parish. During his incumbency the chantry of the Holy Trinity, in Winwick Church, now known as the Haydock chapel, was founded by Sir Gilbert de Haydock.

1349.—Geoffrey de Burgh, who succeeded John de Chisenhall, was in all likelihood a member of the family of that name, of Mydleton, in Lonsdale hundred, who claimed descent from Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. He was presented by the prior and convent of Nostel, but the date of his institution has not been ascertained. His name first occurs in 1349, on the 12th of December, in which year Roger de Northbury, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, addressed a letter to him as vicar of Wynwyk, from Eccleshall, respecting pensions, and also a pastoral to his patrons, the prior and convent of Nostel.[4] Among the Culcheth charters is a deed, dated on the Monday next after the finding of the holy cross, 30 Edward III. (1356-7), by which Gilbert de Culcheth the elder, and Cecilia his wife, lease to "Sire Geffray de Burgh, perpetual Vicar of Winquick, and Henry de Haydock," twenty or more acres of land in Culcheth for their lives and the life of the survivor, at a rental.

[1] "History of Whalley," vol. ii., pp. 388-9.—C.
[2] "Notitia Cestriensis," Chetham Society, vol. ii., p. 262.—C.
[3] Lib. 1/2, fol. 11 a, in Cur. Lichf.—C.
[4] Lib. 2/8, fol. 125 b, in Cur. Lichf.—C.

1357.—JOHN DE SWYNLEGH. This name is not included in Mr. Beamont's list, but in the Lichfield Register it is stated that on the 10th kal., July, 1357, John de Swynlegh, vicar[1] of the church of Wynwyk, was presented to the church of Warrington by John le Botyler.[2]

1406.—WILLIAM DAAS, whose name is omitted from the lists of rectors in the previous editions of this work, was presented in succession to Geoffrey de Burgh, or, as seems more probable, John de Swynlegh, but the date of his institution is not recorded, though it must have been between the years 1400 and 1406. His name appears in the Halton Rolls as receiver of the rents of the honor of Halton, in Cheshire, then the inheritance of Henry of Lancaster, from Michaelmas, 1399, to the same period in 1400. Among the Lilford papers is a deed made by Sir William Boteler, baron of Warrington, on the 15th August, 8 Henry IV. (1407), granting to William Daas, parson of Winwick, the right to make an attachment, *i.e.*, a weir or fender, in the Sankey Brook, for taking fish—an evidence that what is now only a polluted sewer was then a valuable fishery.

1420.—RICHARD STANLEY, who succeeded Rector Daas, was the second son of Sir John Stanley, who represented Lancashire in the Parliament of 1415, and brother of Sir Thomas Stanley, afterwards (1456) created Lord Stanley. Like many of his contemporaries, he was a pluralist, and held, with his rectory of Winwick, the prebendal stall of Flixton, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. In 1425, on the resignation of David Pryce, he was appointed archdeacon of Chester, as appears by the following entry in the Lichfield Registers:—

"Quinto die mensis Julij, 1425, m. Ricō Stanley p'sb'ro p'resig. m Dauid Pryce, p'mut' cū Canon' & Preb' de fflyxton in Cath' Lich'."[3]

A few years later he is found acting in the capacity of peacemaker among his parishioners. A quarrel had, it seems, arisen between Nicholas de Rysley and Gibone, his son, on the one part, and William de Breche and Richard, his son, on the other, who both agreed to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of the parson, who, after hearing the statements of both parties, made his award in writing, in terms which Mr. Beamont thus quotes:—

"He did fynd the trespas more done to the sayd Nicholas then was done to the said William, and did ordayne deme and awarde the sayd William to deliver to the said Nicholas a hoggeshed of wyn, at Werynyton, als gode als the sayd Nicholas will chose of Rede or quoyt betwene that time and the feast of oure Ladye next, suying after the date of his awarde or elles to pay to the sayd Nicholas ii. marks of monee at the election of the sayd Nicholas, and if the sayd Nicholas schose to the sayd payment of the said ii marcs, and refuse the sayd hoggeshead of wyne he did ordeigne, and award the sayd William to pay to the sayd Nicholas the sayd ii. marcs that is to wete j marc at the fest of St Hillare day next suyinge after the the date thereof, and i marc at the fest of Pashe then next suying, and he did ordene deme and award the sayd partys to be full frendes for all manner trespas that had byn made betwene them from the begynninge of the worlde until the day of the gyfing of his sayd awarde exept ryghte of lond."

The award was "Gyfyn at Wynwhike upon Thursday after the conception of our Ladye, the year of the reigne of Kyng Harry the sext, the tent," *i.e.*, December 13, 1431.

1453.—EDWARD STANLEY was a younger brother of the preceding rector, and, like him, was archdeacon of Chester, having been collated to that office January 19, 1453, in succession to George Radcliffe, D.D. He was presented by Sir John Stanley, of Lathom, K.G., who, in 12 Henry VI. (1433), had purchased the advowson of Winwick from the prior and convent of Nostel, reserving to the prior an annual pension of 100s., the living since that time, with the exception of a brief period during the interregnum, having continued in the Stanley family. It was during the incumbency of Edward Stanley that the second chantry, now known as the Stanley or rector's chapel, in Winwick Church, was founded.[4] He died November 5, 1467.

1467.—JAMES STANLEY was presented to the rectory on the 22nd November, 1467, by Henry Byrom, the patron *pro hac vice*. He was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Stanley, and brother of the first Earl of Derby, and appears to be identical with the "Jacobus Stanley" who, on the 17th of May, 1458, was presented by the abbot of St. Werburgh's to the rectory of St. Mary de Castro, or Mary's on the Hill, Chester, a living he resigned on his preferment by the same patron to the rectory of St. Peter, in the same city, September 16, 1464; the latter benefice he resigned in 1466. His name occurs in the Culcheth deeds, under date June 10, 12 Edward IV. (1472), when, as "James Stanley, clerk, parson of Winwick," he acted as arbitrator in a dispute between John Culcheth and William Eccleston, and made award that Eccleston had no claim to Culcheth Carres. In 1478 he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Chester, in succession to Dr. Moreton, successively Bishop of Ely and Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1481 he exchanged his prebendal stall

[1] A vicarage does not appear to have been ordained in the church, notwithstanding these frequent references to the "vicar" of Winwick. "Processus habitus super reformatione certarum rasurarum in Registro Roger de Northbur. et Walter Langton *concernent Vicar de Wynwyk.* Dat. apud Heywoode 8th kal. Oct. A.D. 1376. Ordinatio Alexandri Cov. et Lichf. Epi. super dict. de Wynwyk. Dat. Lich. 5 non Martii A.D. 1231. *Reg. Stretton*, fol. 59 b, ad fol. 61 b." ("Notitia Cestriensis," Chetham Society.)—C.

[2] Lib. 2/3, fol. 134 a, in Cur. Lichf.—C.

[3] Mr. Beamont gives the date of his appointment to the archdeaconry of Chester as 1431, but this is clearly an error.—C.

[4] Lancashire Chantries, Chetham Society, vol. i. pp. 67-8.—C.

of Holywell *als.* Finsbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral, with Ralph Langley, for the wardenship of Manchester; and in the following year he was presented to the rectory of Warrington, holding that living with his rectory of Winwick, his wardenship of Manchester, and the archdeaconry of Chester, until his death, which occurred in 1485 or 1486.

1493.—James Stanley. This rector, who was apparently not the immediate successor of his namesake, was presented by the head of the house of Stanley, and instituted February 28, 1493. He was the sixth and youngest son of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, by his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and sister of Warwick, the famous "king maker." He received his education at both universities, finally graduating at Oxford about 1458, when he took orders, and in 1460 was collated by Archbishop William Booth—himself a Lancashire man—to the prebendal stall of Driffield, in York Cathedral. He was a mighty pluralist, and preferments seem to have been showered upon him. In 1479 he was collated to the prebend of Dunham, in the church of Southwell. In July, 1485, he succeeded his uncle in the wardenship of Manchester. In 1491 he was collated to the prebendal stall of Yatminster Prima, in the church of Salisbury, which he exchanged, in the succeeding year, for the more lucrative prebend of Bedminster in the same church. In 1493 he was made dean of the Royal Chapel of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London; and in the same year, as we have seen, was instituted to the family living of Winwick. Two years after the last preferment King Henry VII. determined on making "a progresse into Lancashire, there to make merrie with his moother, the Countesse of Derbie, which then laie at Lathome, in the countrie."[1] The "progresse" began on the 20th June. On the 27th July the king, with his queen, Elizabeth of York, was the guest of the abbot of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. On the following day the journey was continued into Lancashire. It was a notable day for the people of the two counties, for the Mersey had to be crossed at Warrington; and the bridge which had formerly spanned the river having fallen into such a ruinous condition as to be useless—if, indeed, it had not disappeared altogether—the Earl of Derby, in anticipation of the coming of his guests, had erected a substantial bridge in its place, which had the double advantage of serving as a memorial of the event and conferring a benefit on the inhabitants on both sides of the river. The king and queen were the first to pass over, and were received by the earl and a vast company of retainers and others in brave liveries, and wearing each the Stanley badge. Thence the royal party proceeded to Winwick—"Whonwick," as it is called in the "Privy Purse Expenses of the King"—where they remained the night, the guests, it may be presumed, of Rector Stanley. It is to be feared that in dispensing his hospitalities the parson of Winwick had sought to do honour to his sovereign by putting his retainers in livery, for in the very next year he was sued by the king for offending against the statute of liveries. In 1500 he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Richmond; five years later he was made precentor of Salisbury; and in 1506 he was advanced to the spiritualities of the see of Ely, the Pope's bull of provision being dated July 17 in that year. He was described at the time as dean of St. Martin's, London, and archdeacon of Richmond, both of which dignities, together with the rectory of Walton-on-the-Hill, in Lancashire, he then vacated, but continued to hold the wardenship of Manchester *in commendam* until October of the same year.[2] The rectory of Rostherne he resigned in 1507. His appointment to the see of Ely was generally attributed to the powerful interest of his stepmother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, which led Baker to remark that it was the worst thing she ever did. In the year following his consecration, the University of Oxford granted that he might be created doctor of decrees by a cap put upon his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. He died at Manchester on the 22nd of March, 1515, and was buried in the chapel there which he had caused to be erected, and where his tomb, which has in late years been restored, with his effigy in brass, and an inscription partly in English and partly in Latin, may still be seen. If we may believe the rhyming chronicle of the Stanleys, he was a man of unusual stature and of comely appearance—

> "A goodly tall man he was as any in England.
> He did end his life in merry Manchester,
> And right honourably he lies buried there."

His private life was, however, far from blameless; and though he may have inherited the martial spirit of his progenitors, it must be confessed that he lacked those higher qualifications which are indispensable in a dignified ecclesiastic. The ancient but cruel sport of cock-fighting was in his day a popular pastime, and it is on record that he agreed with his neighbour, Thomas Boteler, of Bewsey, and other friends, to have a cock-fight every Saturday at Winwick—a somewhat unclerical preparation for the Sabbath. Fuller, commenting on his frailty in the infraction of his vow of

[1] Holinshed, vol. iii., p. 510.—C.

[2] Wardens of Manchester, Chet. Soc., new series, vol. v. p. 37.—C.

celibacy, says, in his quaint fashion, that he blamed him not for passing his summer with his brother (? nephew), the Earl of Derby, in Lancashire, but for living all the winter at Somersham, in Huntingdonshire, with one who was not his sister, and who wanted nothing to make her his wife save marriage. The fruit of this *liaison* was a son, the "yonge John Stanley"—"that child so young," as Weber calls him in one of his ballads—who commanded a contingent and contributed materially to the victory over the Scots at Flodden, receiving as the reward of his bravery the honour of knighthood on the field. Rector Stanley showed his loyalty to the royal house of Tudor by his activity in raising troops in Lancashire and Cheshire, having, as was said, "put in more power than any other prelate." It was almost his last public act, for a few months later—March 20, 1515—he made his will, his death, as already stated, occurring two days later. His illegitimate son, "yonge John Stanley"—the ardent soldier of Flodden—married the heiress of Honford, or Handforth, in Cheshire, but in later life sought the seclusion of the cloister, and died there, leaving an only son, also named John, who married, but died childless.

c. 1515.—THOMAS LARKE, the successor of James Stanley, was a son of Peter Larke, a Huntingdonshire squire, who seems to have owed his appointment to the influence and good offices of Cardinal Wolsey, who had been tutor to the Earl of Derby's son. He received his education at Cambridge, and appears to be identical with the Thomas Larke who was installed prebend of Welton Ryvall, in the church of Lincoln, September 30, 1514, collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury on the 5th February, 1515-16, and made master of Trinity Hall in 1517. His name first occurs in connection with the Lancashire benefice in the will of Thomas, second Earl of Derby, who died May 23, 1521, in which he is styled "parson" of Winwick, and named, with Cardinal Wolsey and others, supervisor of the earl's will. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich April 9, 1522, but resigned the office in or before 1528.[1] A sister of this ecclesiastic became the wife of George Legh, of Adlington, in Cheshire; and the supposed antecedents of this lady gave rise to some considerable amount of scandal. It is said that, previous to her marriage with Legh, she had been the mistress (not the illegitimate daughter, as the author of "Contributions to a History of the Parish of Prestbury" has unnecessarily sought to disprove) of Cardinal Wolsey. The statement is made in Fidde's "Life of Wolsey," and is evidently based on one of the Articles of Impeachment against him, presented to Parliament by a committee of the House of Lords, December 1, 1529, which sets forth that the "s^{d} Cardinal did call before him Sir Jno. Stanley, K^{t}, which had taken a farm by convent seal of the Abbot and Convent of Chester; and afterwards by power and might, contrary to right, committed the said Sir John Stanley to the prison of Fleet by the space of one year, until such time as he compelled the sd S'r Jno. to remove his convent seal to one Leghe, of Adlington, which married one Lark's daughter, which woman the s^{d} lord cardinal kept and had with her two children."[2] Though the story has been discredited on the ground of its improbability, and may, as has been suggested, have been prompted by feelings of malice against the fallen ecclesiastic, it should be remembered that clerical incontinence was not an uncommon vice in the age immediately preceding the Reformation; but whatever may have been the relations between Wolsey and the wife of George Legh, there is no doubt that a dispute had arisen at this time between Legh and Sir John Stanley. The date of Thomas Larke's death is unknown, and it is probable he was seldom or never resident.

1524.—WILLIAM BULLOYNE, or BOLEYN,[3] was presented in succession to Thomas Larke, on the 24th December, 1524 or 1529, by the king, the Earl of Derby (the true patron) being at the time in his minority. Nothing is known respecting his early life, but the name suggests the idea that he may have been a kinsman of Lady (afterwards Queen) Anne Boleyn; and Mr. Beamont inclines to the opinion that he is the William Boleyn, clerk, who was collated by Wolsey, then Bishop of Winchester, to the archdeaconry of that city, January 20, 1522, and that he may have been one of the canonists and jurisconsults who were summoned to give their opinions on the lawfulness of the king's marriage. During his incumbency the fabric of the church was restored, and the south side in part rebuilt; but the last line of the inscription on the parapet of the south side—a facsimile of which has been already given (page 349)—points to the conclusion that Henry Johnson, then (1530), and for many years after, was the cleric in charge, and the moving spirit, the rector being an absentee. On the 20th March, 1532, the rector, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and the patron, the Earl of Derby, sold to Sir John Holcroft, of Holcroft, Knt., the whole tithe of corn, hemp, and flax of the township of Culcheth, in perpetuity, subject to an annual rent of £10 a year to the rector of Winwick. Sir John, wishing to endow a church, made a proposal to his tenants in Culcheth that if they would purchase, and make sure for ever, land of the yearly value of £6 13s. 4d., of which £5 13s. 4d. was to go to the priest and the remainder to

[1] Athen. Cantab., vol. i., p. 38.—C. [2] Lord Herbert of Cherbury's "Life of Henry VIII."—C.
[3] The name is written Bulleyn in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.—C.

the clerk, he would give his best chain of gold towards raising money for the purchase; but in case they bought no land, he gave x^li. in money towards hiring a priest.[1] Sir John's intentions were not carried out, and his generosity did not enrich the church of Winwick. Both Boleyn and Johnson retained their offices during the changes that were made in the teaching and ritual of the Church, and must therefore have accepted the reformed doctrine. The latter remained curate until 1547, when he was appointed by Sir Peter Legh priest of the Haydock chantry, and to be first master of the free school founded under the will of Gowther Legh. After the dissolution of the chantry, and Johnson had become absolved from his vow of celibacy, he took to himself a wife, though he must then have been advanced in years, and the Winwick register has the entry of the baptism of his child in April, 1567. In the same year in which Mr. Johnson was appointed to the mastership of Gowther Legh's free school, Rector Boleyn answered Bishop Bird's visitation call, accompanied by Dom. Hugh Bullinge, curate (the successor, as it would seem, of Henry Johnson), Dom. Lawrence Penyngton, and Dom. William Stanley, the two last named being chantry priests. In 1551 another visitation was held, when the following clergy appeared: "Mr. Will'mus bulling; Dns. hugo bulling, cur.; Dns. Johannis ascroft; Dns. thomas curles; Dns. thomas coke; Dns. oswaldus keye; Dns. laurentius penington; Dns. Nic. Swane; Dns. Will'ms Standley; Dns. matheus penington; Dns. Iac. hasilhurst,"[2] the majority of them being stipendiary or chantry priests. It was probably Rector Boleyn's last appearance, his death occurring the same year.

1552.—Thomas Stanley was presented by the Earl of Derby, in succession to Mr. Boleyn, on the 23rd of March, 1551-2, and was instituted on the 10th of April, 1552, he having, as the Institution Books show, paid his firstfruits on the 5th of that month. Some doubt exists as to the parentage of this member of the Stanley family, but he is commonly believed to have been an illegitimate son of Sir Edward Stanley, of Hornby, the one who led the Lancashire and Cheshire bowmen in the famous charge at Flodden in 1513, when "yonge John Stanley," a previous rector's baseborn son, so greatly distinguished himself. Thomas Stanley had been consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1542 (Le Neve says in 1510), but was deprived in 1545 for refusing to comply with the Act of Severance (33 Henry VIII.), which transferred that see from the province of Canterbury and annexed it to that of York. In October, 1556, four years after his presentation to Winwick, however, Queen Mary restored him to his bishopric, and he also had the governorship of the island conferred upon him, shortly after which he is said to have obtained a bull from the Pope, authorising his holding with his see the rectories of Winwick, Barwick-in-Elmet, and North Meols, having been instituted to the last-named benefice December 23, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557)—the last occasion, or nearly so, that the Pope was permitted to exercise such authority in this kingdom. The year following his institution to Winwick was that in which the wife of his patron—Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby—died. She was buried at Ormskirk, with much ceremony. The rector of Winwick was present, arrayed in all his clerical and episcopal bravery, and, as the record states, "sang a solemn mass, having on him his ornaments and mitre." He was rector of Winwick when the fall of the chantries took place, and also at the time when (in 1552) the commissioners made their inventory of what remained of the Church's goods after the heavy spoliations in the preceding reign, when, as we find from their report, Wigan possessed—

"iiij bells whereof a clokke striketh upon one j littill sanct^s belle & ij lyttle sacryng bells ij lyttle pixes of silu^r three chalices A Vestement of blue silke w^t all things p'teyning to the same A olde vestement of silke w^t braunches on the same a olde vestemēt of whit fustean And at the trinitie churche (*i.e.* the Haydock chantry) a vestemēt of whit brāched damaske. An other vestemēt of silke An other vestemēt of Crule w^t all things belonging to the same j coape white fustean j belle called a sanct^s belle & ij lyttill sacring belles."[3]

In October, 1561, when Richard Thornton, of Melling, made his last will and testament, the rector was owing him five nobles, for the testator sets down among "Detts awyng me" xxxiij^s. iiij^d. It was the year in which this somewhat versatile divine came under the unfavourable notice of James Pilkington, the energetic Bishop of Durham, who, complaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the state of the Church in Lancashire, wrote: "The Bishop of Man lies here at ease, and as merry as Pope Joan." Good easy man, his heart was light, and he was mindful not to let the cares of either his priestly or prelatical office press too heavily upon him; even the complainings of Pilkington do not seem to have greatly disconcerted him, for two years later (October 5, 1563) we find him abusing his trust by leasing the rectory, parish church, and benefice of Winwick, with the manor, park, and glebe lands pertaining to the same, for a period of 99 years, at the yearly rental of £120. Mr. Beamont says he was a bad steward of the rectory of Winwick, but it may be added, that in that he was much like his predecessors, neither better nor worse. He died, says Le Neve, in 1568, but the place of his burial has not been ascertained. His chief claim to

[1] "Notes on the Family of Holcroft," by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.—C. [2] Piccope Manuscripts, x., 157.—C.
[3] Inventories of Church Goods. Chet. Soc., p. 63.—C.

remembrance is "The Rhyming Chronicle," a metrical history of the House of Stanley, which he is credited with having written.

1568-9.—CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON. On the death of Bishop Stanley, Queen Elizabeth presented Christopher Thompson to the vacant rectory, March 19, 1568-9, though the ground on which she claimed the right of patronage is not clear. The claim, however, appears to have been acquiesced in, and the Composition Books show that he paid his firstfruits on the 31st March following. Little or nothing is known respecting him. The probability is that he was non-resident. He died seven years after his institution.

1575-6.—JOHN CALDWELL, B.A., was presented by Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, in succession to Christopher Thompson, and he was instituted January 7, 1575-6, though some objection appears to have been taken by Downham, Bishop of Chester, who claimed the patronage for that turn, possibly on the plea of lapse, and presented John Sherburne, S.T.B., fourteen days later; but the bishop's claim does not appear to have been pressed, for Mr. Caldwell remained in possession of the benefice, and paid his composition for firstfruits to the Exchequer on the 20th February, 18 Elizabeth (1576). He was the son of John Richard Caldwell, M.D., president of the College of Physicians, and was born at Burton-upon-Trent, 1548. Shortly after his ordination (in 1570) he was presented to the rectory of Mobberley, in Cheshire, and in that position secured the respect of the Puritan gentry of the neighbourhood, and obtained the reputation of being a "painful preacher." He became one of the favourite preachers of Henry, Earl of Derby, a very decided Protestant; and the Derby Household Book shows that he frequently "pretched" before the earl and his guests at Lathom. The earl appointed him one of his chaplains, and on the voidance of the rectory of Winwick presented him to it, as already stated. Dr. Halley describes him as "a gentleman, a scholar, a rich rector, an earnest preacher, and a consistent Puritan."[1] As the holder of the richest rectory in the county, if not, indeed, in the kingdom,[2] he was a person of considerable influence and importance in his neighbourhood. When, in September, 1580, a levy was made for the purpose of raising soldiers for the service of the Queen, "to resist certain foreign forces sent by the Pope and his confederates," who had made a descent on Ireland, Mr. Caldwell was required to furnish one light horseman; and in 1586, when Elizabeth wrote to Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, notifying him of her intention to assist tho Hollanders against the King of Spain, he was assessed at a higher amount than any other parochial clergyman of the north. His fame as a preacher was widespread. When Henry Trafford, rector of Wilmslow, who died in 1591, made his will, he directed that "at my buryall, Mr. Caldewall, parson of Moberleye shal be procured to make a sermon theare, and he to have for his paynes takynge in that behalfe vj^{s} viij^{d}." The Corporation of Congleton treated him still more generously, for when he "pretched" before that august body in their own chapel, they rewarded him with the handsome sum of vij^{s} iiij^{d}. On the 2nd January, 1577, he preached a sermon "before the Right Honourable the Earle of Darbie and divers others assembled in his honour's chapell at Newparke, in Lankashire," from Galatians vi. 10, which was afterwards published, and is noticed in Colonel Fishwick's "Lancashire Library." While returning homewards after visiting his friends at Burton-upon-Trent, he fell sick and died suddenly at the parsonage-house at Clyfton-Convill, in Staffordshire, June 30, 1595, in his fifty-first year, and was buried there on the following day, greatly lamented by his parishioners and by the Puritan clergy of his neighbourhood. He died intestate, and his nuncupative will, made ten days before his decease, was proved and registered at Chester. In it he gives half his goods to his wife, Margaret, and the remainder, after legacies of £10 each to a nephew and niece, to his son-in-law, Thomas Hill. He appears to have lived in a style far above that of most of the parochial clergy of his time. Canon Raines says "his cattle and husbandry, for number and extent, were worthy of an old patriarch;" his books were valued at £40, his silver plate at £21 3s. 4d., and the total of his effects at £314 18s. 6d., a sum that would have purchased the furniture of well-nigh half the parsonages of Lancashire.

1596.—JOHN RYDER, or RIDER. This rector was born at Carrington, in Cheshire, about the year 1562. He was entered at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1576. On being admitted to orders he was made minister of Bermondsey, and on the death of Mr. Caldwell he was presented to Winwick, his composition for firstfruits being paid into the Exchequer February 18, 39 Elizabeth (1596-7). Before the close of the year he was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, and in 1612 was advanced to the bishopric of Killaloe, when he was allowed by the king (James I.) to hold with his see the rectory of Winwick *in commendam*. Mr. Beamont says the sanctus bell at Winwick, which bears the inscription—

P.L. T.G. E.E. E.S. T.S. J.R.

[1] "Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity," p. 98, 2nd edit.—C. [2] Camden says of Winwick, "This place has the reputation of being the richest rectory in the kingdom."—C.

which stands for the names of Peter Legh, Thomas Gerard, Edward Eccleston, Edward Stanley, Thomas Stanley, and John Rider, must have been cast and set up in his time. After his promotion to the see of Killaloe, Winwick saw little of its rector, and on the 11th August, 1615, he resigned the living. He was noted for his zeal for learning, and was himself the author of several political and controversial tracts, and of a dictionary (English and Latin, and Latin and English), printed at Oxford, in 4to, in 1689, the first of the kind ever issued. He died November 12, 1632, at the age of 70. An ample account of him is given in Bliss's edition of the "Athenæ Oxoniensis."

1615.—Josiah Horne. On the resignation of Bishop Rider, the king (James I.) presented Josiah Horne, who took possession and paid his composition for firstfruits into the Exchequer on the 27th March, 14 James I. (1615-16), the Crown exercising patronage in right of having presented his predecessor to a bishopric, but the right was challenged, for on the 5th March following, Tobias Matthew, Archbishop of York, intervened, and presented Thomas Bold; and four years later (1620), John Meyre (or Mere), M.A., a member of the family of Mere, of Mere, in Cheshire, and a prebend of Chester, was presented. But these successive attempts to displace the Crown's nominee were unsuccessful, Mr. Horne continuing to retain his benefice. Shortly after entering upon possession, he determined on testing the validity of the lease which Bishop Stanley had granted, in 1563, to Sir Thomas Stanley for a period of 99 years, and to which reference has already been made. In 1618 he filed a bill in the Duchy Court, at Lancaster, against the Earl of Worcester and others, and obtained a verdict, but a new trial having been ordered, it was agreed by all parties to leave the matter to the decision of two judges, Justice Finch and Baron Denham, who made their award, which was in the nature of a compromise, in January, 1619-20, decreeing that the capital messuage and manor of Winwick, with other parts of the rectory, should remain to Horne during his life, and the remainder of the benefice to the Earl of Worcester, Sir John and Dame Frances Fortescue, and Petronella Stanley. Mr. Horne held the rectory for a period of eleven years, and died in 1626.

1626.—Charles Herle, M.A., the successor of Mr. Horne, was one of the most notable of the Winwick rectors. He was presented by Sir Edward Stanley, with, as Mr. Beamont suggests, "the consent and acquiescence" of William, sixth Earl of Derby, who, although the right to present did not belong to the lessee, was probably willing that he who had so large an interest in Winwick should have a voice in the appointment of one who was to be his neighbour, the new rector. He was instituted June 27, 1626, but for some reason or other he did not pay the composition for his firstfruits into the Exchequer until the 1st of July, 4 Charles I. (1628). Mr. Herle had been chaplain to the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, and wife of William, Earl of Derby, and he doubtless owed his preferment to the services he had rendered as the college tutor to James, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby—the "martyr earl." He was a member of the ancient family of the Herles, of Prideaux Herle, in Cornwall, but originally of West Herle, county of Northumberland, and was born at Prideaux Herle in 1598. He was entered at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1612, and there graduated M.A. in 1618. On his admission to orders he appears to have been placed in the neigbourhood of London, and, as already stated, became chaplain to the Countess of Derby. Scarcely had he received institution than he found himself compelled to seek the aid of the law in enforcing his rectorial rights. The widow of his predecessor held possession of the parsonage-house, and refused to quit; and, as a consequence, an injunction was issued from the Duchy Court, ordering her to give up the house to the Earl of Worcester and others, claiming under the lease already referred to. In the meantime Herle had gained possession of the rectory, and placed two of his servants in it; but on the 26th of June, 1626, he in turn was put out, under an injunction obtained by the Earl of Worcester and his co-claimants. Eventually the matter was compromised, and an arrangement come to, under which the parish titles and all oblations were to be conveyed to trustees to hold for thirty-four years, if Herle should live so long, to be apportioned—£225 per annum to the rector, and the remainder, amounting to about £500 per annum, to the other claimants. The new rector, though of courteous and gentle manners, was by no means lax in discipline and practice, and he administered the affairs of the parish in a way that sometimes savoured of the severity of the Inquisition. This is evident from the number and character of the presentments made to the chancellor and the archdeacon at their visitations in 1632 and 1634. Some of these presentments, which Mr. Beamont quotes from the Stanley papers, curiously illustrate the state of the church at that time, and the way in which discipline was enforced. "In the former year (1632)," he writes, "William Burscoe and another were presented for lying and loitering in the churchyard, and giving indecent words to the church officers; William Clare was presented for bowlinge in the afternoon at service time; Lawrence Edelston's son was presented for going out of church at service time, and being warned to come in would not, but contemptuously laid himself down on a hillock; Oliver Robie was pre-

sented for going forth of the church before the sacrament of baptism ended, being bidden to staye; Thomas Hedge and others were presented for making bricke at Winwick Hall (then the residence of Sir Edward Stanley) upon St. Peter's Day, in time of service; Robert Horner was presented for shearing sheep at service time, upon Tuesday in Easter week; Roger Burchall was presented as a depraver of religion as established in the Church of England, and negligent comer to church, and as having reported that my lord suffered seminary priests to walk hand-in-hand, and did not so much as point at them; the wife of James Starkie and others were presented for having a candle burning upon the bier in a superstitious manner, and for kneeling by the corpse of Matthew Hall set downe at a crosse. In 1634 laymen of rank were presented, for that they sent for the blesser to blesse cattle that were sicke at Winwicke, and used invocations on the bodies of men and beasts, and 'gloried in it;' Robert Downing, of Rysley, was presented for receiving the cupp sittinge, and refusing the bread unless out of another man's hands and not the minister's; Thomas Aspinall, a swearer, was presented for saying that he had a prayer which would shorten a man's life; Margaret Hey was presented for sleepinge in churche at prayer and sermon; Margaret Otewise was presented for dippinge a child in the font after itt was baptised. A little later, in his abode at Winwick, Mr. Herle records a still more remarkable instance of superstition in one of his parishioners, who maintained that he saw in Prince Rupert's dog an enchanted *camp lady* of intelligence, that is to say a spy." Some of these presentations point to the conclusion that the rector was at this time less Puritanical than some of his parishioners, and favourable to the maintenance of ecclesiastical order and ceremonial, though, as the great conflict with prelacy proceeded, he became one of the most ardent advocates of the Presbyterian discipline, and denounced from the pulpit all Romanists and Episcopalians in terms that must have been painful to more moderate members of the English Church. In 1641-2 he signed the protestation to defend the privileges of both houses of Parliament—the first of the several politico-religious tests or declarations of that time—and the great majority of his parishioners signed with him. In the same year, on the outbreak of hostilities, he ranged himself on the side of the Parliament, thus placing himself in direct antagonism to his friend and quondam pupil, Lord Strange, though it is to the credit of both that, while opposed to each other in the politico-religious strife, they retained mutual esteem, and sought opportunities of rendering each other kindly services.[1] On the 23rd of April, 1642, Mr. Herle, with Richard Heyrick, the warden of Manchester, was approved of by the Parliament to be the two divines for Lancashire to be consulted about Church matters. On the 30th of November, in the same year, he was summoned to preach on the occasion of the monthly fast before the House of Commons, the sermon—in which he likened Parliament to "A Pair of Compasses for Church and State"—being afterwards published. In the following year he was appointed one of the morning lecturers at Westminster Abbey; and on the passing of the ordinance against the liberty of unlicensed printing, he was made licenser of works of divinity. In July, 1643, he was elected a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, convened by Parliament "to settle the government and liturgy of the Church of England," of which "most sacred assembly" he became prolocutor on the death of Dr. Twisse, in 1646; and on the 9th of October, in the same year, with Warden Heyricke, he was appointed to decide on the orthodoxy and maintenance of Lancashire ministers.[2] In October, 1646—the year in which he was appointed prolocutor—Lancashire was divided into nine classical presbyteries, and the name of Charles Herle as minister, with Robert Watmough and Gilbert Eden as lay elders, appears among the members of the ninth classis; but Mr. Herle's name does not appear among either the signatures to the "Harmonious Consent" of 1648 or the "Agreement of the People" of 1649; and the report of the commissioners of 1650, while admitting that he was "an orthodox godly minister," sets forth that he "did not observe Thursday, the 13th of this instant June, being a daie of Humiliacon appoynted by Acte of Parliam^t," from which it would seem that, like many other Presbyterians, he had refused to pray for the Commonwealth in the pulpit. On the dissolution of the Assembly of Divines, Mr. Herle was associated with Isaac Ambrose, of Preston, and Edward Gee, of Edleston, in the somewhat unenviable office of commissioners for the ejecting of "ignorant and scandalous ministers" from the churches and chapels of Lancashire. Mr. Herle's public and official duties necessarily took him much away from his parish, the charge of which was left to his assistants, one of whom, in the earlier years of his incumbency, was the Rev. Zachary Taylor, a noted Nonconformist divine, originally a Royalist, who afterwards co-operated with the Presbyterians, but went out on the passing of the Act of Uniformity. Mr. Herle lived in troublous times. On the 23rd May, 1643, the "steeple house" at Winwick was attacked by Colonel Assheton and a body of troops, who were on their way to Warrington, when the Royalists, who were in possession, were dislodged, and

[1] It is stated in Brook's "Lives of the Puritans" that after the disastrous battle at Warrington Bridge the Earl of Derby was sheltered and nursed in the house of Mr. Herle, at Winwick (viii., p. 325).—C.

[2] Wood's Athen., iii., p. 781.—C.

one or more of their number slain; and again, in August, 1648, after the great conflict between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton, which lasted three days, when the duke had been vanquished at Red Bank, in Winwick, the foot soldiers, to the number of a thousand (or as some exaggerated reports say four or five thousand), who were commanded by Major Cholmley, fled into the church, and were there disarmed. Mr. Herle held the living of Winwick for more than thirty-three years, but he did not live to see the restoration of monarchy, and was consequently spared the necessity of making choice between submitting to the Act of Uniformity or relinquishing his benefice, his death occurring in September, 1659. He is buried at Winwick, as appears by the following entry in the burial register:—

1659, September. Mr. Charles Herle, Rectore.

Mr. Herle married, and had ten children. Two sons, Edward and Henry, were born at Winwick, and baptised there on the 22nd April, 1632, and the 23rd June, 1633, respectively, and two daughters were baptised there—Margaret on the 28th June, 1635, and Mary on the 3rd September, 1648. Mr. Beamont inclines to the belief that Mr. Herle lost his wife in 1647, a lady named Margaret Herle having been buried at Westminster Abbey, near which the rector was then residing in that year, but unless he was twice married this seems contradicted by the following entry in the burial register of Winwick:—

1672, Aug. 3. Mrs. Dorothie Herle.

Of the two sons named, Edward married a Mrs. Dorothy Partington, at Manchester, in 1688, and was in the commission of the peace for the county, and Henry settled as a merchant at Truro, in Cornwall, and left issue a son, Captain Herle, of Truro, who died without issue, when the male line became extinct. A full account of Rector Herle's writings is given by Anthony à Wood and by Dr. Fuller. The latter speaks of him as "one so much Christian, scholar, and gentleman, that he can unite in affection with those who are disjoined in judgment from him."

1659.—Thomas Jessop. This name is given in the previously printed lists of rectors as the successor of Mr. Herle, but little is known respecting him. There is no record of his presentation, and it is certainly not correct, as stated by Calamy, that he went out under the "Bartholomew" Act, for his name does not appear in the list of ejected and silenced ministers in Lancashire, and moreover, he must have conformed, for on the 3rd October, 1662, he was admitted to the vicarage of Coggeshall, in Essex, on the presentation of Charles, Earl of Warwick. The probability is that he was put into the living at Winwick by the dominant party—by, as is said, the Commissioners of the Great Seal—but that, having no real title, he, after much resistance and no little litigation, retired shortly after the Restoration, when the true patron, like the king, "enjoyed his own again." He was buried at Coggeshall, as the church register shows, on the 31st January, 1679.

1660.—Richard Sherlock, D.D., was presented, according to the Institution Books (Record Office), by Charles, Earl of Derby (the son of the martyr earl), on the 19th October, 1660; but from some cause or other he did not obtain full admission to the rectory until 1662, possibly on account of some dispute on the 99 years' lease, which was then about expiring, or, as is more probable, until the settlement of the dispute pending between himself and Mr. Jessop, referred to above.[1] He was a son of the Rev. Richard Sherlock, rector of Woodchurch, in Wirral, 1617-43, and was born at Oxton, in that parish, November 11, 1612. He received his early education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but removed thence to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and on being admitted to orders was presented to an Irish benefice, which he lost on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, when he was appointed by the Marquis of Ormond to the chaplaincy of a regiment then proceeding to England. In that capacity he was taken prisoner, along with Colonel (afterwards General) Monk and other officers of distinction, when the Royalist army under Lord Byron was defeated at Nantwich, on Thursday, the 25th January, 1643-4, by General Fairfax. On his release he went to Oxford, the headquarters of the Royalist party, when he was appointed chaplain of New College, and in 1646 had the degree of B.D. conferred upon him. Two years later he was removed from his office by the Parliamentary Commissioners, when he accepted the curacy of Cassington, in Oxfordshire, and received for his services the miserable stipend of £16 a year. Subsequently he was received into the service of Sir Robert Bindloss, of Borwick Hall, near Lan-

[1] On the 20th June, 1660, Sherlock was restored "to a fifth part of the profits of the living, till such time as he should try his right to the parish against Mr. Jessop, the then incumbent." (Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 183, quoted by Mr. Beamont.) Among the documents preserved in the House of Lords is a petition, dated June 19, 1660, quoted in the seventh report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in which Richard Sherlock, D.D., sets forth that he was presented to the rectory of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster, by the lawful and undoubted patron, but that one Mr. Jessop hinders the impropriator of his due rights, and the petitioner from the possession of the rectory, by an illegal grant from the Commissioners of the pretended Great Seal, after the interruption of the late Parliament so-called; and the petitioner prays that Mr. Jessop may be ejected. On the 29th August, in the same year, there was presented to the House of Lords a certificate of the churchwardens of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster, in the case between Richard Sherlock and Thomas Jessop, the then incumbent, that they have been unable to execute the order of the house for securing the profits of the living, Mr. Jessop, the farmers, and tenants refusing to yield obedience thereto.—C.

caster, a boisterous Cavalier, and the last of his line, whom Charles I. had created a baronet in 1641. While at Borwick he had a controversy with George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, who had a large following in the neighbourhood. He relinquished his appointment at Borwick to become chaplain to the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, and, as we have seen, was presented by that nobleman to the living of Winwick. Unlike his predecessor, Sherlock resided continuously upon his benefice, and was active in the discharge of his parochial duties. Mild and gentle in his manners, and tolerant and forbearing towards others, he won the affections of his parishioners, who had strongly inclined to Presbyterianism, by his piety, his humility, and his charity. He held the living for nearly thirty years, but never married. He died at Winwick on the 20th June, 1689, and was buried in the chancel of the church, where on his tomb may be seen the following epitaph:—

EXUVIÆ
RICHARDI SHERLOCK D.D.
INDIGNISSIMI HUJUS
ECCLESIÆ RECTORIS.
OBIIT XX°. DIE JUNII
AO. ÆTAT. 76. ANNO DO.
1689
SAL INFATUATUM CONCULCATE.

The Remains
Of Richard Sherlock S.T.P.,
The very unworthy Rector
of this Church.
He died 20th June, aged 76
Anno Domini 1689.
Tread underfoot the worthless salt.

To this modest record Mr. Henry Prescott, of Chester, added the following commentary, which is engraved on the same plate:—

En Viri Sanctissimi
Modestia qui epita
phiū se indignū inscri
bi volebat cum vita et
merita ej's laudes omnes
Longe superarent

Behold the modesty of this holy man
Who wished this unworthy epitaph
Inscribed on his grave, while his
Life and merits exceed all praise!

Mr. Sherlock, who was a generous benefactor to the charities of Oxton (his native place), Winwick, and also to Eccles,[1] was a voluminous polemical writer. Anthony à Wood gives a lengthy memoir of him, and his life has also been written by Bishop Wilson, his nephew and former curate.

1689.—Thomas Bennet, B.D. On the death of Dr. Sherlock Thomas Bennet was presented by John Bennet, who had obtained the patronage for that turn, and he was instituted July 24, 1689. He was a native of Wiltshire, and received his education at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. April 16, 1678, proceeded M.A. March 8, 1680, and took the degree of B.D. July 5, 1689, was elected a fellow, and afterwards became master of his college. He held the living for a brief period only, his death occurring at Oxford in May, 1692.

1692.—The Hon. Henry Finch. On the voidance of the rectory by the death of Mr. Bennet, William George Richard, ninth Earl of Derby, presented the Hon. and Rev. Henry Finch, and he was instituted on the 30th July, 1692. He was a younger son of Sir Heneage Finch, a distinguished lawyer and statesman—the Amri, it is said, of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"—who was successively Attorney-General, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord High Chancellor of England, and created Baron Finch and Earl of Nottingham. Three years after his institution to Winwick he was collated to the deanery of York, an appointment he continued to hold up to the time of his death. During his incumbency the church of Winwick was restored, and in part re-roofed, as appears from the names and dates carved on several of the roof timbers, one of them having the inscription—

THE HONOURABLE AND REV. MASTER HENRY FINCH, RECTOR.

[1] The following characteristic anecdote concerning Dr. Sherlock is related in "A Cavalier's Note-Book," Crosby Records, pp. 282-3; "John Widdowes, the churchwarden of Winwick, when he opened the poor man's box which stands in the church, called upon the parson, Mr. Sherlock (a very charitable man) to be present at the opening of it, and, withal, said to him, 'Sir, if here be any brass money you ought to make it good.' 'Who? I?' said Mr. Sherlock. 'I pray, sir, your reason?' 'Marry, sir,' replied Widdowes, 'there is never a man but yourself that ever puts money into it, and therefore you ought to make it good if any be amiss.'"—C.

In 1711 the church bells were taken down and re-cast. The re-hanging was a great occasion. Dean Finch came over from York to preach the sermon, which his admiring parishioners had printed and published. He resigned the rectory in 1725, having held the living for nearly thirty-three years, and died in 1728.

1725.—Francis Annesley, LL.D., was presented, in succession to Dean Finch, by Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, and Francis Annesley, as trustees for the Hon. Henrietta Ashburnham, only surviving child and heir of William George Richard, ninth Earl of Derby, wife of John, first Earl of Ashburnham, and relict of John Annesley, Earl of Anglesey; and was instituted September 9, 1725. He was the eldest son of Francis Annesley, of Thorganby, county of York, great-grandson of the first Viscount Valentia, M.P. for Preston 1705-8, and for Westbury 1708-15 and 1722-34. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him in the year of his institution to Winwick. He married, first, Elizabeth Sutton, but this marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, May 31, 1725, after which he had, for his second wife, his kinswoman, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Gayer, K.B., by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and eventually heir of James, second Earl of Anglesey, by whom he had a son and heir, Arthur Annesley, of Bletchington, in Oxfordshire, whose grandson, Sir Arthur Annesley, succeeded as tenth Viscount Valentia, in 1844, and from him descends the present holder of that title. During Mr. Annesley's incumbency Winwick Hall, the present rectory, was rebuilt. He died at Newport, county of Salop, May 1, 1740, having held the living for nearly fifteen years.

1740.—The Hon. John Stanley, D.D., was presented by Charles Stanley, of Crosse Hall, the patron for that turn in accordance with the wish of James, Earl of Derby, who, before his death, in 1735, left the presentation to his kinsman, and he was instituted September 11, 1740. He was the younger of the two sons of Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, and was born in 1692. He received his education at Cambridge, where he graduated, became fellow of Sydney Sussex College, and had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him. Shortly after his admission to orders he was presented to the rectory of Lavant, county of Sussex. On the 20th of April, 1726, he was instituted to the rectory of Liverpool, on the presentation of the mayor and aldermen of that borough; and on the resignation of Mr. Annesley he was preferred to Winwick, but resigned the living in 1742, prior to his presentation to the rectory of Bury, though he retained that of Liverpool. He was a second time rector of Winwick, as will be hereafter seen.

1742.—Thomas Stanley, D.D. On the resignation of Dr. John Stanley, the Earl of Derby presented Thomas Stanley, and he was instituted May 18, 1742. He was the second son of Thomas Stanley, of Crosse Hall, sheriff of Lancashire 1718, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Anthony Parker, of Bradkirk, and was baptised January 2, 1717. He married Betty, daughter and coheir of John Shaw, of the city of York, by whom he had, in addition to two daughters, three sons—Thomas and John, who both died unmarried, and James, the youngest, from whom descends the present Edward James Stanley, of Crosse Hall. Mr. Stanley held the living for a period of twenty-four years; and it was during his incumbency that the ill-fated attempt was made by the young Chevalier and the Highlanders to recover the Crown for the house of Stuart. The rebel forces, having passed through Preston, reached Wigan on the 28th of November, 1745, when a detachment found its way to Winwick, plundered the farmers and others in the district, and took away a number of horses. The good people of Winwick remained loyal to the house of Brunswick, and proclaimed their loyalty from the church steeple, as evidenced by the following entries in the churchwardens' accounts:—

1746. Gave the ringers when General Ligonier's horse passed by, 1s.
„ Gave the ringers on the news of the rebels disperst, Feb. 8th.

Dr. Stanley died in June, 1764, and was buried at Ormskirk on the 30th of that month.

1764.—The Hon. John Stanley, D.D., who, as we have seen, was rector from 1740 to 1742, was again presented, his patron being Edward, Earl of Derby, and was instituted for the second time, August 24, 1764. In the interval he had been presented to the rectory of Halsall (March 15, 1750), but he resigned that living in 1757, and in 1778 he resigned the rectory of Bury, after having held it for nearly thirty-five years. Winwick he retained until his death, which occurred May 16, 1781. There is a tablet, with an inscription to his memory, at the west end of the north aisle of the church. He married twice—first, Alice, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq., and second, in May, 1753, Sarah, youngest daughter of John, Earl of Liverpool, but he had no issue by either. His second wife survived him, and died in February, 1807, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

1781.—Geoffrey Hornby, M.A. On the death of the Hon. John Stanley the Earl of Derby presented the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, and he was instituted June 7, 1781. Mr. Hornby was the eldest son of Edmund Hornby, of Poulton and Scale Hall—the representative of a family of that

name, settled in the Fylde country from a very early period—by his wife, Margaret, second daughter of John Winckley, of Preston, and was born at Layton Hall, and baptised at Bispham, August 14, 1750. In early life he is said to have served in the Royal Navy, but abandoned that profession. In 1774 he served the office of sheriff of Lancashire. In 1776 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Lancashire Militia, and two years later he was made deputy-lieutenant for the county. Afterwards he resolved upon entering the Church, was admitted to orders, and on the rectory of Winwick becoming vacant was presented by his brother-in-law, the Earl of Derby, to the living. Mr. Hornby married, April 25, 1772 (by special licence, in the domestic chapel at Knowsley), the Hon. Lucy Stanley, second daughter of James, Lord Strange, and sister of his patron, and by her had a family of seven sons and six daughters, viz., Edmund, of Dalton Hall, Westmorland, baptised June 16, 1773, who served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1828 and died November 18, 1857; James John, who succeeded him in the rectory of Winwick; Geoffrey, born 4th April, 1780, in holy orders, rector of Bury 1818-1850, who died March 4, in the last-named year; Edward Thomas Stanley, born 1782, in holy orders, who died, unmarried, on March 25, 1825; Phipps, born April 27, 1785, who entered the Navy, obtained distinction at the battle of Lissa, received the honour of knighthood, and became G.C.B. and an admiral of the United Kingdom, who died March 19, 1867; George, born January 10, 1790, who took orders, became D.D. and fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterwards resided at Naples; and Charles, born January 31, 1791, colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who died in March, 1870. Of the daughters, Lucy, the eldest, became the wife of the Rev. H. W. Champneys, rector of Badsworth; Charlotta Margaret married her cousin, Edward, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, and died June 16, 1817; Georgiana died unmarried, March 16, 1861; Frances Susanna, Louisa, and Henrietta Elizabeth all died at Winwick, unmarried. Mr. Hornby died at Winwick, July 31, 1812, and was buried there on the 5th August following, his virtues being commemorated in a monumental inscription. His wife survived him many years, and died at Orford Hall, February 10, 1833, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. She is also buried at Winwick.

1812.—James John Hornby, M.A., the second son of the preceding rector, was presented, in succession to his father, by Edward, Earl of Derby, and instituted December 19, 1812. He was born August 27, 1777. He received his early education at Eton, proceeding thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and in due time took his M.A. On his admission to orders he was appointed to a curacy in a small parish in Norfolk, where he remained until his father's decease, when he undertook the charge of Winwick. During his long incumbency many changes were made in the parish, the population of which had, in the course of years, largely increased. In 1841, with the consent of the patron and the Bishop of Chester, he obtained an Act of Parliament under which the chapelries of Croft, Newton, and Culcheth (since called Newchurch) were raised to the rank of rectories, and endowed with the tithes of their respective districts; and at the same time St. Peter's, Newton, was made a chapelry, and had a district assigned to it. Four years later (1845) the Act of 1841 was supplemented by another, under which the chapelry of Lowton was created a rectory, and endowed with its own tithes; the township of Golborne also became a rectory, endowed with its own tithes; and the township of Ashton became a rectory, attached to the then newly-built church of the Holy Trinity, and was endowed with its tithes; while the chapelry of St. Thomas, in Ashton, became a vicarage, with an augmented endowment. Mr. Hornby's next great work was the rebuilding of the chancel, which, after an existence of five hundred years, had begun to show signs of decay. This was done from the designs of the well-known ecclesiastical architect Pugin, at a cost of £6,000, and was completed in December, 1848. Mr. Hornby held the rectory nearly forty-three years, and closed a long life of piety and active Christian liberality on the 14th of September, 1855, at the age of seventy-eight, and was buried in the church he had done so much to adorn. A brass, bearing an inscription to his memory, is affixed to the north wall of the church. Mr. Hornby was twice married—first, on the 14th of October, 1800, to Hester, youngest daughter and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, of Atherton, Esq., and by her, who died June 30, 1830, he had two sons—James John, born July 4, 1801, who died in 1818, and Robert Vernon Atherton, born November 6, 1805, who died, unmarried, September, 1857. Mr. Hornby married for his second wife Catherine, daughter of Alexander Boyle, Esq., but by her, who survived him, and died May 12, 1859, he had no children.

1855.—Frank George Hopwood, M.A. On the voidance of the living by the death of Mr. Hornby, the Earl, of Derby (the late Edward Geoffrey Stanley) presented the Rev. Frank George Hopwood, and he was instituted near the close of the year 1855. He was the second son of Robert Gregge-Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, by his wife, the Hon. Cecilia Byng, daughter of John, fifth Viscount Torrington, and was born August 2, 1810. He received his early education at Eton, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. May 9, 1833, and M.A.

July 2, 1840. He was ordained deacon in 1833, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year, by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. His first experiences of parochial work were at Bolton, under the late Rev. Canon Slade, after which he accepted a curacy at Burnley, where he remained for two years. In 1835 he was appointed by the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys (afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man) to the curacy of Warrington, where he remained five years, during which time he rendered considerable help in the founding of the Training College and the Clergy Daughters' School, to which he acted for many years as secretary. In 1840 he was appointed first vicar of Knowsley and chaplain to the Earl of Derby, both of which appointments he retained until his preferment to Winwick in 1855. In 1865 he was appointed rural dean of Warrington, an office he held until 1883; and in the following year he was made honorary canon of Chester. Mr. Hopwood took an active interest in all matters concerning the welfare of his parish, and more especially in regard to educational work; and it may be stated that he not only built the Winwick Schools but twice subsequently enlarged them, and defrayed all the expenses connected with them. He also built the school at Houghton Green, and maintained it at his own cost for many years; and during his incumbency (in 1858) the parish church underwent a thorough renovation, when the old galleries were removed and the western window restored, to the cost of which he was a generous contributor. He had the reputation of being an accomplished preacher; and a sermon preached by him in the church of Winwick, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, in 1887, and which was afterwards printed, is an able and vigorous production in support of the Queen and Constitution and of Church and State. He died at Winwick Hall, on Tuesday, 11th March, 1890, in his eightieth year, and was buried in the churchyard, on Saturday, the 15th of the same month. He married, at Huyton Church, June 11, 1835, the Lady Eleanor Mary Stanley, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby, and by her, who died September 11, 1887, he had issue three sons and four daughters—Frank Edward, born April 19, 1843, rector of Bury; Arthur Robert, born March 19, 1845, late major of the Rifle Brigade; and Charles Augustus, born December 27, 1847, of the Foreign Office, and a private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. Two of the daughters, Mary Cecilia and Eleanor, died in infancy; Susan resided with her father up to the time of his decease; and Cecilia Catherine, married, May 4, 1871, the Ven. John Lionel Darby, Archdeacon of Chester, and now (1891) dean of that cathedral.

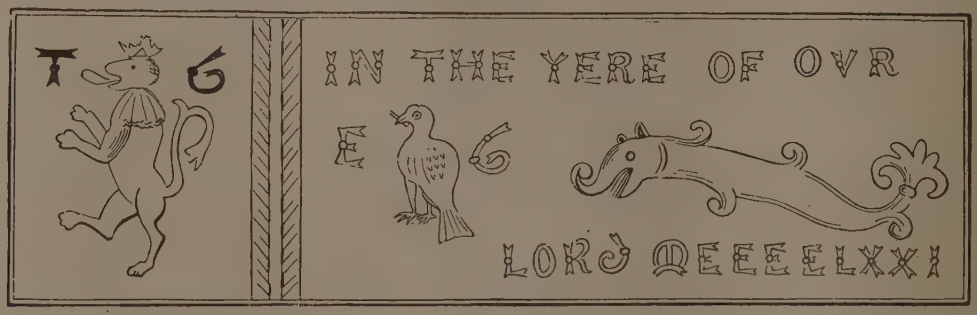
1890.—Oswald Henry Leycester Penrhyn, M.A., the present (1891) rector, was presented by the Earl of Derby, on the death of Canon Hopwood, and instituted April 29, 1890. Like his predecessor, he is connected by marriage with the Stanleys. He is the second son of the late Edward Leycester, of East Sheen, county Surrey (who assumed the surname of Penrhyn, in lieu of his patronymic, in compliance with the will of the Baroness Penrhyn), by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Smith-Stanley, eldest daughter of Edward Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1849 and M.A. in 1852. He was ordained deacon in 1852, and admitted to priest's orders in the succeeding year by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. His first appointment was that of assistant curate of Upton St. Leonards, in 1852, where he remained until 1856, when he resigned to accept the curacy under his uncle, the Rev. Canon Hopwood, at Winwick. In 1858 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Bickerstaffe, then in the diocese of Chester, but now in that of Liverpool, where he remained until 1869, when he was presented by the Earl of Derby to the vicarage of Huyton. In 1880 he was made honorary canon of Liverpool; in 1887 he was chosen proctor in Convocation for the archdeaconry of Liverpool, a position he still holds; and on the death of Canon Hopwood he resigned the vicarage of Huyton to accept the rectory of Winwick. Mr. Penrhyn married Charlotte Louisa Jane, fourth daughter of the late Edmund George Hornby, of Dalton Hall, county of Lancaster, Esq., M.P. for Warrington 1833-4, and by her has several daughters.

Leland, fixing upon the leading characteristics of this parish, says, "Winuicke a good benifice a v. mile of Wigan and a iii mile from Warrington, with a parke;" and Camden, following in the same strain, observes that Winwick is one of the richest livings in England. When the valuation made by Pope Nicholas was taken it was returned at £26 13s. 4d.; the valuation of the Liber Regis, in the reign of Henry VIII., swelled it to £102 9s. 9½d.; and in 1835 it was estimated at £7,000 a year, of which £3,000 was derived from tithes. In late years the gross income has been returned at £3,500, but at the present time it will not exceed £1,500, the residue, under the provisions of the Winwick Parish Acts, being divided among the nine or ten parishes formed out of Winwick. The rector is lord of the manor,[1] and the whole township of Winwick belongs to the church, except half an acre of land belonging to the free school, and that belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Co. and to the Warrington Waterworks Co.

[1] A court-leet and a court-baron are held for the manor of Winwick, on behalf of the rector, annually in the month of June,

The parish church of Winwick, dedicated to St. Oswald, stands on a knoll skirting a wood, in which is a rookery. The prospect from the yard is romantic, and exhibits the Cheshire hills, with the low woody flat to the westward. The edifice consists of a tower, surmounted by an octagon spire, nave, side-aisles, and two private chapels, with a chancel and south porch. It was thus described in 1835:—

The tower is irregular in form, and somewhat disfigured by a large buttress projecting on the south side, and rising above the castellated parapet, which is surmounted by an octagonal spire terminating in a vane, seen in many directions on account of its elevated site, and serving as a mark to define the boundaries of neighbouring property. The body of this fabric is large and irregular, and apparently of various ages. It consists of a higher and lower storey, with a low but massive porch, over the door of which is an inscription, much defaced. There are five large windows, divided by dripstones, and between them buttresses, in a state of dilapidation. The roof is upheld by framework, slightly ornamented at the interstices, inscribed with the names of the churchwardens and the rector in 1701, when the present roof was erected, beneath which are carved the eagle and child. The nave is separated from the side-aisles by five arches indented, resting on fluted capitals, bearing clustered columns adorned by the Tudor flower. A beautiful organ, the gift of the late Mrs. Hornby, placed in the west gallery, greatly embellishes the church. On the south side of the nave is the chapel of the Leghs of Lyme, and of Haydock, and of Golborne, in this parish; and opposite to it, on the north side, is the chapel of the Catholic family of the Gerards of Bryn, Garswood, and New Hall, in this parish. The original foundation of the church is not ascertained with precision, but it certainly existed before the Conquest; nor have all the various periods of its re-edification and enlargement been recorded. In 1780 the chancel was rebuilt, and in 1816 the whole structure underwent a thorough repair. In addition to the inscription relating to King Oswald, which runs along the exterior of the south-west angle of the body of the church, commencing near the steeple and terminating about the centre of the south wall, there is on the gate of the chantry of the Gerards a grotesque carving in oak, exhibiting the crests and initials of Sir Thomas Gerard, knight of the shire in 17 Richard II.,[1] and his wife, Elizabeth, or Ellen—



The most ancient epitaph at Winwick is engraved in church text, on the bottom of a fringe of brass, bordering a tombstone in the chapel of the Gerards (ancestors of the present Lord Gerard), and is thus expressed:—

"Here lieth Peers Gerard, Esquyer, Sone and heire of Thomas Gerard, knyghte of the Bryne whych maried Margaret daughter to William Stanley of Hoton knyghte and one of the heires of John Bromley, knyghte, which died the xix date of June the yere of our lorde mccccixxxij on whose sowle God have mercy. Amen."

Above is a full-length brass figure of a Gerard, in plate armour, with sword, dagger, surcoat of arms, and two shields bearing heraldic emblazonry—one quarterly (Gerard and Bromley), the other, Gerard impaling Bromley, quarterly, per fesse indented (the Gerard arms are given as a lion rampant, *ermine*, crowned, and so appears on the surcoat of the figure—the ancient coat of the family), and his feet resting upon a lion—the family ensign. The chantry of the Leghs contains a remarkable monumental brass, with effigies of Sir Peter Legh and his lady, the knight with tonsured crown, and the robes of a priest over his armour. The Latin inscription on the margin is—

"Pray for the souls of the excellent man Sir Peter Legh, knight, here buried, and of the Lady Elene, his wife, daughter of John Savage, knight, the body of which Elene was deposited at Bellinginett (? Bewgenett), 17th May, A.D. 1491. The same Peter, after the death of this Elene, having been consecrated to the priesthood, died at Lyme, in Hanley, 11th August, 1527."

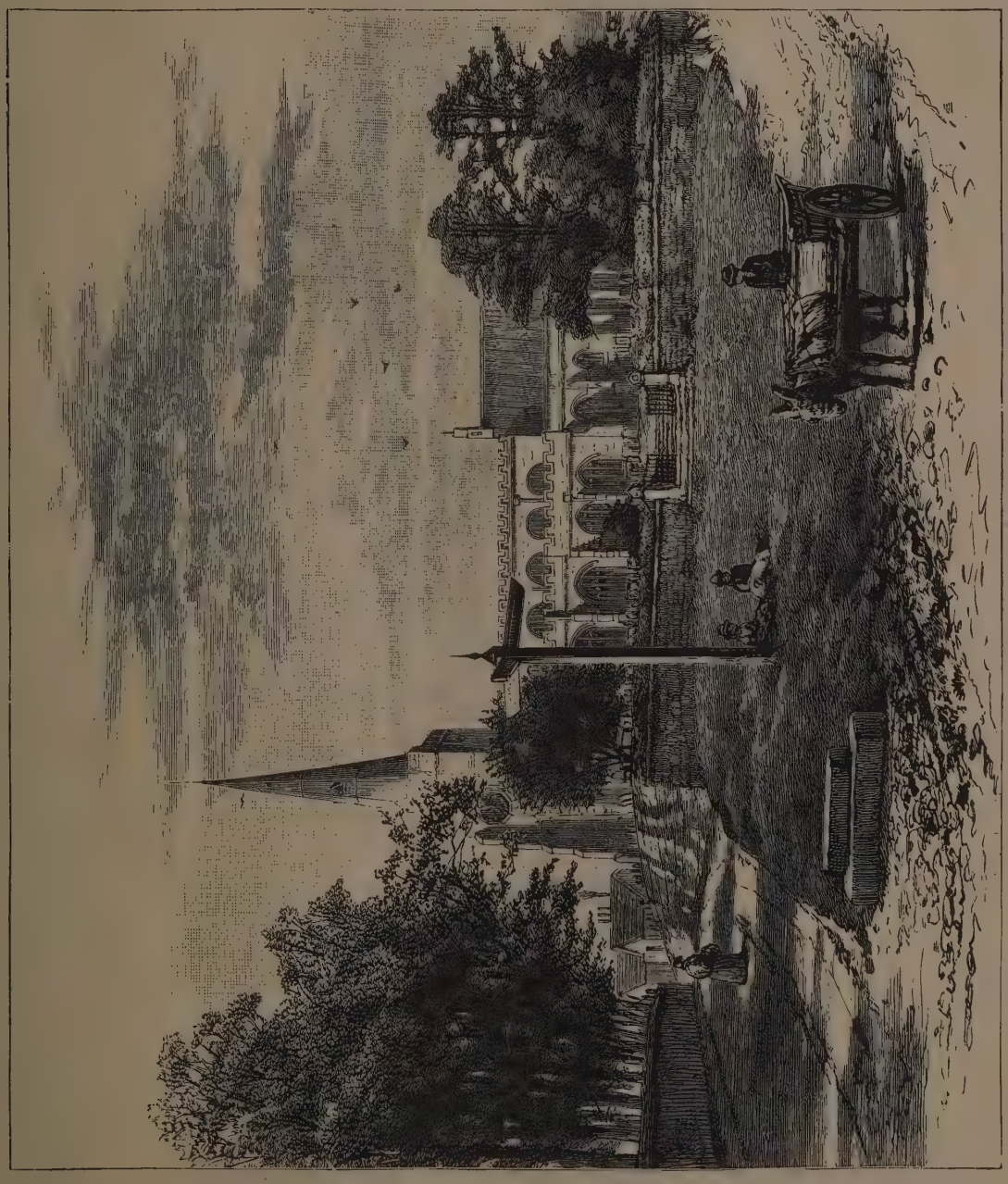
There are other monuments in memory of the same family. An inscription upon a brass plate in the chancel, already quoted, records the death of Dr. Sherlock, rector of the church, in the 76th year of his age, on the 20th of June, 1689. There are also in the chancel vaults and monumental inscriptions to the Hornbys and Stanleys, rectors of this church, of a more modern date. A brass plate, with an inscription in Hebrew, was found in the churchyard in 1817, but has been lost. In the south window are delineated the eagle and child, with part of a human figure, now nearly effaced; and in the vestry, upon an elegantly-carved oaken bench, are painted a series of shields, with the arms of Lathom, Stanley, &c. The original communion plate is of pewter, coated with red paint, and decorated by garden flowers. The baptismal font is of streaked marble, but of modern date.

The description thus given in 1835, however, needs considerable modifying for the present time, owing to the restoration and improvements which have been made. In 1847-8 the chancel was rebuilt in its original form, the beautiful east window, which had been destroyed at the time of the Commonwealth,[2] being restored by Mr. A. Welby Pugin, from the indications of some

[1] This can hardly be correct, if the date on the carving be 1471. Canon Raines thinks the characters are not older than Elizabeth's time, and that the date is a mere mistake for 1571, a C having been omitted. He interprets the letters as the initials of Sir Thomas Gerard, high sheriff in 1553 and 1558, and Elizabeth his wife.—B. H. Sir Thomas Gerard, who represented Lancashire in the Parliament of 17 Richard II. (1393), died, as his inquisition shows, on the 27th March, 4 Henry V. (1416).—C.

[2] In the "Church Notes," taken about the year 1620, mention is made of the arms, in one of the windows, of Sir Peter Legh, Knt., containing nine quarterings, viz. (1) *Gules*, a cross engrailed, *argent*; over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, *sable*, an arm embowed in armour, holding a forked flag, within an orle of estoiles, all *argent*—Legh. (2) *Azure*, a chevron between three crowns, *or*—Corona. (3) *Azure*, a chevron between three covered cups, *or*; as many mullets, *sable*—Boteler of Mer-

remaining fragments. Again, in 1858, great alterations were made at a cost of about £2,500, chiefly given by R. A. Hornby, Esq., and the rector, the old galleries and pews being removed, the whitewash scraped from the arches, and the western window restored and filled with stained glass, as a memorial of the Rev. James John Hornby, rector 1812-55. All the windows in the chancel



PARISH CHURCH OF ST. OSWALD, WINWICK.

are of stained glass, the one lighting the eastern end being the gift of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby. There is also a window commemorating the "martyr" Earl of Derby. The chancel itself,

ton. (4) *Argent*, a pale fusilée, *sable*—Danyers. (5) *Vert*, a cross patonce, *or*—Boydell. (6) *Argent*, a cross, *sable*; in the dexter chief a fleur-de-lis of the second—Haydock. (7) *Vert*, a chevron between three crosses patonce, *or*—Boydell. (8) *Argent*, a mullet pierced, *sable*—Assheton. (9) Lozengy, *argent* and *sable*—Croft of Dalton. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a ram's head, *argent*, armed of the first, holding in the mouth a sprig of elm, proper. In another window were the arms of Holcroft of Culcheth impaling Hopwood; and also one with the arms of Ashton of Penketh—*argent*, on a chevron between three mascles, *gules*, as many cinquefoils, *or*. (Harleian Manuscript 2129-656.)—C.

which is separated from the nave by a richly-carved oak screen, is filled with oak stalls adorned with carving, and stone sedilia. On the south side it has a handsome timber roof, elaborately illuminated. The Legh chapel forms the eastern termination of the south aisle. It contains a curious sepulchral brass, on which is graven the "pictors" of Sir Peter Legh, who died August 11, 1527, and his wife, Ellen, daughter of Sir John Savage, and sister of Thomas Savage, Archbishop of York. He is represented in the plate armour of the period, with a sword upon his side, and wearing the spurs of knighthood, whilst over the armour of the soldier is represented the chasuble and other vestments of the ecclesiastic, he having been first a knight and afterwards, on the death of his wife, an ecclesiastic. His head is bare, with a tonsured crown, denoting his priestly office. His hands are uplifted, though not closed, and between them is a shield of six quarterings. By his side is the effigy of his wife, habited in a long robe, and wearing a headdress with lappits that depend on each side. At the feet are graven the figures of their several children, and there is also this inscription (the translation of which is given page 364), in black-letter characters:—

"Orate pro aib' provi viri, dni Petri Legh, militis hic tumulati et dnæ Elene, ux. ejus, filie Johis Savage, militis, cujus quidem Elene, corpus sepilitr. apud Bewgenett 17° die mensis Maij anno Domini millesimo ccccl xxxxj. Idemq. Petrus, post ipius Elene mortem j. Sacerdotem canonice consecrat. obiit apud Lyme i. Thanley xi. die Augusti aō di m°v°xxvij."

In the same chapel is a handsome sculptured monument, bearing the following inscription:—

"In the vaults of this chapel are deposited the remains of Ellen,[1] the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Legh, Esquire, of Lyme Hall, Cheshire, and daughter of William Turner, Esquire, of Shrigley Park, in the same county. Born 12 Feb., 1811. Died 17 Jany., 1831. Leaving an only surviving child, born 20 Feb., 1830."

The Gerard chapel occupies a corresponding position to the Legh chapel at the eastern end of the north aisle, and contains, with other memorials of the family, a brass (described page 364) in memory of Piers, son and heir of Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., of the Bryn, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, Knt., and died June 19, 1481. The organ is now placed in the south aisle, and the font, which is situated near the tower entrance, is comparatively modern. It is of octagon form, of Caen stone, and handsomely carved.[2] In the vestry is an oaken bench of considerable antiquity, on which is carved the arms of the Lathom and Stanley families. In the churchyard is the fragment of a Saxon cross, which was dug up in 1830. It has evidently belonged to the class known as wheel crosses, and though commonly said to be a memorial of King Oswald, is more likely to have been an ordinary preaching cross in pre-Norman times. The tower contains a peal of bells, six in number, which were recast and put up in 1711.

In 1828, while digging a vault in the chancel of this church, there were found, at a depth of eight or ten feet below the floor, three human skeletons of gigantic size, laid upon each other, and over them a rude heap of cubical sandstone blocks, of irregular dimensions, varying from one to two feet. No remains of coffins were found in the grave, and the history of the occupants of this mysterious tomb remains undiscovered.

The registers in this church commence in the year 1563. Mention is made of a certificate to a parishioner to enable him to obtain the king's touch for the cure of the evil. The registers, taken at four different periods, exhibit the following results:—

	1563—1564.		1621—1622.		1700—1701.		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	37	54	incomplete		57	52	54	49
Marriages	not returned		21	20	34	29	87	90
Burials	32	41	incomplete		108	88	182	190

In the manufacturing townships of this parish the population has increased rapidly during the present century, but in the purely agricultural townships, and amongst others in that of Winwick, it has been nearly stationary.

[1] This lady was the innocent subject of the notorious Wakefield abduction case. On the 7th of March, 1826, she was taken away from a school at Liverpool, by false pretences, by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, aided by his brother, and conveyed to Gretna Green, where she was married to her abductor by the historic blacksmith. After the ceremony the pair journeyed to the Continent, but on arriving at Calais the lady was rescued by her uncle, and the marriage, not having been consummated, was set aside by Act of Parliament, January 14, 1828. The two Wakefields were afterwards tried at Lancaster, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. Edward Gibbon Wakefield died at Wellington, New Zealand, May 16, 1862.—C.

[2] In the summer of 1877 an ancient font, much mutilated, was found beneath the church, and from its ornamentation would seem to date from the time of the rebuilding of the church in the fourteenth century. It is of octagonal form, measuring 26½ inches in diameter and 88 inches in circumference, each face of the octagon, which is 11 inches deep, being enriched with an elaborately-carved quatrefoil ornament.—C.

WINWICK CHARITIES.

(Commissioners' Report XX., p. 194.)

WINWICK.—Grammar School, founded by Gwalter Legh, with a rent of £10, in the middle of the seventeenth century, augmented with £10 yearly by Sir Peter Legh, who built the schoolhouse, and increased by other donors to £34 per annum.—Charities for bread: Fee farm rents in Croft and Middleton, by various persons, amounting to £11 8s. 5d.—1728. Finch's Charity for Bibles, &c., per annum £9 15s. 8d.—1772. Stanley's Charity, for each of the curates of Winwick, Ashton Chapel, Culcheth, and Lowton—who distribute it among the poor in shares, in the proportion of £11, £10, and £9 per annum—£400.—1818. Mather's Charity for bread, per annum, £1 5s. 10d.

WINWICK-WITH-HULME.—Charities of Dr. Sherlock and others: Various sums of money to be applied to the distribution of cloth, amounting to £142, and producing annually £7 2s.—Charities of Marsh and Low, for placing out apprentices. The former gave, in 1713, £50, and the latter, in 1724, £2 10s.; reduced by loss to £25.—1775. Banke's Charity, for books, £3.

ASHTON.—School, founded before 1588, by Robert Byrchall, which was endowed at different times with small benefactions, amounting in the whole to £335 8s., with part of which a farm was purchased, letting at £33. The income is £46 1s.—Linen Stock Charity: The annual income, arising from the rents of an estate at Ashton, and the interest of money, all the produce of several benefactions, is £41 11s.—Woollen Stock Charity: An estate purchased with £115, the amount of several benefactions, and the interest of several smaller benefactions, amounting to £92 10s., produce annually £24 15s.—1688. Apprentice Stock Charity: Three houses, purchased with a number of benefactions, produce annually £52 8s.—1782. Burn's Charity: A rent charge of 42s. for poor widows. Void by statute 9 Geo. II., c. 26.

CULCHETH.—1818. Twiss's Green School: A schoolhouse, erected by John Guest, of Abram, and endowed with £100. Annual income, £5 10s.—1727. Johnson's Charity for clothes. Money in the funds, producing annually £25 1s., and £155 at interest, producing £7 15s., yield annually £32 16s.—Shaw's and Risley's Charities: Money for the poor, per annum, £7.—Smith's and Garton's Charities: Rent charges, per annum, £7 8s.—1722. Yates's Charity: Messuages and tenements, called The Quakers, for the benefit of the poor, producing annually £10 10s.

LORDSHIP OF RISLEY.—Alms House: Six tenements and gardens, built with £200, and occupied by six families, rent free.—1814. Ashton's Charity: £10,000 for the use of the poor. In Chancery.[1]

GOLBORNE.—1791. School: Founded by Wilmot Street, and endowed with the interest of £120; annual income, £6.—Leadbeater's Charity: See Lowton.—1731. Mather's Charity: A rent charge of 10s. for the poor.—1782. Hooper's Charity: For the poor, per annum, £1.

HAYDOCK.—Poor's Stock: Several benefactions, amounting to £98 10s., to the interest of which the poor are entitled, £4 18s. 6d.—1745. Poor's Cottages: Two cottages, of which the rents are paid to the poor of Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury, £11.

LOWTON.—School: Founded in 1751 by P. Legh, of Lyme, and endowed with a dwelling-house and land, worth together per annum, £20.—1685. Leadbeater's Charity: Houses and land between the poor of Golborne and Lowton in linen and flannel. The rents amount to £55. With this charity are distributed 5s. left by France; £1 left by Turner in 1712; and Byrom's Charity of £2 10s.; in the whole, per annum, £58 15s.—Poor's Cottages: Two cottages and land, producing per annum £22 10s.

NEWTON.—School: Founded by Peter Legh, 1699, and endowed with messuages and land, producing in rents £55 10s.—1634. Charity of Low and Others: Several sums, amounting to £273, for the use of the poor, afterwards increased to £400; interest paid, £20.—1747. Banke's Charity: In money, per annum, £1 16s.—Charities of Brotherton and Legh: For bread, in money, per annum, £7 10s.

SOUTHWORTH-WITH-CROFT.—School: Founded by Geoffrey Hornby and others, about 1787, consisting of school, dwelling-house, and land left for £4 4s., in addition to which the master receives £5 as the interest of £100 bequeathed to his use; about 70 scholars, at a low quarterage. Annual income, £9 4s.—1797. Barker's Charity: Lost.—1791. Speakman's Charity: Interest of £20 for books to Croft School.—1723. Poor's Cottages: Three cottages let at the rent of £4 each by the overseers, who distribute linen to the yearly amount of £5 or £7.

1779. General Charity: The Hon. and Rev. John Stanley bequeathed £400, that the interest might be bestowed upon some poor clergyman approved of by the rectors of Winwick, Warrington, and Bury.

Till the year 1824 a charitable practice existed in this parish of allowing six poor labouring people, of exemplary piety, industry, and good behaviour, one year's rent of their cottages; and hence a board is seen over the doors of those cottages which were thus honoured, with the year painted upon it in which they were free. For reasons with which we are unacquainted this distinguishing mark of village merit was discontinued about that time. In the reign of Elizabeth the sweating sickness raged here with fatal violence, and a lazaretto for patients labouring under this malady was established upon Ashton Common, from which dead bodies were consigned to the earth, the remains of which are now found, without any vestiges of coffins, laid east and west.

From the vicinity of Winwick to Warrington, and its near approach to the pass of the Mersey, this place was the scene of some military operations in the wars of the Commonwealth. On the 25th—or as some reports say the 23rd—of May, 1643, a detachment of the Parliamentary army from Manchester, under Colonel Assheton, on its march to the siege of Warrington, was encountered at Winwick by a body of Royalists, who had fortified themselves in the church and in the mansion of a Roman Catholic family hard by. Some of the Cavaliers posted in the steeple required terms of submission, but "they were fetched down from their elevation by a deadly messenger out of a fowling-piece to one of them,"[2] and the church as well as the hall surrendered

[1] Mr. William Ashton, who died in the island of St. Croix, in 1814, by his will, bearing date the 1st of May, 1813, bequeathed the sum of £10,000 sterling to the poor of Risley, in the township of Culcheth, in the parish of Winwick, and appointed Arthur Cooper, George Cooper, William Smith, and Thomas Hill, his executors. William Smith, of the island of St. Croix, one of the executors, gave a bond, duly executed, of the date of January 2, 1819, whereby, for value received, he acknowledged himself justly indebted, and bound himself to pay the said sum of £10,000, with interest, to the legal representatives of the poor of "the parish" of Risley, at stated periods; and for the due performance of his bond he gave a mortgage upon the estate called Enfield Green, in the island of St. Croix. Having failed in this engagement, an information was filed in Chancery against the executors, in January, 1816, by the attorney-general, at the relation of John Blackburn, Esq., M.P., the principal landed proprietor in Risley, for the recovery of the legacy; and the proceedings have been renewed from time to time, but hitherto (1835) without success. In the year 1831 Mr. John Ashton, of Wavertree, gent., brother of the above-named Mr. William Ashton, by indenture dated 8th February, placed £1,000 in the hands of trustees, to be invested in the funds or on mortgage, the annual produce to be applied by way of occasional relief of the poor or labouring housekeepers of the lordship of Risley, not receiving parochial relief in sums of not less than 5s. nor more than 0s. to any one at any one time, but in nowise to be applied in aid of any of the public rates of the township of Culcheth or any other township.

[2] Mr. Beamont records that in 1854, when digging a grave near the tower, the skeleton of a man was found, with an iron bullet imbedded in the thighbone, and he suggests that it may have been that of the ill-starred Royalist who received the "deadly messenger."—C.

to the assailants. This operation was the forerunner of the fall of Warrington, which surrendered three days afterwards to the Parliamentary forces. Five years afterwards a desperate engagement took place at the pass of Winwick, called Red Bank, between the rear of the Duke of Hamilton's retreating army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Bailey, and the Parliamentary forces, under Lieutenant-General Cromwell. The battle of Preston, fought on the 17th of August, 1648, having obliged the duke to retreat precipitately to the south, he was hotly pursued on the following day to Wigan by Cromwell, at the head of an army flushed with victory. On the morning of the third day, finding an engagement inevitable, General Bailey placed his forces on the eminence between Winwick and Newton, when Cromwell's men, having manœuvred till the principal part of his force was brought up, "by the Blessing of God Charged very home upon them, beat them from their Standing, where we killed about a Thousand of them, and took (as we believe) about Two Thousand Prisoners, and prosecuted them home to Warrington Town."[1] Here General Bailey was obliged to surrender himself and all his officers and soldiers prisoners of war.[2] For some act of insubordination a number of soldiers were executed in a field, near the scene of action, which still bears the name of Gallows Croft; and a large unsculptured stone of a reddish hue, fixed near the place, as well as the guns, swords, and bullets frequently dug up in after times, serve to recall the recollection of the sanguinary scenes of the Red Bank, as well as to indicate its etymology. About sixty years ago, in the moat of the farmhouse near St. Oswald's Well, now nearly closed up, several old brass vessels were found, which were used by the farmers, and had probably been secreted by their predecessors in the time of Cromwell.

A detachment of the Scottish rebel army, on its march from Preston to Manchester by the route of Wigan, in 1745, when some of the men spread themselves into the parish of Winwick, where they committed some depredations on the studs of the inhabitants to mount their cavalry, and on their larders to supply their commissariat.

Winwick-with-Hulme forms one township, in which the parish church is situated. The village of Winwick is very small, consisting only of the rectory, or Winwick Hall, with its park, and a number of neat whitewashed thatched cottages, overshadowed by the spreading foliage of the trees, out of which the spire of the church steeple seems to emerge. The rector is lord of the manor. Winwick Cottage, the residence of James Edwardson Worsley, Esq., is near the venerable oak[3] of Winwick, whose spreading branches formed the canopy for the memorable festival of the 31st of August, 1811, in the open air, when the gentry and yeomen of the neighbourhood assembled in commemoration of the return of the gallant Captain (afterwards Admiral) Phipps Hornby to his native shores from the naval service, in which he had, amongst his other achievements, captured a French flag at the battle of Lissa. In this township is the Grammar School, founded about the year 1553, by Galfred or Gowther Legh, who resided at Woodcroft, in Winwick—the third son of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, whose curious monumental brass in the Legh chapel has been already described. Mr. Legh had apparently intended founding a chantry, but the minor religious houses having fallen before his decease, he founded the school, and endowed it with a perpetual rental of £10 per annum, derivable from lands in Winwick; and in 1618 his grand-nephew, Sir Peter Legh, "did graunt and give for ever one other yearly rent of Tenne poundes for the better maintenance of ye schoole aforesaide; and ye decayes of ye first founded schoole house beeinge observed by that worthy knight, hee further augmented his charity, and in room thereof erected a stately house of bricke with good accommodation both for Mr. and schollars." Colonel George McCorquodale, of The Willows, Newton, gives £4 yearly for prizes. Foundation scholars pay £4 4s. per annum.

The township of Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury, consists of three mesne manors granted by the baron of Newton at an early period to the Southworths, at first of Southworth, but afterwards of Samlesbury. Between these families there had been an alliance before 6 Edward III. (1332), and in 18 Henry VII. (1502-3) Sir Christopher Sotheworth is found to hold the manors of Midelton, Erdbury, and Houghton, as of the barony of Newton,[4] which his descendant, Sir John Southeworth, held in 39 Elizabeth (1597).[5] The descent of these manors being the same as that of Croft and Southworth, the description under the latter head will suffice. Peel Hall, anciently situated within Houghton, has disappeared, and nearly all that remains to indicate its site is a moat and a deep well. The present building of that name is occupied as a farmhouse. "It appears," says Canon Raines, "to have been sold, with Southworth, by Thomas Southworth, Esq., who died in 1636." In the last century the estate was owned successively by the Bankes, the Maires, and the Claughtons, and in 1835 by Thomas Comber, Esq., whose widow owns Middleton

[1] Cromwell's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons.—C.
[2] See vol. i., p. 312.
[3] —or, rather, the place where it formerly stood. It is gone.—B. H.
[4] Duc. Lanc., vol. iii., n. 100.
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xvii., n. 3.

Hall with a little land. Stone-delph House, in Middleton, existing A.D. 1626, was anciently the residence of the Rigbys.

SOUTHWORTH AND CROFT, classed together for parochial purposes, and now erected into a parish, have been considered by feudalists as distinct manors, and with Middleton, Houghton, and Erbury, or Arbury, were held of the barony of Newton, as appears from two inquisitions of the date of 18 Henry VII. (1502-3).[1] The first of these townships gave name to the knightly family of Southworth.

Gilbert de Southworth, who derived his name from the manor of Southworth, held by his house with that of Croft, first appears as witness to a deed without date, but supposed to be of the time of Edward I., preserved among the Wilton muniments, conveying land from Jurdan de Kenian to Robert, son of Will. de Sonki. Gilbert, son and heir of Gilbert de Southworth, by his marriage with (? Alicia) the daughter and sole heir of Nicholas D'Ewyas, of Samlesbury, became lord of Samlesbury. He was Sheriff of Lancashire 14 Edward II. (1320-1), and shortly afterwards is found among the suspected adherents of the rebellious Earl of Lancaster, as appears by an inquisition taken at Wigan, 17 Edward II. (1323-4). (See *ante*, vol. i., p. 114.) This Gilbert, who was also called Gilbert de Croft, in the reign of Edward III. held a carucate and a half in Sothworth for 20s. *per annum*, and it was then in the king's hands, according to the ancient Feodary of the duchy. A descendant of his (a great grandson), Gilbert Sothewurthe, appears as holding land under Sir Peter Legh ("Warrington in 1465," Chet. Soc. vol. xvii.), whom Mr. Beamont conjectures to be the same person who was in the retinue of Sir William Boteler in the expedition to France, before the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and who appears in the muster-roll under the disguised name of Gybon de Southworke (Nicholas's "Agincourt," p. 353). By the exemplification of a recovery, suffered, 30 Elizabeth (1588), by Sir John Southworth, the representative of this house at that period, it appears that he then held the manors of Samlesburie, Mellor, Southworth, Croft, Midleton, Houghton, and Erburie, with 200 messuages in other manors. He died November 3, 1595, and his inquisition *post mortem* was taken 39 Elizabeth (1597),[2] by which he appears to have died seised of the manors of Southworth, Samlesburie, and Mellor, with lands, &c., in the other manors, of which a few years before he had been lord. He was an obstinate recusant, and was imprisoned (1581-4) in the New Fleet at Manchester.[3] The inquisition just mentioned disposes of the supposition given in the 1835 edition of this work, that "Sir John Southworth, said to have been a favourite with Queen Elizabeth, is reported to have sold Southworth to Captain Brillock, a member of Parliament." Probably it was sold within the next generation, in which the remaining property seems to have passed through many hands by quick succession. In the inquisition taken at Ormskirk after the death of Thomas Southworth, late of Samlesbury, Esq. (the fourth in descent from Sir John), September 27, 18 Charles I. (1642), the descent is recapitulated for several generations, in steps which are worth retaining, as giving the key to an intricate genealogy. The jury begin with "John Southworth, Kn^{t}, great-great-grandfather (*abavus*) of the said Thomas," and find that the said John Southworth, Knight, disposed of his estates by his will, reciting at full length all the limitations in tail. The jury also find that on the 3rd November, 37 Elizabeth (1595), the said John Southworth died seised, and after his death James Stanley Bartholomew Hesketh and Margaret his wife, Robert Singleton and Ann his wife, entered into possession for the term of seven years, in accordance with the will; and afterwards Thomas Southworth, the great-grandfather, entered [he was but thirteen years old at his father's death]; and that after the death, on the 7th February, 20 James I. (1623), of Thomas Southworth, the father of the said Thomas, the same descended to James Southworth, senior, brother of the said Thomas, and first son and heir-male of the said Thomas Southworth, the father, who died 12th January, 11 Charles I. (1635 or 1636); and that afterwards his brother Thomas entered, and died so seised on the 1st April, 16 Charles I. (1640); who was succeeded by John, the second son of John the grandfather, and brother of Thomas, the father of Thomas in the said writ mentioned; from whom this Thomas, the subject of the inquisition, inherited, the property then passing to his sisters and heirs, Elizabeth, aged 21, and Jane, aged 19.[4] By the 11 Charles I. (1635), of all the extensive possessions of this family the manor of Samlesbury alone remained,[5] which also was sold in 1677. Subsequently the property in Southworth and Croft was sold to the Gerards of Bryn, and later belonged to the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst. Still later, about 1825, it was bought from Messrs. Johnson, Stone, and Sewell, by Thomas Claughton, of Haydock Lodge, from whom it passed by sale to John Greenall, Esq., of Warrington, whose heiress subsequently sold most of the estate to Samuel Brooks, Esq., banker, father of the present Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P.

[1] Duc. Lanc., vol. iii., nn. 14, 100. A century and a half earlier than this, in the Survey of 1320-46 (Chetham Society, lxxiv., p. 37), under the head "Newton and its Members," we have "Robert de Langton, Knt., holds ten caruc. of land in Newton-in-Makerfelde with members by the service of one knight's fee." And among the members, Kenean, Sothe-worthe, Croft, Mydelton, Hoghton, Goldeburn, Haydok, and Wynewhyke-with-Hulme.—B. H.

[2] Duc. Lanc., vol. xvii., n. 3.

[3] See vol. i., p. 236.

[4] A pedigree of the Southworths of Southworth and Samlesbury is given in pp. 64-68 *supra*.—C.

[5] Duc. Lanc., vol. xxviii., n. 12.

Southworth Hall, the old family seat, existing in the time of Henry VI., a wood, plaster, and brick pile, with a centre and two gables projecting from the main structure, is now a farmhouse, part of which was a Catholic chapel in the time of Elizabeth, when its owner was transferred to the prison of the New Fleet, at Manchester, he having rendered himself conspicuous by his violent opposition to the reformed faith. In 1826 a new Catholic chapel was built at Croft, which superseded the old chapel at the hall; and there is a Unitarian chapel; an Independent Methodist chapel was built at Croft in 1817, but it has disappeared. Christ Church, built in 1832-3, at a cost of £4,000, arising partly out of a grant from the Church Commissioners and partly from subscriptions, has since been made a rectory, the Rev. Thomas Penyngton Kirkman, M.A., F.R.S. (1845), being the present rector. The living is valued at £230 per annum; patron, the Earl of Derby.

Culcheth.—It has been already noticed that Henry de Culchet was contemporary with Alan de Rixton, with whom and Simon de Bedeford he gave pledges to answer for the death of G. Spondon.[1] Gilbert de Kulchet, who has hitherto been supposed to be the first of the family, was doubtless the son of Henry. This Gilbert, who married the Lady Cecilia de Lathom, held the third and the tenth part of a knight's fee of the heir of Almeric Pincerna, baron of Warrington.[2] In the account of the parish of Radcliffe it has been stated,[3] on the authority of Dr. Whitaker, who appeared to have investigated the connnections of the family of Radcliffe with more than his usual diligence, that Gilbert de Culcheth had only two daughters and coheirs, one of whom, Margaret, married William de Radcliffe, who in her right was seised of Culcheth in 20 Edward I. (1292). Camden mentions four daughters. The eldest and heir, he says, "married Richard Fitz Hugh, on which he took the name of Culchit, as did Thomas, his brother, who married the second daughter, that of Holcroft, from his estate; another, for the like reason, that of Peasfalong, and a fourth of Riseley."[4] That William de Radclyffe married one of the heirs is probable, for in 18 Henry VII. (1502-3) the manor was held by Richard Radcliffe.[5] It afterwards passed by inheritance to Robert Radcliffe, baron Fitz Walter, whose grandson sold part of his Lancashire estates, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Culcheth seems to have been purchased by that branch of the Culcheths who descended from the eldest daughter, and in 17 Charles I. (1641) the manor was held by John Culcheth.[6] His descendant, Thomas Culcheth, left a daughter and heir, Catherine, who in 1688 conveyed Culcheth in marriage to John Trafford, Esq., of Croston. By the Traffords the estates were sold to Peter Withington, Esq., whose grandson, Captain Thomas Ellames Withington, J.P., of Culcheth Hall, is the present lord of the manor. Holcroft Hall, a stone fabric, now occupied by a yeoman, was for ages the abode of the Holcrofts, the traffickers in monastic property in the reign of Henry VIII., and owners of Great and Little Woolden[7] in 1595. Hurst Hall, in this township, degenerated into a farmhouse, was the residence of Thomas Holcroft, a member of this family, in 1692. Peasfalong Hall, within Culcheth, is now a large farmhouse. Risley Hall, the residence of a family of that name[8] existing in the sixteenth century, is now a farmhouse. The lordship of Risley, after having been the property of grandfather, father, and son, each named John Risley, passed into the family of the Blackburnes, and from them to the Dewhursts. The New Church at Culcheth, as it is usually called, which gives its name to the parish of Newchurch, formed of this and the next township (Kenyon), existed in the reign of Elizabeth.[9] It was rebuilt in 1743 by subscription, and is a plain brick structure, comprising nave, chancel, side aisles, and porch, with a tower containing a peal of six bells. In the interior, which was restored about ten or a dozen years ago, are some brasses. The registers commence in 1599. Dr. Thomas Wilson, the eminent and pious Bishop of Sodor and Man, was in early life the pastor at this place,[10] "And passing rich with *thirty* pounds a year." It is now, with Kenyon, a rectory, valued at £500 per annum. The Rev. William Faussett Black, D.D. (1864), rector; patron, the Earl of Derby. A Roman Catholic chapel, in Croft, a short distance from the hall, was opened in 1827. The Presbyterian chapel in Risley[11] was built shortly after 1662, by Thomas Risley, one of the above-mentioned family. He had been ejected from Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow in 1662, but immediately after conformed, and was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich on November 10 in that year. On mature consideration, however, he felt he could not comply with the Act, and retiring to the family estate, he employed himself in preaching and doctoring amongst his neighbours, a regular congregation being formed as soon as the revolution of 1688 permitted it. He died in 1716. Through the succeeding century his congregation

[1] See Bedford, parish of Leigh.
[2] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 396.
[3] Vol. ii., p. 426.
[4] See vol. iii., p. 271.
[5] Duc. Lanc., vol. iii., n. 98.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xix., n. 67.
[7] Vol. iii., p. 271.
[8] Duc. Lanc., vol. iv., n. 85.
[9] Sir John Holcroft, by will dated 2nd December, 1559, says, "I will that if the tenants of Culcheth purchase £6 13s. 4d. of land to be made suer for ever, to hyer a pryst with, and that he shall have for his wages £6 13s. 4d., and the clarke 15s. Then I wyll and gyve towards the same my best cheane (chain) of gold, and in case that they wyll bye no land, then I gyve them £10 of money toward the hyering of a Pryst." (Lancashire Manuscripts. Apud "Notitia Cestriensis.")—B. H.
[10] Dr. Wilson was incumbent of Newchurch from 1686 to 1692.—C.
[11] In 1734 the brazen metope of an ox was found on a bed of white sand in Risley, under a bed of peat soil five yards deep. This ancient piece of workmanship, thus singularly placed, is mentioned by Dr. Aikin, who describes it as three-quarters of an inch by two inches and a half between the horns.

(Presbyterian) gradually changed in doctrine, as did the English Presbyterians generally, until they became Unitarian in opinion. About sixty years ago a movement was made amongst some of the Trinitarian Dissenters to deprive the Unitarians of their ancient chapels, and Risley was taken from the congregation that had so long held it, who thereupon erected a small place of worship in Croft. There is a Methodist chapel at Twiss Green, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Risley. There is a small church at Glazebury, formerly known as Bury Lane, a neat stone building in the Early English style of architecture, erected in 1851, and dedicated to All Saints. It was formerly a chapel of ease to Culcheth New Church, but in 1879 was made a parish church, with an ecclesiastical district formed out of the civil parishes of Newchurch and Bedford. The living is a vicarage of the yearly value of £500, with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Derby. The present vicar is the Rev. George Feather (1879), who had previously acted as curate.

KENYON.—Adam, father of William de Lauton, who held six carucates and a half of Henry III., gave to Robert le Kenion two bovates to discharge the office of judger.[1] "William de Lauton and Richard de Goulborn had half a knight's fee in Lauton, Keman (probably wrongly transcribed for Kenion), and Herbury, of the fee of Robert Banastre." Jordan, son of William de Lauton, was sometimes called Jordan de Kenyon, and occurs in 25 Edward I. (1297), when he recovered against Margery, daughter of William de Sonkey, the foreign service due for two bovates of land in Kenyan, on his showing that her grandfather had performed that service.[2] The chief branch of this ancient family terminated in an heiress, who married one of the Hollands of Denton; on which Sir Isaac Heard, the herald, remarks, that "Sir Richard Holland, of Denton, married Ameria, daughter and heiress of Adam Kenyon de Kenyon, Com. Lanc., Esq., 1358, and from this match were the Hollands of Denton, and from an intermarriage with them the lordship of Kenyon came to the family of Egertons of Wrinehill, and now belongs to Sir Thomas Egerton, of Heaton and Wrinehill." This statement, so far as concerns the marriage, is confirmed by the pedigree of Holland of Denton, in Lord Suffield's possession, but the Christian names are different. The pedigree commences with Margaret, daughter and heir of Alexander Denton de Denton, who married Robert Shoresworth, of Denton, 4 Edward III. (1330). His heir, Margaret Shoresworth, by Sir Will. Holand, knt., 16 Edward III. (1342), had a son Thurstan, whose son Richard had by Ameria, the daughter of Adam de Kenyon, Richard and Robert (? Thomas and John), &c. Thurstan Holland, in 8 Henry VI. (1429), was a descendant of Richard Holland and of Ameria de Kenion. His grandson Richard, living 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500), married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Harrington, and had a son, Thurstan, who in 2 Henry VIII. (1510) was found to have held the manor of Kenyon of Richard Langton, baron of Newton.[3] His son, Robert Holland de Denton and Kenyon, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, of Middleton, died without issue, 5 Henry VIII. (1513), seised of the manors of Denton and Kenyon, which his wife had in assignment of dower in 6 Henry VIII. (1514).[5] He was succeeded by his brother Richard, whose grandson, Richard, son of Edward, married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Langley, of Agecroft, and dying without issue male, seised of the manors of Denton, Kenyon, and Lowton, 17 James I. (1619),[6] was succeeded by his brother Edward, who died 11 Charles I. (1634),[7] leaving Richard his son and heir, whose only son, Edward, dying without issue in his lifetime, the estates descended to his brother, William Holland, rector of the lower mediety of Malpas, county Chester (1652-1680), and at his death, in 1682, without surviving male issue, they passed to his only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, who, having married Sir John Egerton, the third baronet, thus brought the manor into the family of Thomas Grosvenor, Earl of Wilton, grandfather of the present lord of Kenyon. The descent of this family is more clearly shown in the pedigree of Holland, Grosvenor, and Egerton (vol. ii., pp. 348-49). Kenyon Hall, built in the seventeenth century, is now the property of the Earl of Wilton. The railway from Manchester to Liverpool intersects this township through deep excavations and on lofty embankments, and is joined by the line from Leigh and Bolton at the Kenyon Junction.

LOWTON, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Winwick, but now a distinct parish, gave name to a family who adopted the surname of Kenyon, from their possessions in the neighbouring township. Adam de Lauton gave four bovates of land with his daughter in marriage to Hugh de Haydock,[8] ancestor of Sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose daughter and heir, Joan, married Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, in the reign of Henry V., and constituted him, in her right, lord of Haydock, Lowton, and other places in the fee of Makerfield. By the marriage of Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, or lord of Makerfield, Lowton came to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, ancestor of Sir Richard Fleetwood, Bart., lord of Newton in the reign of James I. From Sir Thomas, his son, the manor and considerable property, about two centuries and a half ago, were

[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.
[2] Placit. Trinitat. 25 Edward I., Rot. 22, Lanc., in the Chapter House.
[3] Duc Lanc., vol. iv., n. 36.
[4] Duc. Lanc., vol. iv., n. 58.
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xxii., n. 107.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii., n. 42.
[7] *Ibid.*, n. 54.
[8] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.

purchased by an ancestor of the Leghs of Lyme (Richard Legh), the present lords of Newton and its dependencies. Byrom has been styled a manor,[1] but probably never possessed any of the privileges. The term is applied to it in the inquisition on the death of John Byrom, in 36 Elizabeth (1594).[2] Henry, probably his son, married a daughter of Gerard of Ince, and died 12 James I. (1614), seised of Byrom, the manor of Parre, and much other property.[3] His son John, who died in 1614, had Henry Byrom, a major of foot under Lord Molyneux for Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Keinton (Edgehill), 23rd October, 1642, leaving Samuel Byrom, whose mother was Winifred, daughter of Francis Holt, of Grizzlehurst. The Byroms of Kersall branched from those of Byrom, and produced the celebrated John Byrom, the poet. Lowton Hall, a brick mansion of the date of the seventeenth century, now a farmhouse, is the property of the Leghs of Lyme, who are among the principal landed proprietors in this district. Byrom Hall, of about the same age and character, also a farmhouse, came into the hands of the Kersal branch, and in 1838, on the death of Eleanora, daughter of Edward Byrom, it passed to her niece, Miss Atherton, of Kersal Cell, near Manchester, who died September 12, 1870, when the bulk of her property, in accordance with the provisions of her will, passed to her godson, Mr. Edward Fox, who assumed the surname and arms of Byrom. The Episcopal chapel, St. Luke's, a brick-and-stone building in the form of a cross, built in 1732 by subscription, and enlarged in 1771, and again in 1813, with a chancel rebuilt in 1856, and tower added in 1863, became, in 1845, by the "Winwick Rectory Act," the parish church for a new parish, constituted of this and Golborne townships, and remained so until 1850, when, a church being built in Golborne, Lowton became a parish by itself. St. Luke's is now a rectory, of the yearly value of £500, in the gift of the Earl of Derby, the Rev. Richard Smith being rector. An additional church, St. Mary's, has been erected since, which was consecrated November 21, 1861; it is a stone building in the Early English style. It was a perpetual curacy, but in 1862 an ecclesiastical district was assigned to it, formed out of the parish of St. Luke, when it became a parish church. It is in the gift of Mrs. Leach, is valued at £205 per annum, and the Rev. W. Berridge (1890) is the incumbent. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1788, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

GOLBORNE is a small township adjoining to Newton. In the reign of Henry III., Thomas de Goldebur' held of the king the third part of the fee of one knight; and William, the son of Hamo, held three bovates in Goldburn of the gift of Augustine, father of the said Thomas.[4] They held this land of the baron of Newton, at that period one of the Banastres. On the passing of that barony to the Langtons by the marriage of Alicia, daughter of James and heir of Sir Robert Banastre, lord of Walton, a licence of free warren in Lauton and Goldborne was granted to the new baron, John de Langeton, son of Robert de Langeton, and brother of John de Langeton, Bishop of Chichester and chancellor,[5] 29 Edward I. (1301).[6] Joan, coheir of Sir Thomas Langton, conveyed Newton and its dependences, by marriage, to the family of Fleetwood, in the reign of Elizabeth; and Sir Thomas Fleetwood, Bart., sold, in the seventeenth century, considerable estates in the fee of Makerfield to Richard Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, and Golborne now belongs to his descendant, William John Legh, Esq., the present lord of Newton and its dependent manors. Golborne Hall, rebuilt about the year 1773, is the property of William John Legh, of Lyme, Esq., lord of the manor, and is occupied by Mr. T. Drayton Grimke-Drayton. Some vestiges of a Roman road, pointing to the ancient *Veratinum* (Wilderspool, near Warrington), are visible in this township. Golborne church, dedicated to St. Thomas, and built in 1850, is a stone building in the Early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, porch, and western tower. It is a rectory, valued at £500 per annum, with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Derby. The Rev. Thomas Williamson Richardson (1885) is rector. An Independent chapel was erected in 1820, and a Roman Catholic chapel in 1863; there is also a Methodist chapel.

HAYDOCK.—The manor of Haydock[7] was held in moieties by the families of Holland and Haydock. Of the latter, the first who occurs is Hugh de Eydock, one of the jurors on the Gascon Scutage for West Derbyshire,[8] who held in drengage one carucate of land of the ancient feoffment.[9] In 18 Edward II., John de Langton, the first baron of Newton of that name, was lord paramount of Heydock.[10] Sir Robert de Holland, who held under him, appears to have been temporarily deprived during the commotions occasioned by the barons' war under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. It has already been mentioned that an attempt was made to recover his estates by force. Gilbert, the descendant of Hugh Eydock, or Haidoc, in 2, 15, 18, and 23 Edward III.

[1] Duc. Lanc vol. xiii., n. 20. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., n. 37.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxi., p. 53.

[4] "Testa de Nevill," Tit. Drengagia, fol. 406.

[5] John de Langeton, the chancellor, who is styled "brother" of John, the baron of Newton, was also Bishop of Chichester. The repetition of his Christian name, though rare, is not altogether unknown amongst brothers; but the word *frater* was sometimes used in classical Latin to show the relationship of cousins. It may not unlikely, in this case, have the wider signification.—C. [6] Rot. Chart., 29 Edward I., n. 45.

[7] This place is supposed to derive its name from the hedges of oak, or rather the oaks in the hedges, some of which, it is said, were planted as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

[8] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 396. [9] *Ibid.*, fol. 06.

[10] Escaet., 18 Edward II., n. 68.

(1328, 1341, 1344, and 1349), held for the prior and convent of Burscough a variety of messuages and land, among which was half the town of Haydock, but the manors of West Derby, Lathom, and Haydok remained to the same Gilbert,[1] who in 18 Edward III. (1344) had a licence for imparking Haydok, and for free warren in Bradele (Bradley).[2] From this feudal proprietor descended Sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose daughter and heir, Joan, married Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme,[3] from whom descended the present lord of the manor, William John Legh, Esq.

Henry, Duke of Exeter, married Anne, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, Protector of England, and sister of King Edward IV. The Duke of Exeter had inherited those estates of the Hollands, of Upholland, which descended in tail-male as next heir to his cousin John de Holland, younger son of Robert de Holland, second Baron Holland, who died without issue 29 Henry VI. (1450); amongst which was the half of the manor of Haydock, held under the baron of Newton. This moiety of the manor was of course forfeited when the duke was attainted of high treason, in the first Parliament held by Edward IV. The moiety of this manor, with other forfeited properties, was re-granted to the Duchess of Exeter, and afterwards entailed upon her only daughter, Anne, by her second husband, Sir John St. Leger, Knt., whom she had married in the lifetime of the duke from whom she had been divorced, at her own suit, November, 1472. This lady had no surviving issue by the Duke of Exeter, and amongst the estates resumed by the Crown in 1 Richard III. (1483) was Holland's half of Haydock and a bovate of land in Newton, incorrectly called in the entries on the Rolls of Parliament "the manors of Haydok and Newton." The other half of the manor of Haydock descended from the Haydocks to the Leghs of Lyme, and was never forfeited, as erroneously stated in the 1835 edition of this work. The ancient seats of Bruche and Peel Hall in this township have disappeared, and of the latter all that remains is the name of a field called Peel Hall Meadow. The Bruches were seated here in the time of Henry VIII., but nothing remains of the family mansion, and little to mark its site, except the remnant of a moat by which it was surrounded. Haydock Lodge, though of considerable antiquity, has lost its ancient character by modern improvements, and after being used at one time as barracks for soldiers, is now a large private lunatic asylum. Haydock is now in the St. Thomas's division of the parish of Ashton in Makerfield. There is an Episcopal church here, a plain brick building erected in 1866 and dedicated to St. James. It is a vicarage of the yearly value of £500, of which the Rev. Alfred Merton Lewis, M.A. (1889), is vicar; patron, the rector of Ashton in Makerfield. There is a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1846, and also a chapel for the Primitive Methodists, erected in 1875.

Ashton in Makerfield, or in the Willows, as it is variously called, is the largest and, excepting Newton, the most populous township in the parish of Winwick. The original proprietors of the township of Ashton derived their name from Bryn Hall, the place of their residence, or gave their name to that place, and Alan le Brun occurs in the "Testa de Nevill" as holding by ancient tenure two bovates of land for 6s. of Henry de Lee,[4] who was sheriff of Lancashire in 1274, 1277, 1284, and 1285. William Gerard, the son of William who died at Eton Hall in 26 Edward III. (1352), by his marriage with Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Bryn de Brynhill, convertible into Sir Peter Brynhill de Bryn,[5] became possessed of Bryn, Ashton, and other estates in the hundreds of West Derby and Leyland, which have remained in the Gerards of Bryn ever since. They are now represented by Sir William Cansfield Gerard, second Lord Gerard, who succeeded his father, Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, who was raised to the peerage January 18, 1876, by the title of Baron Gerard of Bryn, county of Lancaster. The pedigree of this family goes beyond the Conquest to the time of Edward the Confessor, when Dominus Otherus possessed several lordships in the counties of Middlesex, Hants, and Berks.

"Bryne Hall," says Mr. Barrett in his MS. collections, "is an ancient seat of the Gerards, and has been a good house, but it is now almost in ruins, the venerable ivy revelling without control on its mouldering walls. Within is a spacious courtyard, the approach to which is by means of a bridge over the moat which surrounds this fabric. The gate-house is secured by very strong and large doors. Within the court is what has been a rich porch, the entrance into a spacious room called the hall, on the chimney-piece of which are the arms of England, in the reign of James I. Across one side of the hall runs a railed gallery, on which persons might stand to see any entertainment below. This gallery is supported by double pillars in the front of pilasters, and forming arches betwixt each other, under which persons may pass from one room to another. On these carved pillars and arches is abundance of rich carved work, but rotten with age and moisture. Most part of the wainscot has been carried to Garswood Hall, the present seat of Sir Thomas Gerard. In the windows are some few arms painted on the glass, but not older than the quarterings with Legh of Lyme. A popish priest resided here; and above stairs is a Romish chapel, still used by the neighbours. Here is kept in a white silk bag what they call Father Arrowsmith's hand, who was put to death at Lancaster in the reign of William III., as they say, for his religion, but others say for a rape. When he was about to suffer, he desired his friends to cut off his hand, which after his death should have the power to work miraculous cures on the sick and lame."

[1] Escaet. de iisdem annis, nn. 30, 41, 59, and 23.
[2] Rot. Chart., 28 Edward III., n. 24.
[3] R. Glover, Somerset Herald, remarks that "Peeter Legh, knight-banneret, marᵈ Joane dʳ and heire of Gilbert Haydock, kt., by whom he had the inheritance of Haydock, Bradley, Burtonwood, Overford, Orford, Warrington, Sonkei, Bold, Newton, Lawton, Golborne, and Walton-le-Dale. Hee was with Henry 5th at Agincourt, and there was wounded. Hee dyed at Paris, A.D. 1422. His bones were buryed in Macclesfield Chapel."
[4] Fol. 403.
[5] "Petrus de Burnehull," Duchy Feodary.

GERARD OF BRYN AND GARSWOOD AND GERARD OF INCE.

(From Charters, Inquisitions, Plea and Recognizance Rolls, Visitations, Wills, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, a saltire, *gules*.

CREST: A lion rampant, *ermine*, crowned, *or*.

SUPPORTERS: Two lions, *ermine*, ducally crowned, *or*, gorged with a collar, gemel, *gules*, and supporting a tilting spear, proper.

OTHO or OTHER, said to have been of the family of Gherardini, Dukes of Tuscany, proceeded from Florence to England, where, and in Wales, he flourished in the time of Edward the Confessor.

Walter Fitzotho or Fitzother; named in Domesday Book (1086) as tenant in chief of lands in the counties of Berks, Bucks, Hants, Middlesex, and Surrey; Castellan of Windsor, 1078; appointed by William the Conqueror warden of the forests in Berkshire. = Gladys, dau. of Rhiwallan ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales.

William de Windsor, eldest son. = ...

a quo

The Lords Windsor and Barons of Stanwell, the Earls of Plymouth and Viscounts Windsor.

Gerard or Gerald Fitzwalter; commander of a force to reduce Rees, Prince of Wales, to submission; constable of Pembroke Castle and steward of the county of Pembroke. = Nesta, dau. of Rees or Rhys ap Grieffydh, Prince of South Wales.

Robert, baron of Eston or Estaines, co. Essex. =

Maurice Fitzgerald; went to Ireland in 1168 and engaged in almost every battle with the Irish until Henry II. received the submission of their princes and chiefs; died at Wexford (? Wicklow), Sept. 1, 1177; buried in the Grey Friars, Wexford. = Alice de Montgomery.

a quo

the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster.

William Fitzgerald, second son; had the castle of Kerrin or Carrio, co. Carmarthen, the inheritance of his mother; died 1173. = ... dau. of ...

David Fitzgerald, Bishop of St. David's, 1147; d. 1176.

Odo Fitzgerald, eldest son, from whom descend the Carews, now represented by Sir Henry Palk Carew, 9th baronet, of Haccombe, county Devon.

Raynard Cressus, second son; shared in the conquest of Ireland; had a base-born son, Maurice, from whom descend the Lords Fitz-Maurice, of Kerry, in Ireland.

Silvester Fitzgerald.

Henry Fitzgerald.

William Gerard, youngest son; justice in Eyre, co. Chester. =

William Fitzgerald, of Hawarden, co. Flint, uncle of Roger, Baron de Montalt; lord of a moiety of Kingsley, co. Chester, in right of his wife; died before 44 Henry III. (1259-1260). = Emma, second dau. and coheir of Richard de Kingsley, hereditary chief forester of Delamere Forest; a widow, 44 Henry III. (1259-60); living 10 and 11 Edward II. (1317). (Plea Rolls.)

William Gerrard; living 3 Edward II. (1309); did homage to Edward, Earl of Chester, afterwards Edward II., for his lands in Chester; died before 10 Edward II. (1316). = Margaret, dau. of ... of ...; a widow, 10 Edward II. (1316).



ARMS OF GERARD (Ancient): *Azure*, a lion rampant, *ermine*, crowned, *or*.

[Allowed to Gerard of Ince (differenced by a crescent), in the Visitation of 1567, by William Flower, Norroy.]

William Gerrard, son and heir ; living 4 and 22 Edward III. (1330 and 1348) ; died at Catenhall. Inq. p.m. 26 Edward III. (1352).

Matilda, dau. of Henry de Glasshowse, of Kingsley, co. Chester, 4 Edward III. (1310).

John Gerrard ; held lands in Kingsley under his brother William, by the render of a rose yearly ; which were regranted by William Gerrard to his son Thomas, 22 Edward III. (1348).

William Gerrard, son and heir ; from his father obtained a moiety of Kingsley lordship, with Bradley, Catenhall, and lands in Hawarden, 19 Edward III. (1345) ; aged 30 in 26 Edward III. (1352) ; held lands in Eton, near Chester, in 1376.

Joan, dau. and heir of Peter de Bryn, of Brynhill (now Brindle), co. Lanc. ; living 9 and 10 Edward III. (1336). (Plea Rolls.)

Rich. Gerard, of Catenhall.

. . . dau. of . . .

Thomas Gerard ; seised of Crewood by gift of his father, 16 and 22 Edward III. (1342 and 1348) ; confirmed by William his brother, 33 Edward III. (1359) ; living 44 Edward III. (1370).

. . . dau. of . . . of . . .

a quo
Gerard of Crewood.

Sir Peter Gerard, of Kingsley, co. Chester, and Bryn, co. Lanc., son and heir. Inq. p.m. 4 Richard II. (1380).

. . . d. of . . .

Thomas Gerard ; grantee of his father of lands in Kingsley, 18 Edward III. (1344).

Thomas Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, son and heir ; born about 1360 ; in 14 Richard II. (1390) granted Ledesham for life to his brother John ; served in the Scottish wars, and for his valour was knighted, 17 Richard II. (1393-4) ; represented Lancashire in the Parliaments of 1384, 1388, and 1394 ; died 27th March, 4 Henry V. (1416). Inq p.m. April 22, 4 Henry V. (1416).

. . . dau. of . . .

John Gerard, of Ince, second son ; had a grant of Ledesham for life from his brother Thomas. Inq. p.m. 13 Henry VI. (1434).

Helen, dau. and heir of Richard de Ynce or Ince ; mar. 1 Henry IV. (1399), by dispensation, being related in the fourth degree.

John Gerard, son and heir ; aged 30 and upwards in 1416 ; died April 10, 10 Henry VI. (1431). Inq. p.m. 10 Henry VI.

Alice, second dau. of Sir John le Boteler, Knt. ; survived her husband, and died about 27th February, 20 Henry VI. (1442).

William Gerard, of Ince, son and heir.

Cecily, dau. of Laurence Standish, of Standish.

Sir Peter Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, Knt., son and heir ; aged 24, 10 Henry VI. (1431). Inq. p.m. 25 Hen. VI. (1446).

Isabella, dau. of (?) Thomas Strangeways ; living, a widow, 26 Henry VI. (1447).

Thomas Gerard, of Ince, son and heir.

Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Norris, of Speke.

Sir Thomas Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, Knt., son and heir ; ward of Thomas Danyell, Esq., and under age 24th September, 28 Henry VI. (1450) ; aged 16, 25 Henry VI. (1446) ; living 18 Edward IV. (1478). Inq. p.m. 10 Henry VII. (1494).

Douce, or Dulcia, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

William Gerard, of Ince, son and heir.

Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Byron Knt.

Peter Gerard, eldest son ; died in the lifetime of his father, June 19, 1485 ; buried in the Gerard Chapel, Winwick, M.I. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VII. (1494).

Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Hooton, co. Chester, Knt., by his wife Margaret, dau. of Sir John Bromley, of Badington, co. Chester, heir to her mother ; mar. dispensation, 1476 ; confirmed at Rome, 1478, and by the Bishop of Lichfield, August 21, 1481.

John Gerard, second son, clerk ; held lands in Kingsley, &c., for life of the grant of his father, 18 Edward IV. (1478). Inq. p.m. 7 Henry VIII. (1515).

Thomas Gerard, of Ince, son and heir.

Maude, d. of Sir Rich. (?Henry) Bold, of Bold.

James Gerard, second son, of Astley.

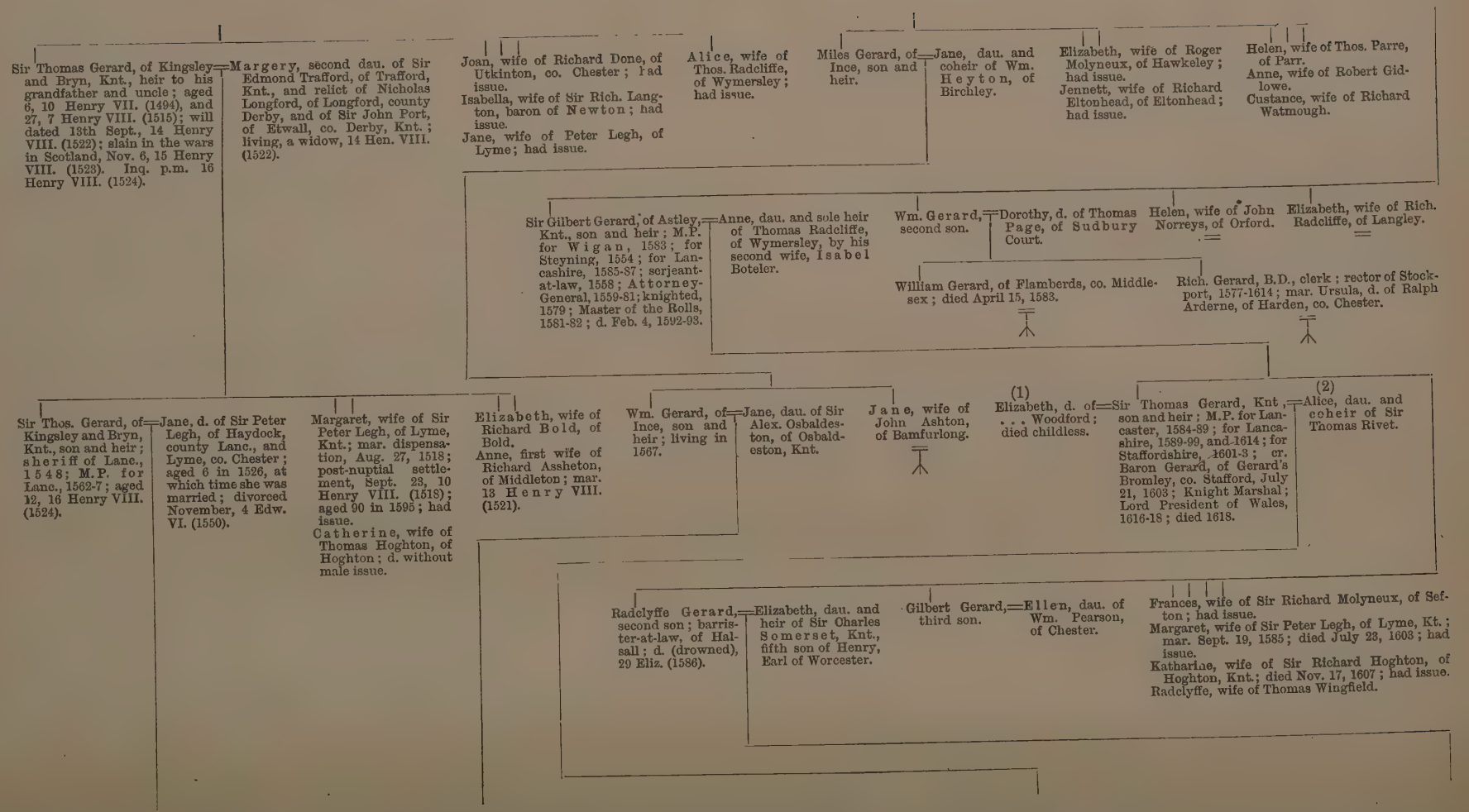
Margaret, d. of John Holcroft, of Holcroft.

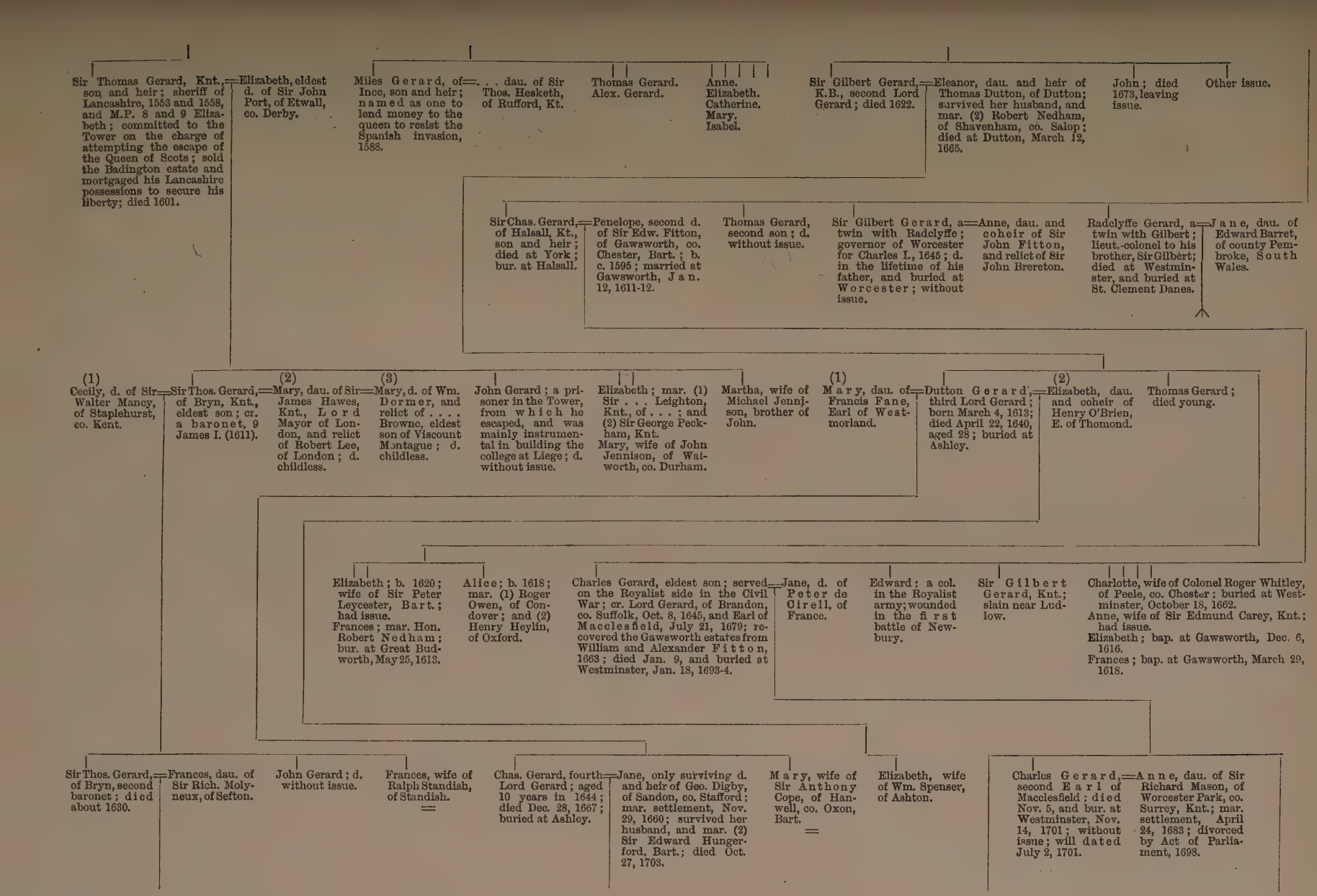
Gilbert Gerard, third son.

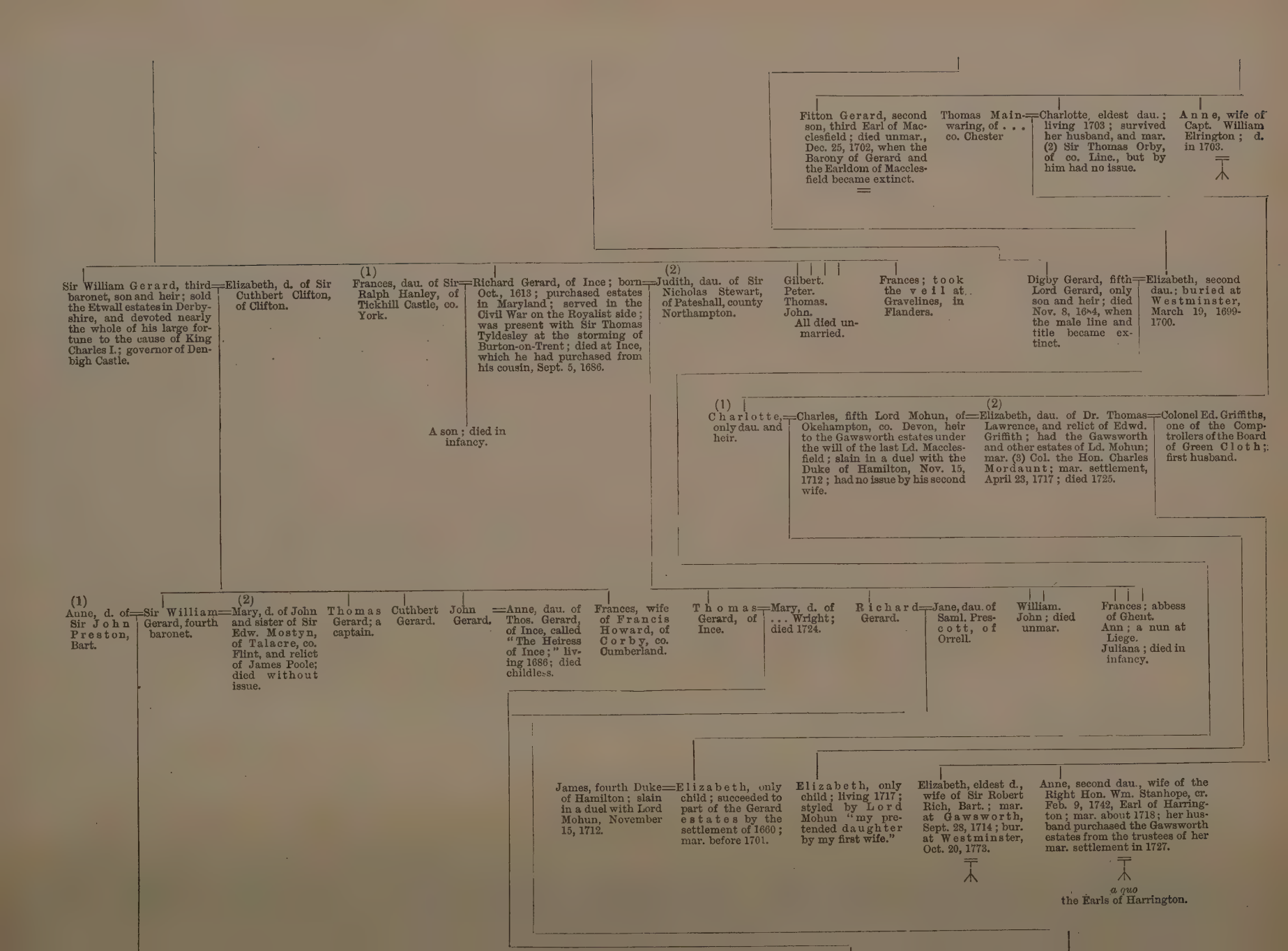
Roger Gerard.
Robert Gerard.
Both clerks.

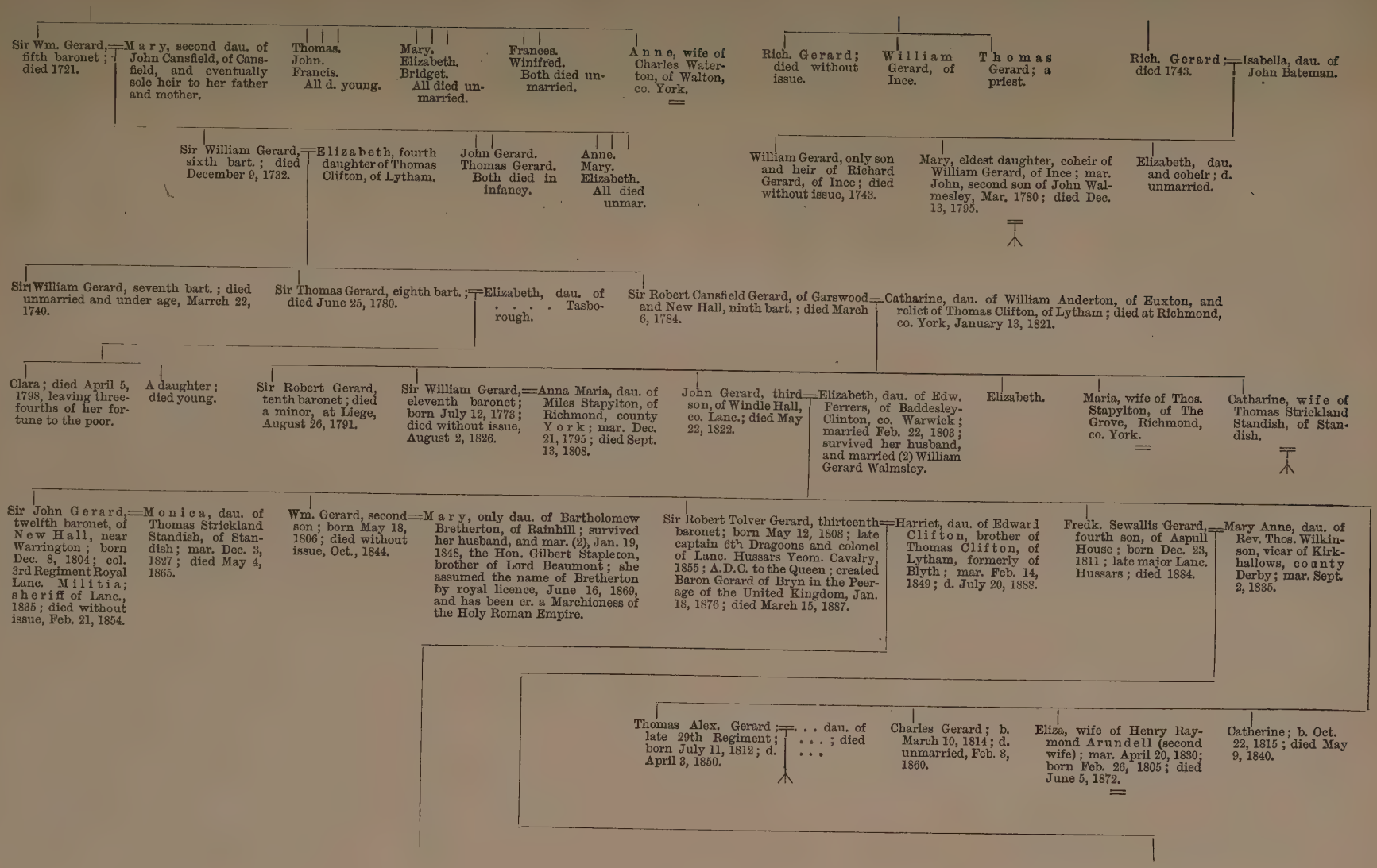
Richard Gerard, clerk ; rector of Grappenhall, co. Chester, 1522 ; parson of Bangor-Monachorum, 1542 ; and rector of Wigan, 1554 ; rebuilt Grappenhall Church, 1539.

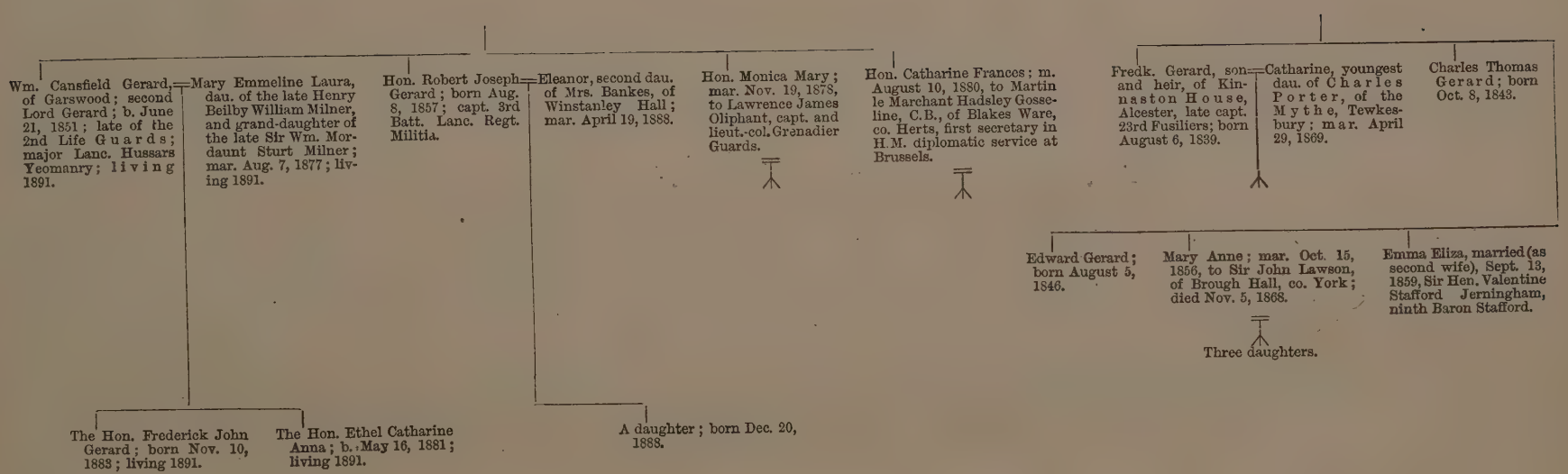
Pyers Gerard.
Ralph Gerard.


Sir Thomas Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, Knt., heir to his grandfather and uncle; aged 6, 10 Henry VII. (1494), and 27, 7 Henry VIII. (1515); will dated 13th Sept., 14 Henry VIII. (1522); slain in the wars in Scotland, Nov. 6, 15 Henry VIII. (1523). Inq. p.m. 16 Henry VIII. (1524).
Margery, second dau. of Sir Edmond Trafford, of Trafford, Knt., and relict of Nicholas Longford, of Longford, county Derby, and of Sir John Port, of Etwall, co. Derby, Knt.; living, a widow, 14 Hen. VIII. (1522).
Joan, wife of Richard Done, of Utkinton, co. Chester; had issue.
Isabella, wife of Sir Rich. Langton, baron of Newton; had issue.
Jane, wife of Peter Legh, of Lyme; had issue.
Alice, wife of Thos. Radcliffe, of Wymersley; had issue.
Miles Gerard, of Ince, son and heir.
Jane, dau. and coheir of Wm. Heyton, of Birchley.
Elizabeth, wife of Roger Molyneux, of Hawkeley; had issue.
Jennett, wife of Richard Eltonhead, of Eltonhead; had issue.
Helen, wife of Thos. Parre, of Parr.
Anne, wife of Robert Gidlowe.
Custance, wife of Richard Watmough.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, of Astley, Knt., son and heir; M.P. for Wigan, 1583; for Steyning, 1554; for Lancashire, 1585-87; serjeant-at-law, 1558; Attorney-General, 1559-81; knighted, 1579; Master of the Rolls, 1581-82; d. Feb. 4, 1592-93.
Anne, dau. and sole heir of Thomas Radcliffe, of Wymersley, by his second wife, Isabel Boteler.
Wm. Gerard, second son.
Dorothy, d. of Thomas Page, of Sudbury Court.
Helen, wife of John Norreys, of Orford.
Elizabeth, wife of Rich. Radcliffe, of Langley.
William Gerard, of Flamberds, co. Middlesex; died April 15, 1583.
Rich. Gerard, B.D., clerk; rector of Stockport, 1577-1614; mar. Ursula, d. of Ralph Arderne, of Harden, co. Chester.
Sir Thos. Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, Knt., son and heir; sheriff of Lanc., 1548; M.P. for Lanc., 1562-7; aged 12, 16 Henry VIII. (1524).
Jane, d. of Sir Peter Legh, of Haydock, county Lanc., and Lyme, co. Chester; aged 6 in 1526, at which time she was married; divorced November, 4 Edw. VI. (1550).
Margaret, wife of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Knt.; mar. dispensation, Aug. 27, 1518; post-nuptial settlement, Sept. 23, 10 Henry VIII. (1518); aged 90 in 1595; had issue.
Catherine, wife of Thomas Hoghton, of Hoghton; d. without male issue.
Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bold, of Bold.
Anne, first wife of Richard Assheton, of Middleton; mar. 13 Henry VIII. (1521).
Wm. Gerard, of Ince, son and heir; living in 1567.
Jane, dau. of Sir Alex. Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, Knt.
Jane, wife of John Ashton, of Bamfurlong.
(1) Elizabeth, d. of ... Woodford; died childless.
Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., son and heir; M.P. for Lancaster, 1584-89; for Lancashire, 1589-99, and 1614; for Staffordshire, 1601-3; cr. Baron Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, co. Stafford, July 21, 1603; Knight Marshal; Lord President of Wales, 1616-18; died 1618.
(2) Alice, dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas Rivet.
Radclyffe Gerard, second son; barrister-at-law, of Halsall; d. (drowned), 29 Eliz. (1586).
Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Charles Somerset, Knt., fifth son of Henry, Earl of Worcester.
Gilbert Gerard, third son.
Ellen, dau. of Wm. Pearson, of Chester.
Frances, wife of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton; had issue.
Margaret, wife of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Kt.; mar. Sept. 19, 1585; died July 23, 1603; had issue.
Katharine, wife of Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton, Knt.; died Nov. 17, 1607; had issue.
Radclyffe, wife of Thomas Wingfield.


Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., son and heir; sheriff of Lancashire, 1553 and 1558, and M.P. 8 and 9 Elizabeth; committed to the Tower on the charge of attempting the escape of the Queen of Scots; sold the Badington estate and mortgaged his Lancashire possessions to secure his liberty; died 1601.
Elizabeth, eldest d. of Sir John Port, of Etwall, co. Derby.
Miles Gerard, of Ince, son and heir; named as one to lend money to the queen to resist the Spanish invasion, 1588.
. . . dau. of Sir Thos. Hesketh, of Rufford, Kt.
Thomas Gerard. Alex. Gerard.
Anne. Elizabeth. Catherine. Mary. Isabel.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, K.B., second Lord Gerard; died 1622.
Eleanor, dau. and heir of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Robert Nedham, of Shavenham, co. Salop; died at Dutton, March 12, 1665.
John; died 1673, leaving issue.
Other issue.
Sir Chas. Gerard, of Halsall, Kt., son and heir; died at York; bur. at Halsall.
Penelope, second d. of Sir Edw. Fitton, of Gawsworth, co. Chester, Bart.; b. c. 1595; married at Gawsworth, Jan. 12, 1611-12.
Thomas Gerard, second son; d. without issue.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, a twin with Radclyffe; governor of Worcester for Charles I., 1645; d. in the lifetime of his father, and buried at Worcester; without issue.
Anne, dau. and coheir of Sir John Fitton, and relict of Sir John Brereton.
Radclyffe Gerard, a twin with Gilbert; lieut.-colonel to his brother, Sir Gilbert; died at Westminster, and buried at St. Clement Danes.
Jane, dau. of Edward Barret, of county Pembroke, South Wales.
(1) Cecily, d. of Sir Walter Mancy, of Staplehurst, co. Kent.
Sir Thos. Gerard, of Bryn, Knt., eldest son; cr. a baronet, 9 James I. (1611).
(2) Mary, dau. of Sir James Hawes, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and relict of Robert Lee, of London; d. childless.
(3) Mary, d. of Wm. Dormer, and relict of . . . Browne, eldest son of Viscount Montague; d. childless.
John Gerard; a prisoner in the Tower, from which he escaped, and was mainly instrumental in building the college at Liege; d. without issue.
Elizabeth; mar. (1) Sir . . . Leighton, Knt., of . . .; and (2) Sir George Peckham, Knt.
Mary, wife of John Jennison, of Walworth, co. Durham.
Martha, wife of Michael Jennison, brother of John.
(1) Mary, dau. of Francis Fane, Earl of Westmorland.
Dutton Gerard, third Lord Gerard; born March 4, 1613; died April 22, 1640, aged 28; buried at Ashley.
(2) Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Henry O'Brien, E. of Thomond.
Thomas Gerard; died young.
Elizabeth; b. 1620; wife of Sir Peter Leycester, Bart.; had issue.
Frances; mar. Hon. Robert Nedham; bur. at Great Budworth, May 25, 1613.
Alice; b. 1618; mar. (1) Roger Owen, of Condover; and (2) Henry Heylin, of Oxford.
Charles Gerard, eldest son; served on the Royalist side in the Civil War; cr. Lord Gerard, of Brandon, co. Suffolk, Oct. 8, 1645, and Earl of Macclesfield, July 21, 1679; recovered the Gawsworth estates from William and Alexander Fitton, 1663; died Jan. 9, and buried at Westminster, Jan. 18, 1693-4.
Jane, d. of Peter de Cirell, of France.
Edward; a col. in the Royalist army; wounded in the first battle of Newbury.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt.; slain near Ludlow.
Charlotte, wife of Colonel Roger Whitley, of Peele, co. Chester; buried at Westminster, October 18, 1662.
Anne, wife of Sir Edmund Carey, Knt.; had issue.
Elizabeth; bap. at Gawsworth, Dec. 6, 1616.
Frances; bap. at Gawsworth, March 29, 1618.
Sir Thos. Gerard, of Bryn, second baronet; died about 1630.
Frances, dau. of Sir Rich. Molyneux, of Sefton.
John Gerard; d. without issue.
Frances, wife of Ralph Standish, of Standish.
=
Chas. Gerard, fourth Lord Gerard; aged 10 years in 1644; died Dec. 28, 1667; buried at Ashley.
Jane, only surviving d. and heir of Geo. Digby, of Sandon, co. Stafford; mar. settlement, Nov. 29, 1660; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir Edward Hungerford, Bart.; died Oct. 27, 1703.
Mary, wife of Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, co. Oxon, Bart.
=
Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Spenser, of Ashton.
Charles Gerard, second Earl of Macclesfield; died Nov. 5, and bur. at Westminster, Nov. 14, 1701; without issue; will dated July 2, 1701.
Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Mason, of Worcester Park, co. Surrey, Knt.; mar. settlement, April 24, 1683; divorced by Act of Parliament, 1698.


Fitton Gerard, second son, third Earl of Macclesfield; died unmar., Dec. 25, 1702, when the Barony of Gerard and the Earldom of Macclesfield became extinct.
Thomas Mainwaring, of . . . co. Chester
Charlotte, eldest dau.; living 1703; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir Thomas Orby, of co. Linc., but by him had no issue.
Anne, wife of Capt. William Elrington; d. in 1703.
Sir William Gerard, third baronet, son and heir; sold the Etwall estates in Derbyshire, and devoted nearly the whole of his large fortune to the cause of King Charles I.; governor of Denbigh Castle.
Elizabeth, d. of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Clifton.
(1) Frances, dau. of Sir Ralph Hanley, of Tickhill Castle, co. York.
Richard Gerard, of Ince; born Oct., 1613; purchased estates in Maryland; served in the Civil War on the Royalist side; was present with Sir Thomas Tyldesley at the storming of Burton-on-Trent; died at Ince, which he had purchased from his cousin, Sept. 5, 1686.
A son; died in infancy.
(2) Judith, dau. of Sir Nicholas Stewart, of Pateshall, county Northampton.
Gilbert. Peter. Thomas. John. All died unmarried.
Frances; took the veil at Gravelines, in Flanders.
Digby Gerard, fifth Lord Gerard, only son and heir; died Nov. 8, 1684, when the male line and title became extinct.
Elizabeth, second dau.; buried at Westminster, March 19, 1699-1700.
(1) Charlotte, only dau. and heir.
Charles, fifth Lord Mohun, of Okehampton, co. Devon, heir to the Gawsworth estates under the will of the last Ld. Macclesfield; slain in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, Nov. 15, 1712; had no issue by his second wife.
(2) Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Thomas Lawrence, and relict of Edwd. Griffith; had the Gawsworth and other estates of Ld. Mohun; mar. (3) Col. the Hon. Charles Mordaunt; mar. settlement, April 23, 1717; died 1725.
Colonel Ed. Griffiths, one of the Comptrollers of the Board of Green Cloth; first husband.
(1) Anne, d. of Sir John Preston, Bart.
Sir William Gerard, fourth baronet.
(2) Mary, d. of John and sister of Sir Edw. Mostyn, of Talacre, co. Flint, and relict of James Poole; died without issue.
Thomas Gerard; a captain.
Cuthbert Gerard.
John Gerard.
Anne, dau. of Thos. Gerard, of Ince, called "The Heiress of Ince;" living 1686; died childless.
Frances, wife of Francis Howard, of Corby, co. Cumberland.
Thomas Gerard, of Ince.
Mary, d. of . . . Wright; died 1724.
Richard Gerard.
Jane, dau. of Saml. Prescott, of Orrell.
William. John; died unmar.
Frances; abbess of Ghent. Ann; a nun at Liege. Juliana; died in infancy.
James, fourth Duke of Hamilton; slain in a duel with Lord Mohun, November 15, 1712.
Elizabeth, only child; succeeded to part of the Gerard estates by the settlement of 1660; mar. before 1701.
Elizabeth, only child; living 1717; styled by Lord Mohun "my pretended daughter by my first wife."
Elizabeth, eldest d., wife of Sir Robert Rich, Bart.; mar. at Gawsworth, Sept. 28, 1714; bur. at Westminster, Oct. 20, 1773.
Anne, second dau., wife of the Right Hon. Wm. Stanhope, cr. Feb. 9, 1742, Earl of Harrington; mar. about 1718; her husband purchased the Gawsworth estates from the trustees of her mar. settlement in 1727.
a quo
the Earls of Harrington.


Sir Wm. Gerard, fifth baronet; died 1721.
Mary, second dau. of John Cansfield, of Cansfield, and eventually sole heir to her father and mother.
Thomas. John. Francis. All d. young.
Mary. Elizabeth. Bridget. All died unmarried.
Frances. Winifred. Both died unmarried.
Anne, wife of Charles Waterton, of Walton, co. York.
Rich. Gerard; died without issue.
William Gerard, of Ince.
Thomas Gerard; a priest.
Rich. Gerard; died 1743.
Isabella, dau. of John Bateman.
Sir William Gerard, sixth bart.; died December 9, 1732.
Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham.
John Gerard. Thomas Gerard. Both died in infancy.
Anne. Mary. Elizabeth. All died unmar.
William Gerard, only son and heir of Richard Gerard, of Ince; died without issue, 1743.
Mary, eldest daughter, coheir of William Gerard, of Ince; mar. John, second son of John Walmesley, Mar. 1780; died Dec. 13, 1795.
Elizabeth, dau. and coheir; d. unmarried.
Sir William Gerard, seventh bart.; died unmarried and under age, Marrch 22, 1740.
Sir Thomas Gerard, eighth bart.; died June 25, 1780.
Elizabeth, dau. of Tasborough.
Sir Robert Cansfield Gerard, of Garswood and New Hall, ninth bart.; died March 6, 1784.
Catharine, dau. of William Anderton, of Euxton, and relict of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham; died at Richmond, co. York, January 13, 1821.
Clara; died April 5, 1798, leaving three-fourths of her fortune to the poor.
A daughter; died young.
Sir Robert Gerard, tenth baronet; died a minor, at Liege, August 26, 1791.
Sir William Gerard, eleventh baronet; born July 12, 1773; died without issue, August 2, 1826.
Anna Maria, dau. of Miles Stapylton, of Richmond, county York; mar. Dec. 21, 1795; died Sept. 13, 1808.
John Gerard, third son, of Windle Hall, co. Lanc.; died May 22, 1822.
Elizabeth, dau. of Edw. Ferrers, of Baddesley-Clinton, co. Warwick; married Feb. 22, 1803; survived her husband, and married (2) William Gerard Walmsley.
Elizabeth.
Maria, wife of Thos. Stapylton, of The Grove, Richmond, co. York.
Catharine, wife of Thomas Strickland Standish, of Standish.
Sir John Gerard, twelfth baronet, of New Hall, near Warrington; born Dec. 8, 1804; col. 3rd Regiment Royal Lanc. Militia; sheriff of Lanc., 1835; died without issue, Feb. 21, 1854.
Monica, dau. of Thomas Strickland Standish, of Standish; mar. Dec. 3, 1827; died May 4, 1865.
Wm. Gerard, second son; born May 18, 1806; died without issue, Oct., 1844.
Mary, only dau. of Bartholomew Bretherton, of Rainhill; survived her husband, and mar. (2), Jan. 19, 1848, the Hon. Gilbert Stapleton, brother of Lord Beaumont; she assumed the name of Bretherton by royal licence, June 16, 1869, and has been cr. a Marchioness of the Holy Roman Empire.
Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, thirteenth baronet; born May 12, 1808; late captain 6th Dragoons and colonel of Lanc. Hussars Yeom. Cavalry, 1855; A.D.C. to the Queen; created Baron Gerard of Bryn in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Jan. 18, 1876; died March 15, 1887.
Harriet, dau. of Edward Clifton, brother of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, formerly of Blyth; mar. Feb. 14, 1849; d. July 20, 1882.
Fredk. Sewallis Gerard, fourth son, of Aspull House; born Dec. 23, 1811; late major Lanc. Hussars; died 1884.
Mary Anne, dau. of Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, vicar of Kirkhallows, county Derby; mar. Sept. 2, 1835.
Thomas Alex. Gerard; late 29th Regiment; born July 11, 1812; d. April 3, 1850.
. . . dau. of . . . ; died . . .
Charles Gerard; b. March 10, 1814; d. unmarried, Feb. 8, 1860.
Eliza, wife of Henry Raymond Arundell (second wife); mar. April 20, 1830; born Feb. 26, 1805; died June 5, 1872.
Catherine; b. Oct. 22, 1815; died May 9, 1840.


Wm. Cansfield Gerard, of Garswood; second Lord Gerard; b. June 21, 1851; late of the 2nd Life Guards; major Lanc. Hussars Yeomanry; living 1891.
Mary Emmeline Laura, dau. of the late Henry Beilby William Milner, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Wm. Mordaunt Sturt Milner; mar. Aug. 7, 1877; living 1891.
Hon. Robert Joseph Gerard; born Aug. 8, 1857; capt. 3rd Batt. Lanc. Regt. Militia.
Eleanor, second dau. of Mrs. Bankes, of Winstanley Hall; mar. April 19, 1888.
Hon. Monica Mary; mar. Nov. 19, 1878, to Lawrence James Oliphant, capt. and lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards.
Hon. Catharine Frances; m. August 10, 1880, to Martin le Marchant Hadsley Gosseline, C.B., of Blakes Ware, co. Herts, first secretary in H.M. diplomatic service at Brussels.
Fredk. Gerard, son and heir, of Kinnaston House, Alcester, late capt. 23rd Fusiliers; born August 6, 1839.
Catharine, youngest dau. of Charles Pyrtle Mythe, Tewkesbury; mar. April 29, 1869.
Charles Thomas Gerard; born Oct. 8, 1843.
Edward Gerard; born August 5, 1846.
Mary Anne; mar. Oct. 15, 1856, to Sir John Lawson, of Brough Hall, co. York; died Nov. 5, 1868.
Three daughters.
Emma Eliza, married (as second wife), Sept. 13, 1859, Sir Hen. Valentine Stafford Jerningham, ninth Baron Stafford.
The Hon. Frederick John Gerard; born Nov. 10, 1883; living 1891.
The Hon. Ethel Catharine Anna; b. May 16, 1881; living 1891.
A daughter; born Dec. 20, 1888.

Mr. Barrett, however, was ill-informed and undoubtedly prejudiced upon this subject. Instead of being executed in the reign of William III., Father Edmund Arrowsmith, of the Society of Jesus, born at Haydock in this parish in the year 1585, and educated at the Roman Catholic college of Douay, was brought to trial at the assizes at Lancaster in 1628, 4 Charles I., on the charge of taking the order of priesthood, contrary to the laws of the realm, and of prevailing upon persons to abjure the Protestant religion, and to espouse the Roman Catholic faith. Having been convicted of this offence, sentence of death was passed upon him, and execution followed four days afterwards, when he was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The hand of the martyr having been cut off after his death was brought to Bryn Hall (Father Arrowsmith's mother was a Gerard), and when this seat was deserted for the present more modern mansion, it was transferred to the chapel now in existence, built by Sir William Gerard in 1822, close to the village of Ashton, and in the immediate vicinity of his park. Here, under the designation of the "holy hand," it remains in the custody of the priest, kept with veneration in a silver case. An eye-witness declares "that the flesh still adheres to the bones, and that though discoloured with age, it shows no signs of having been preserved by artificial means." It has often been, and is still occasionally resorted to for healing.[1]

Lord Gerard is lord of the manor of Ashton, and the principal landed proprietor in the township. A court-baron is held here once a-year for the manor of Ashton, on the part of Lord Gerard. The Gerards, by marriage with the heiress of Ince, became lords of Ince as well as of Ashton. This family have had four seats within the township of Ashton, namely, Old Bryn, abandoned five centuries ago;[2] New Bryn, erected in the reign of Edward VI., now swept away; Garswood, taken down at the beginning of the present century; and the New Hall, the present residence of the family, built by the Launders about the year 1692, and purchased by the Gerards in the latter part of the last century, the name of which is now changed to Garswood.

An annual fair of two days' duration is held in Ashton-in-Makerfield, on the 22nd and 23rd of September, principally for toys and rustic recreation. The old Episcopal chapel in the township of Ashton, dedicated to St. Thomas, existed in 1577. It was from this church that the Rev. James Woods, the grandfather of "General Woods," minister at Chowbent, was ejected in 1662. This edifice having fallen into decay was rebuilt in 1716, enlarged in 1784, and repaired and enlarged again in 1815. The interior is ornamented by tablets notifying various charitable bequests left to the poor of Ashton for what is called the "Apprentice's Stock." By the amended Winwick Rectory Act, 1845, that part of the township of Ashton called the Town-End, together with the township of Haydock, was constituted a separate parish, named St. Thomas in Ashton, the old chapel being made the parish church and a vicarage. The Rev. Henry Siddall, B.A. (1871), is the vicar; the living is a vicarage of the yearly value of £500, with residence, and is in the gift of the rector of Ashton. The register of baptisms dates from 1698, of marriages from 1712, and of burials from 1745. The same act constituted the church of the Holy Trinity, built in 1839 at Downhall Green, a rectory and the parish church of the parish of Ashton in Makerfield, comprising all the township except the Town-End. This living is in the gift of the Earl of Derby, and the present rector is the Rev. William James Melville, B.A. (1869). The living is valued at £415 per annum, and there is a residence. There is a Catholic chapel in the village of Ashton, built in 1822; there are also Congregational, Independent, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The township is governed by a Local Board of twenty-one members, for the use of which, and for other public purposes, handsome offices were erected in Bryn Street in 1876, at a cost of £2,800.

Newton.—The township of Newton in Makerfield, or Newton in the Willows, at which we have now arrived, completes the tour of the parish of Winwick. The town forms a long wide street, in 1835 "principally of whitewashed, thatched dwellings," but now chiefly of good buildings. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway (London and North-Western Railway Company), skirting this township, is carried over the valley of the Sankey, two miles west of this place, by a magnificent viaduct of nine lofty arches, which may rank amongst the first works of the kind in the kingdom.

In Saxon times, Newton was of sufficient importance to give name to one of the hundreds of Lancashire, which distinction was retained in the reign of William the Conqueror. The name of the baron placed first by Roger de Poictou is erroneously stated in Kenyon's MS. to have been Warin Banastre. This error is shown by a petition presented to Parliament in 6 Edward I., by

[1] A Catholic publication, issued in 1737, signed by no fewer than nineteen witnesses, seven of whom were Protestants (the names being, however, withheld, as it is alleged, from prudential motives), attests that in the year 1736 a boy of twelve years of age, Thomas, the son of Caryl Hawarden, of Appleton, within Widness, in the county of Lancaster, was cured of what appeared to be a fatal malady by the application of Father Arrowsmith's hand.—B. So recently as August, 1872, a paralytic walked from Salford to Ashton, in order that she might be cured by the holy hand. She was found exhausted on a doorstep by the way, not being able to reach her destination, and this circumstance led to an inquiry being made by the local authorities.—C.

[2] The moat, almost the only remaining vestige of this house, was "near Bryn Wood, in which the rare plant called archangel is found,' in 1835, but is now filled up.—B. H.

LANGTON, BARON OF NEWTON.

(From Deeds, Charters, Inquisitions, Visitations, Plea and Recognizance Rolls, Mr. Langton's Genealogical Notes, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, three chevronels, *gules*.
CREST: A maiden's head, couped below the shoulders, proper; vested, *gules*, and wearing a necklace with a pendant cross; the hair, *or*; head tire, *sable*.

ROBERT BANASTRE, son, or grandson, of Robert Banastre, who came into England at the Conquest; named in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and held many lands, including that part of North Wales (Flintshire) called Englefield, and who is said to have been a follower of Robert de Roelent, *als* Rhyddlan.

Robert Banastre; built a castle at Prestatyn; lost his lands in Wales during the Welsh wars, and had his castle of Prestatyn overthrown by Oliver Gwynedh, 1167; settled with his people, who were afterwards called "les Westroys;" in Lanc. had the lordship of Walton-le-Dale, with its appurtenances, granted him by Henry de Lascy, lord of Blackburnshire, and held the fee or barony of Newton in Makerfield.

Richard Banastre; died, without issue, before 1204.

Warin, *als* Guarin Banastre; gave the king 400 marks for having the Makerfield fee; died before April 23, 1205. = Sara, dau. of . . .

Thurston Banastre, third son; gave the king 500 marks to try whether the Makerfield fee should descend to him from Robert his father and Warin his brother, Oct. 14, 15 John (1213); died about 1219. = Cecilia, dau. of . . .; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Richard de Mohault.

Robert Banastre, son and heir; aged one year at his father's death; Philip de Orreby, justice of Chester, made a fine of 500 marks to have his wardship and marriage; in wardship 20 years; granted lands in Newton in Wirral, co. Chester, to his brother Thurston, by deed without date; bore, for arms, three chevrons, the coat of the Orrebies; died before Feb. 27, 1242. = Clementia, or Clemence, dau. of (?) Philip de Orreby.

Thurston Banastre; had lands in Newton in Wirral by grant of his brother. = Mary (? Maria), dau. of Ralph Vernon, baron of Shipbroke, and sister of Agatha, wife of Hugh de Venables, baron of Kinderton.

a quo
Banastre of Banke.

John Banastre, eldest son; a minor at the time of his father's death; his wardship granted to the prior of Penwortham; died under age, a minor, 1256-7.

Sir Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield, 41 Henry III. (1256-7), and of Newton and Walton, 6 and 7 Edward I. (1278); petitioned Parliament to be reinstated in his lordship of Prestatyn (Rolls Parl. Edward I.); had Molyngton Banastre by grant of Edward I., and regranted the same to his dau. and William del Lee; died between 18 and 20 Edward I. (1289-91). = Alice, dau. and heir of Gilbert Woodcock, who had lands in Cuerden by gift of Roger, son of Henry de Cuerden.

James Banastre, eldest son; died in the lifetime of his father. = Elen, dau. of William le Boteler, baron of Warrington (and not Rawcliffe as stated in the first edition).

William del Lee, in Amounderness, descended from Ivo de Talboys, from whom also descended the barons of Kendal. = Clementia; had the manor of Molyngton Banastre, co. Chester, granted by her father in free marriage; died before Feb. 8, 1290.

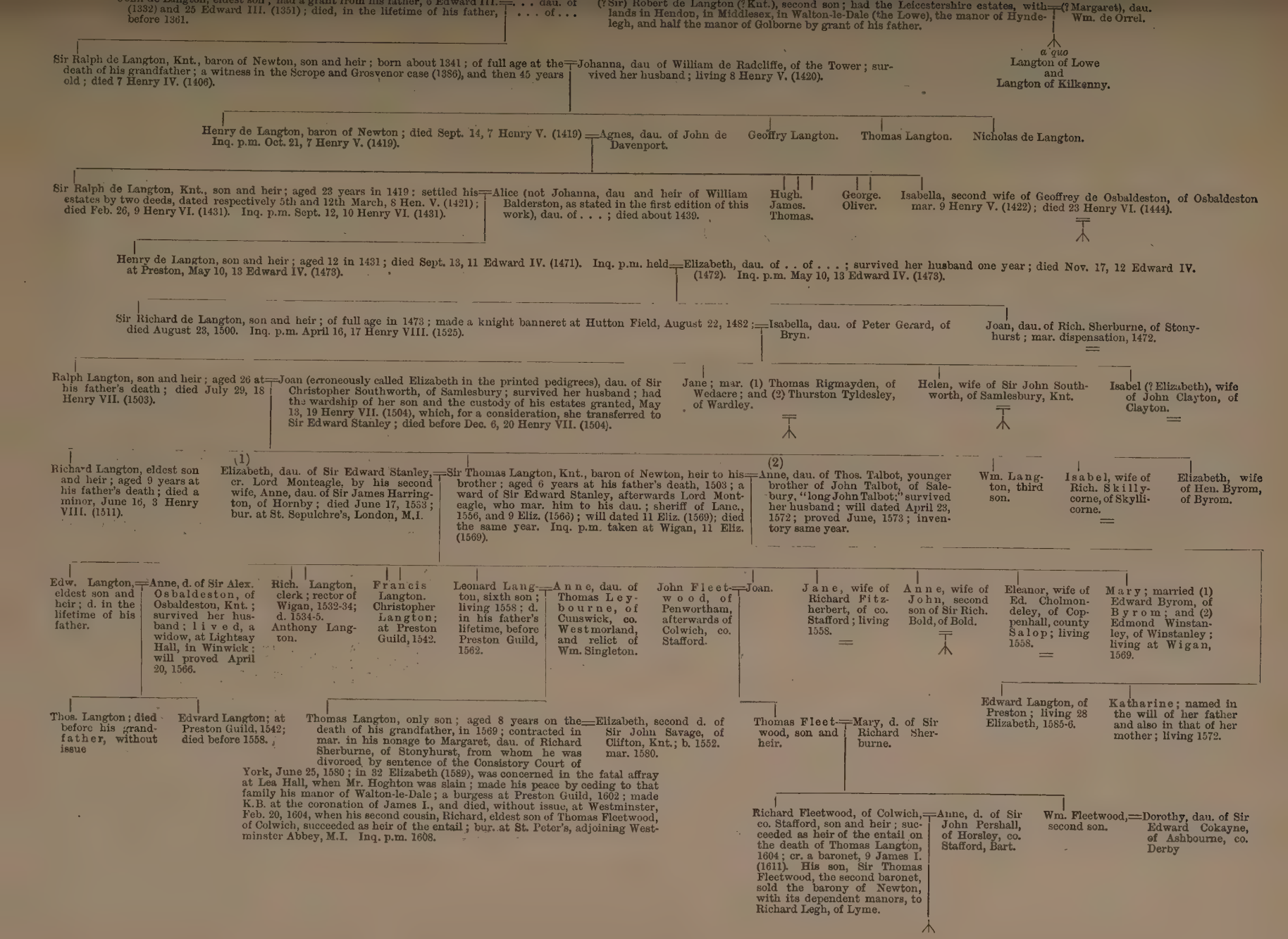
John de Langeton, son of Robert de Langeton, lord of West Langeton, county Leicester, and brother of the Bishop of Chichester, who was Chancellor in the reigns of Edward I. and II.; survived his wife; living July 2, 1332; died before 9 Edward III. (1335). = Alice, only dau.; under age in 1291, and in ward to Sir John le Byron, who contracted her, while under age, to his son John, who apparently died young, for Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, gave her wardship and marriage to John de Langeton (her future husband), son of Robt. de Langton, whom in his charter he calls "Amico n'r° Karissimo;" living 33 Edward I. (1304), but died before 18 Edward II. (1324).

Sir Henry del Lee, son and heir, lord of Molyngton Banastre; beheaded for the rebellion of Sir Adam Banastre; died without issue, 9 Edward II. (1315).

Sir Richard de Hoghton, Kt., M.P. for Lancashire, 1322, 1327, and 1337; died 14 Edward III. (1340). = Sybell, heir of her bro. Henry, lady of Bolyngton Banastre; mar. before 1296.

a quo
Hoghton of Hoghton.
(Pedigree, vol. iv., pp. 182-185.)

Robert Langton, son and heir, baron of Newton; died Sept. 26, 35 Edward III. (1361); levied a fine, 9 Edward III. (1335), under which the Leicestershire property, with lands in Walton-le-Dale (the Lowe), the manor of Hyndelegh, and half the manor of Goldborne, passed to the second son, Robert. = Margaret, dau. of . . . of . . .


(1332) and 25 Edward III. (1351); died, in the lifetime of his father, before 1361.
. . . dau. of . . . of . . .
(? Sir) Robert de Langton (? Knt.), second son; had the Leicestershire estates, with lands in Hendon, in Middlesex, in Walton-le-Dale (the Lowe), the manor of Hyndelegh, and half the manor of Golborne by grant of his father.
(? Margaret), dau. Wm. de Orrel.
a quo
Langton of Lowe and Langton of Kilkenny.
Sir Ralph de Langton, Knt., baron of Newton, son and heir; born about 1341; of full age at the death of his grandfather; a witness in the Scrope and Grosvenor case (1386), and then 45 years old; died 7 Henry IV. (1406).
Johanna, dau of William de Radcliffe, of the Tower; survived her husband; living 8 Henry V. (1420).
Henry de Langton, baron of Newton; died Sept. 14, 7 Henry V. (1419) Inq. p.m. Oct. 21, 7 Henry V. (1419).
Agnes, dau. of John de Davenport.
Geoffry Langton.
Thomas Langton.
Nicholas de Langton.
Sir Ralph de Langton, Knt., son and heir; aged 23 years in 1419; settled his estates by two deeds, dated respectively 5th and 12th March, 8 Hen. V. (1421); died Feb. 26, 9 Henry VI. (1431). Inq. p.m. Sept. 12, 10 Henry VI. (1431).
Alice (not Johanna, dau and heir of William Balderston, as stated in the first edition of this work), dau. of . . .; died about 1439.
Hugh. James. Thomas.
George. Oliver.
Isabella, second wife of Geoffrey de Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston mar. 9 Henry V. (1422); died 23 Henry VI. (1444).
Henry de Langton, son and heir; aged 12 in 1431; died Sept. 13, 11 Edward IV. (1471). Inq. p.m. held at Preston, May 10, 13 Edward IV. (1473).
Elizabeth, dau. of . . of . . .; survived her husband one year; died Nov. 17, 12 Edward IV. (1472). Inq. p.m. May 10, 13 Edward IV. (1473).
Sir Richard de Langton, son and heir; of full age in 1473; made a knight banneret at Hutton Field, August 22, 1482; died August 23, 1500. Inq. p.m. April 16, 17 Henry VIII. (1525).
Isabella, dau. of Peter Gerard, of Bryn.
Joan, dau. of Rich. Sherburne, of Stonyhurst; mar. dispensation, 1472.
Ralph Langton, son and heir; aged 26 at his father's death; died July 29, 18 Henry VII. (1503).
Joan (erroneously called Elizabeth in the printed pedigrees), dau. of Sir Christopher Southworth, of Samlesbury; survived her husband; had the wardship of her son and the custody of his estates granted, May 13, 19 Henry VII. (1504), which, for a consideration, she transferred to Sir Edward Stanley; died before Dec. 6, 20 Henry VII. (1504).
Jane; mar. (1) Thomas Rigmayden, of Wedacre; and (2) Thurston Tyldesley, of Wardley.
Helen, wife of Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury, Knt.
Isabel (? Elizabeth), wife of John Clayton, of Clayton.
(1)
(2)
Richard Langton, eldest son and heir; aged 9 years at his father's death; died a minor, June 16, 3 Henry VIII. (1511).
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Stanley, cr. Lord Monteagle, by his second wife, Anne, dau. of Sir James Harrington, of Hornby; died June 17, 1553; bur. at St. Sepulchre's, London, M.I.
Sir Thomas Langton, Knt., baron of Newton, heir to his brother; aged 6 years at his father's death, 1503; a ward of Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards Lord Monteagle, who mar. him to his dau.; sheriff of Lanc., 1556, and 9 Eliz. (1566); will dated 11 Eliz. (1569); died the same year. Inq. p.m. taken at Wigan, 11 Eliz. (1569).
Anne, dau. of Thos. Talbot, younger brother of John Talbot, of Salebury, "long John Talbot;" survived her husband; will dated April 23, 1572; proved June, 1573; inventory same year.
Wm. Langton, third son.
Isabel, wife of Rich. Skillycorne, of Skillicorne.
Elizabeth, wife of Hen. Byrom, of Byrom.
Edw. Langton, eldest son and heir; d. in the lifetime of his father.
Anne, d. of Sir Alex. Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, Knt.; survived her husband; lived, a widow, at Lightsay Hall, in Winwick; will proved April 20, 1566.
Rich. Langton, clerk; rector of Wigan, 1532-34; d. 1534-5.
Anthony Langton.
Francis Langton. Christopher Langton; at Preston Guild, 1542.
Leonard Langton, sixth son; living 1558; d. in his father's lifetime, before Preston Guild, 1562.
Anne, dau. of Thomas Leybourne, of Cunswick, co. Westmorland, and relict of Wm. Singleton.
John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, afterwards of Colwich, co. Stafford.
Joan.
Jane, wife of Richard Fitzherbert, of co. Stafford; living 1558.
Anne, wife of John, second son of Sir Rich. Bold, of Bold.
Eleanor, wife of Ed. Cholmondeley, of Coppenhall, county Salop; living 1558.
Mary; married (1) Edward Byrom, of Byrom; and (2) Edmond Winstanley, of Winstanley; living at Wigan, 1569.
Thos. Langton; died before his grandfather, without issue
Edward Langton; at Preston Guild, 1542; died before 1558.
Thomas Langton, only son; aged 8 years on the death of his grandfather, in 1569; contracted in mar. in his nonage to Margaret, dau. of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, from whom he was divorced by sentence of the Consistory Court of York, June 25, 1580; in 32 Elizabeth (1589), was concerned in the fatal affray at Lea Hall, when Mr. Hoghton was slain; made his peace by ceding to that family his manor of Walton-le-Dale; a burgess at Preston Guild, 1602; made K.B. at the coronation of James I., and died, without issue, at Westminster, Feb. 20, 1604, when his second cousin, Richard, eldest son of Thomas Fleetwood, of Colwich, succeeded as heir of the entail; bur. at St. Peter's, adjoining Westminster Abbey, M.I. Inq. p.m. 1608.
Elizabeth, second d. of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, Knt.; b. 1552. mar. 1580.
Thomas Fleetwood, son and heir.
Mary, d. of Sir Richard Sherburne.
Edward Langton, of Preston; living 28 Elizabeth, 1585-6.
Katharine; named in the will of her father and also in that of her mother; living 1572.
Richard Fleetwood, of Colwich, co. Stafford, son and heir; succeeded as heir of the entail on the death of Thomas Langton, 1604; cr. a baronet, 9 James I. (1611). His son, Sir Thomas Fleetwood, the second baronet, sold the barony of Newton, with its dependent manors, to Richard Legh, of Lyme.
Anne, d. of Sir John Pershall, of Horsley, co. Stafford, Bart.
Wm. Fleetwood, second son.
Dorothy, dau. of Sir Edward Cokayne, of Ashbourne, co. Derby

which it is ascertained that Warin was the grandson of Robert Banastre, who came with the Conqueror into England, "where he lived a long time," says the record, "leaving a son, Robert, in the reign of Richard I." The descent, as marked upon the petition, stands thus:—

De Roberto[1]	Ricus sine herede.
	Warinus sine herede.
	Thorstanus.
De Thorstano	Robertus.
De Roberto	Robertus, qui nunc petit.

This last Robert Banastre appears to have died about 14 Edward I. (1286), and, by the pedigree of the Langtons, it would seem that he had a son, James, who predeceased him, leaving by his wife Elena, daughter of William le Boteler, baron of Warrington, a daughter Alice, who was given in marriage to John, son of Robert de Langton, by Edmund Crouchback, though according to Vernon by Edward I. It is a fact not previously noticed respecting this heiress that she was twice married. In 20 Edward I. (1292), on a *quo warranto*, John, son of John de Byrun, was defended by his father, who asserted his claims to have a market and fair at Newton, free warren in Walton, Neuton,[2] Makerfield, and Wolston, and infangenthef and gallows in Neuton,[2] in right of his wife Alesia, grand-daughter and heir of Robert Banastre, who died in possession of those liberties, upon which Alesia entered, and continued in them after his death. Alesia on this occasion was produced in court by the elder John de Byrun, guardian of her body and goods, and found to be under age, on which the pleadings were deferred until she attained her majority.[3] John de Byrun was her first husband, but John de Langeton was married to her before 1296, the date of the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. John de Langeton was the son of Robert, lord of West Langton, in the county of Leicester, and brother to John de Langeton, Bishop of Chester, and Chancellor in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.,[4] at whose instance he obtained, 29 Edward I., a charter for markets, fairs, and free warren in Newton-in-Makerfield and Walton-le-Dale. His son, Sir Robert, who died September 26, 35 Edward III. (1361), divided his estates, giving to his younger son, Sir Robert, the manors of Hindley, in Lancashire, Hendon, in Middlesex, and Langton, in Leicestershire, with sundry lands; and was succeeded in the barony of Newton and the lordship of Walton-le-Dale by his grandson, Ralph de Langton. The descendant of Ralph, in the sixth generation, was Sir Thomas Langton, who died 1569 (11 Elizabeth). He served the office of high sheriff, 1556 and 1567. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, he had several sons, all of whom died in his lifetime, Leonard, the youngest, leaving an only son, Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather at the age of eight years. He was a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Savage, dying childless, at the age of forty-two, 20th February, 1604. The estate of Walton-le-Dale had passed from his hands to the Hoghton family after the fatal affray at Lea Hall on the night of the 20-21 Nov., 1589, mentioned at p. 250, vol. i., and p. 60, vol. iii. The barony of Newton was inherited by Richard Fleetwood, the grandson of Johanna, daughter of the first Sir Thomas Langton, by virtue of a settlement made 5 and 6 Philip and Mary (1558), which entailed the property upon the issue of the first marriage, female as well as male, to the exclusion of the issue of his second wife, Ann, daughter of Thomas Talbot. The daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Langton, Johanna, married John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, the founder of the line of Fleetwood of Colwich, county Stafford, and had a son, Thomas, the father of Sir Richard Fleetwood, the first baronet of that name, who was lord of Newton in 1620. His son, Sir Thomas, had Sir Richard, whose second son, Thomas, died in his father's lifetime, leaving, by the daughter and heir of Christopher Banastre, of Bank, one daughter, Henrietta Maria, married to Thomas Legh, second son of Richard Legh, of Lyme, and by her was father of Fleetwood Legh, of Bank Hall, in Bretherton, who died January 21, 1725-6, leaving an only surviving daughter his heir, who married, in December, 1745, Peter Brooke, of Mere, county Chester, Esq. About two centuries and a half ago the principal property

[1] "Fitz Robert Banastr' en tens le Roy Richard." (Rot. Parl., vol. i., p. 2.) Camden, in his "Remains," derives the name of Banaster, or Banister, from Balneator, Master of the Bath, which conjecture is countenanced by the old Banaster arms of two water-buckets.—B. But as these bearings might equally be described as panniers or baskets, it is more probable that the name was derived from the old Norman word *banaste*, a basket or creel.—H.

[2] The name of this place was printed Stenton in the edition of 1835, arising from an error in transcribing the *quo warranto* rolls for the Record Commission.—H.

[3] Placit. de Quo Warranto, 20 Edward I., Lanc. Rot. 3.

[4] Lord Campbell erroneously assigns this chancellor to the family of Langton of Lincolnshire. It appears by a letter quoted in the "Lives of the Chancellors" that he was born *in parochia de Langeton*, and this locality is identified with Langton in Leicestershire by the fact of this property, from which the surname of the family was derived, being found in the tenure of his brother's posterity until the time of Henry VIII. The arms assigned to this chancellor (Manuscript, British Museum, addl. 1244-3, of *argent*, three chevronels, *gules*) are those assumed by the Lancashire Langtons, in right of their descent from Banastre. The original paternal coat of the family was a shield vair. The chancellor was educated at Oxford, was made archdeacon of Canterbury by Pope Boniface VIII., was also treasurer of Bath and Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, prebendary of Chichester, &c. By the Cal. Rot. Pat. it appears that he was made Lord Chancellor, and the keeping of the great seal committed to him, on the 16th December, 1292 (21 Edward I.), at Trughall, in the presence, amongst others, of Walter de Langton, keeper of the king's wardrobe. John Langeton held the chancellorship nine years, and was made chancellor a second time in 1 Edward II. (1308). In 33 Edward I. (1305) he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester, and, being a person of extraordinary prudence, in 1310 he was appointed one of those called "ordainers," whose business was to be near the person of the king (Edward II.), and to advise him concerning the better government of the kingdom. He died 9th July, 1337, having filled the Episcopal chair above thirty years, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral, where his tomb exists under the great south window, which he built.—H.

in Newton, Haydock, Golborne, Lowton, and other townships and places, with the honor or fee of Makerfield, became vested, by purchase from Sir Thomas Fleetwood, in the family of Legh, whose ancestor, Piers de Legh, had a grant of Lyme, in Cheshire, from Richard II., in 1398, for services rendered at Crescy by Sir Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, his father-in-law.[1]

Three centuries ago this place was described by Leland as—"Newton on a Brooke a litle poore Market, whereof Mr. Langton hath the Name of his Barony. Syr Perse Lee of Bradley hath his place at Bradley in a Parke a ii. Miles from Newton. Newton is a iii. Miles from Morley Haulle." The market, after falling into disuse, has been revived, but the baronial title, like all titles which are not Parliamentary, has fallen into disuse since the abolition of all feudal tenures more than two hundred years ago. It does not appear that any of the barons of Newton had summons to Parliament. Formerly there was a court held here for the recovery of small debts, but it has become obsolete. The courts-baron and courts-leet are held annually in April and October, by the agents and bailiff of William John Legh, Esq., lord of Newton, at which the constables and burleymen (byre-law men) of the several townships within the fee used to be chosen.

MEMBERS FOR NEWTON FROM 1558 TO 1831.

(From the Parliamentary Blue Book, the Kimbolton Manuscripts (Historical Manuscripts Commission), Messrs. Pink and Beavan's "Parliamentary Representation of Lancashire," &c.)

1558-9. George Hawarde, Knight, Richard Chetwoode, Esq.
1562-3. Francis Alforthe, Esq., Ralph Browne, Esq.
1571. Anthony Mildmay, Esq., Thomas Stoneley, Esq.
1572. John Gresham, Esq., John Saville, Esq.
1584. Robert Langton, Esq., Edward Savage, Esq.
1586. The same, The same.
1588. The same, Edmund Trafford, Esq.
1592-3. The same, The same.
1597. The return for this Parliament is lost. In the previous editions of this work Robert Langton is named as one of the members, but this is clearly an error.
1601. Thomas Langton, Esq., Richard Ashton, Esq.
1603-4. Richard Assheton, of Ashton, Esq., John Luke, Knight.
1614. William Ashton, Esq., Roger Charnock, Esq.
1620-1. George Wright, Knight, Richard Kippax, Esq.
1623-4. Thomas Charnock, Esq., Edmund Breres, Esq.
1625. Miles Fleetwood, Knight, Henry Edmonds, Esq.
1625-6. The same, Henry Edmonds, Knight.
1627-8. Henry Holcroft, Knight, Francis Onslow, Knight.
1640. Richard Wynne, Bart., William Sherman, Esq.
1640. Roger Palmer, K.B., Peter Legh, Esq.
1641-2. William Ashurst, Esq., vice Peter Legh, Esq., deceased.
1646. Richard Holland, Esq., Peter Brooke, Esq., vice Sir Roger Palmer, Knight, deceased. A double return was made, but the election of Richard Holland was disallowed, and that of Peter Brooke confirmed.
1653.
1654. } No returns.
1656.
1658-9. William Brereton, Esq., Piers Legh, Esq.
1660. Richard Legh, Esq., William Bankes, Jun., Esq.
1661. The same, John Vaughan, Esq.
1661. Philip Mainwaring, Knight, vice John Vaughan, who elected to sit for Cardiganshire.
1661. Richard, Lord Georges, of Dundalk, in the Irish peerage, vice Sir Philip Mainwaring, deceased.
1678-9. John Chicheley, Knight, Andrew Fountaine, Esq.
1679. The same, The same.
1680-1. The same, The same.
1685. The same, Peter Legh, Esq.
1688-9. The same (T.), Francis Cholmondeley, Esq. (T.)
1689-90. The same (T.), George Cholmondeley, Esq. (T.)
1691. John Bennet, Esq. (T.), vice George Cholmondeley, deceased.
1695. Legh Bankes, Esq. (T.), Thomas Brotherton, Esq. (T.)
1698. Thomas Legh, Esq. (T.), The same (T.)
1700-1. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1701. Thomas Legh, of Lyme, Esq. (T.), Thomas Legh, of Ridge, Esq. (T.)
1702. Right Hon. John Howe (T.), Thomas Legh, of Lyme, Esq. (T.)
1702. Thomas Legh, of Ridge, Esq. (T.), vice Right Hon. John Howe, elected for Gloucestershire.
1703. John Ward, Esq. (T.), vice Thomas Legh, of Ridge, deceased.
1705. Thomas Legh, Esq. (T.), John Ward, Esq. (T.)
1708. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1710. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1711. John Ward, Esq. (T.), re-elected on his appointment as justice of Chester.
1713. John Ward, Esq. (T.), Abraham Blackmore, Esq. (T.)
1714-15. Francis Leicester, Bart. (T.), William Shippen, Esq. (T.)
1722. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1727. William Shippen, Esq. (T.), Legh Master, Esq. (T.)
1734. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1741. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1743. Peter Legh, Jun., Esq. (T.), vice William Shippen, deceased.
1747. Peter Legh, Esq. (T.), Thomas Grey Egerton, Bart. (T.)
1754. The same (T.), Randle Wilbraham, Esq. (T.)
1761. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1768. The same (T.), Anthony James Keck, Esq. (T.)
1774. Anthony James Keck, Esq. (T.), Robert Vernon Atherton Gwillym, Esq. (T.)
1780. Thomas Peter Legh, Esq. (T.), Thomas Davenport, Esq. (T.)
1783. Thomas Peter Legh, Esq. (T.), re-elected upon accepting a commission in the army.
1784. Thomas Peter Legh, Esq. (T.), Thomas Davenport, Knight (T.)
1786. Thomas Brooke, Esq. (T.), vice Sir Thomas Davenport, deceased.
1790. Thomas Peter Legh, Esq. (T.), Thomas Brooke, Esq. (T.)
1796. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1797. Thomas Langford Brooke, Esq. (T.), vice Thomas Peter Legh, deceased.
1797. Peter Patten, Esq. (T.), vice Thomas Langford Brooke, unseated on petition.
1802. Thomas Brooke, Esq. (T.), Peter Patten, Esq. (T.)
1806. The same (T.) Petor Heron, Esq. (T.)
1807. Peter Heron, Esq. (T.), John Ireland Blackburne, Esq (T.)
1812. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1814. Thomas Legh, Esq. (T.), vice Major-General Peter Heron, resigned.
1818. Thomas Legh, Esq. (T.), Thomas Claughton, Esq. (T.)
1820. The same (T.), The same (T.)
1825. Robert Townsend Townsend-Farquhar, Bart. (T.), vice Thomas Claughton, resigned.
1826. Thomas Legh, Esq. (T.), Thomas Alcock, Esq. (T.)
1830. The same (T.) Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. (T.)
1831. The same (T.) The same (T.)

[1] Dr. Kuerden's account of the transition of the barony of Newton into other proprietors is, "Syr Thomas Langton in Q. Eliz. days dyed without issue male, his sister [read aunt] Joan being maryed to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq., who dyed in 33 of Eliz. (1591), and left Tho. Fleetwood his heir, whose son, Thomas Fleetwood, of Caldwiche, Staff., his heir, 42 Eliz. (1600), was lord of the manor of Kuerden, which came to sir Ri. Fleetwood, baronet, which descended to sir Tho. Fleetwood, who sold the barony of Newton to Ri. Legh of Lyme, Com. Cestr., Esq." (Harleian Manuscript, codex 7386.)

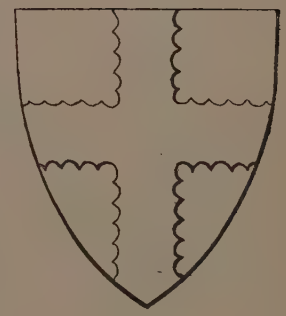
LEGH OF GOLBORNE PARK, COUNTY LANCASTER, AND OF LYME, COUNTY CHESTER.

(*From Deeds, Charters, Inquisitions, Plea and Recognizance Rolls, and Mr. Beamont's and Mr. Helsby's Genealogical Notes.*)



ARMS: *Gules*, a cross engrailed, *argent* (being the coat of Norley of Norley); in the chief point, on an escocheon, *sable*, semée of estoiles, an arm, in armour, embowed, of the second, the hand proper, holding a pennon, *argent*, the whole within a bordure wavy, *or*.

CREST: Issuant out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a ram's head, *argent*, armed, *or*, holding in the mouth a laurel slip, proper; over all a pallet wavy, *azure*.



LEGH (Ancient):
Gules, a cross engrailed, *argent*.

Sir Wm. de Venables, Knt., baron of Kinderton, co. Chester (son and heir of Roger); died 20 Edw. I. (1291). = Margaret, d. of Sir Thomas Dutton, lord of Dutton; living, a widow, 21 Edward I. (1292).

Sir Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton, son and heir; died 4 Edw. II. (1310). = Agatha, dau. of Sir Ralph de Vernon, baron of Shipbrook, 23 Edw. I. (1294); survived her husband, and mar. (2) David de Hulgreve.

a quo
Venables of Kinderton.

RICHARD DE LEGH, of West Hall, in High Legh, county Chester, son of William, son of Hamon de Legh. = (1) Katharine, d. of Sir Urian de St. Pierre, and relict of Sir Randle Thornton, lord of Thornton.

Sir Wm. Venables, second son, to whom his father gave lands in Bradwell, co. Chester. = (2) Agnes, dau. and heir; relict of Richard de Lymme; survived her second husband, and mar. (3) William de Hawarden.

a quo
Venables of Bradwell
and
Venables of Hope.

Hugh de Caroun, or Corona, lord of Adlington, co. Chester, in the reign of Hen. III.; living about 1265-1270. = Anabella, d. of Sir Thos. de Bamville, Knt., lord of Storeton in Wirral; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Simon de Provence; living 1307.

Hugh de Corona, lord of Adlington; died before 1290. = Lucy, dau. of . . . of; living, a widow, 11 Edw. II. (1316); (?) mar. (2) Sir Wm. de Baggalegh, Knt.

John de Venables, of Booths; took his mother's maiden name of Legh, also from High Legh, the place of his birth; purchaser of Knutsford Bootlis, before 28 Edward I. (1299); living 1338. = Ellen, lady of Adlington in 1334, sometimes incorrectly called daughter of William de Baggalegh, by a daughter of Thomas de Corona; died about 1352, when Adlington descended by settlement to her second son, Robert de Legh. Inq. p.m. 26 Edward III. (1353).

William Danyers, or Daniell; purchased lands in Daresbury from Henry de Norreys, 1291. = Agnes, d. of Agnes de Legh, by her first husband, Rich. de Lymme, otherwise Legh.

(1) Margaret, d. of Adam de Tabley. = Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, in Appleton; d. 1534; bur. at Lymm. = (2) Joan, dau. of . . Norreys.

(1) Maude, dau. of Sir John Arderne, of Aldford; living 8 Edward II. (1314). = Sir John de Legh, of Knutsford Booths, eldest son and heir. Inq. p.m. 29 Edw. III. (1355). = (2) Isabel, sister and coheir of John Baggalegh, of Baggalegh, co. Chester. Inq. p.m. 43 Edw. III. (1369).

a quo
Legh of Knutsford Booths.

(1) Sybil, dau. of Henry de Honford; living 1336. = Robert de Legh, lord of Adlington; living 1308; died about 43 Edw. III. (1369).

a quo
Legh of Adlington.

(2) Matilda, dau. and coheir of Adam de Norley, of Norley, otherwise North Legh, in Pemberton, co. Lanc.; living 49 Edw. III. (1375).

Peter de Legh, of Beckton, co. Chester; living 1316. = Ellen, d. and heir of Philip Betchton, of Betchton.

Agnes.

Sir Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, in Appleton; relieved the banner of the Black Prince at Crescy, and took prisoner the Chamberlain of France; died 1353. = Isabel, dau. and coheir of Wm. Baggalegh.

Piers de Legh, otherwise Perkin a Legh, of Macclesfield, co. Chester; had grant of Hanley, afterwards called Lyme, for services of his father-in-law at Crescy, Jan. 4, 1398; dispensation for marriage, November 26, 1388; beheaded at Chester, 23 Richard II. (1399); buried at Macclesfield, M.I. = Margaret, sole dau. and heir to her mother's estates; relict (1) of Sir John Radcliffe, and (2) of Sir John Savage, of Clifton; died June 24, 6 Hen. VI. (1428), and inq. p.m. same year.

Sir Piers de Legh, of Bradley and Lyme, son and heir; wounded at Agincourt, and died at Paris, June 16, 1422; bur. at Macclesfield, writ de diem, August 8, 1422.

Joan, dau. and heir of Sir Gilbert de Haydock, lord of Haydock and Bradley, co. Lanc.; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sephton; died 1439; buried at Sefton.

John de Legh, of Ridge, in Sutton, co. Chester, second son; escheator of Cheshire, 12 and 13 Henry VI. (1434-5).

Alice, dau. and heir of John Alcock, of Ridge.

Margaret, (?) wife of Sir John de Assheton.

a quo
Legh, of Ridge in Sutton.

(1)
Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, Knt.; mar. about 1432; died at Bradley, May 13, 1460.

Sir Peter de Legh, of Lyme, Knt., son and heir; born at Clifton, June 4, 1415; baptised at Runcorn; knighted after the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460; constable of Rhuddlan Castle, 1461; escheator of Flintshire, 1463; died at Bradley, November 27, 1478; bur. at Winwick. Inq. p.m. 18 Edward IV. (1478).

(2)
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, Knt., and relict of Sir John Pilkington, Knt.; marriage settlement, 10th October, 1451; died at Bradley, April 4, 1474.

Margery, wife of Adam de Clayton.

Margaret, wife of Nicholas Blundell.

Blanche, wife of John Ireland.

Peter, or Piers, de Legh, of Haydock and Bradley; died in the lifetime of his father, August 2, 1468; buried at Winwick.

Mabel, dau. and coheir of James Croft, of Dalton in Lonsdale, son of Nicholas Croft; mar. about 1455; survived her husband, and died at Dalton, July 8, 1475 (?1474); will dated July 8, 1474.

Margaret, wife of Richard Bruche, of Bruche.

Joan, wife of Richd. Kighley, of Inskip.

Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, Knt., heir to his grandfather; born about 1455; aged 23, 18 Edward IV. (1478); knighted at Hutton Field, 22 Edward IV. (1482); seneschal of Blackburnshire, 20 Henry VII. (1504); became a priest; styled himself "knight and priest;" died at Lyme, August 11, 1527; buried at Winwick, M.I.

Elen, dau. of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, Knt.; marriage dispensation, 1467; bur. at Bewgenett, county Sussex, May 17, 1491.

Hamo Legh; died April, 1475; buried at All Hallows, Barking.

James Legh; d. March 31, 1514.

Cicely, dau. of Roger Gerard.

John Legh; living 1474.

Robert Legh; living 1527.

Elizabeth.

Margery, wife of Ralph Orrell, of Orrell.

(1)
Joan, dau. of Sir Thos. Gerard, of Bryn, county Lanc., and Kingsley, co. Chester, Knt.; mar. 1488-9; d. May 5, 1510.

Piers Legh, of Bradley, Lyme, and Haydock, son and heir; aged 48, 19 Henry VIII. (1527); died at Bradley, December 4, 33 Henry VIII. (1541). Inq. p.m. same year; will dated Sept. 6, 1539.

(2)
Margaret, d. of Nicholas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley; marriage dispensation, January 17, 1514; survived her husband.

James Legh; living 1530.

John Legh; living 1530.

=. . . dau. of . . .

Gowther Legh; aged 40 in 1534; founded Winwick Grammar School; died 1553; will dated April 14, 1546.

Richard Legh.

Margaret, wife of Lawrence Warren, of Poynton; mar. settlement, July, 1544.

Piers Legh.

Cicely, wife of Thomas Boteler, of Bewsey, baron of Warrington; marriage dispensation, July 11, 1507; divorced at Lichfield.

Anne; living, unmarried, in 1527.

Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, Bradley, and Haydock, Knt., son and heir; born April 23, 1514; knighted at Leith, 36 Henry VIII. (1545); sheriff of Lanc., 1551; sheriff of Cheshire, 1554; provost marshal of Lanc. and Cheshire, 1585; commissioner of Court of Survey, 1587; built Lyme Hall; in 1575 had augmentation of arms granted by Flower; died Dec. 6, 1589; buried at Winwick; will dated Dec. 4, 1587; proved at York, Feb. 21, 1589-90.

Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn and Kingsley; marriage dispensation, August 27, 1518; post-nuptial settlement, Sept. 23, 10 Hen. VIII. (1518); aged 90 in 1595.

Geo. Legh, of Ulnes Walton; living 1575; died before 1585.

=. . . dau. of . . . Woodnoth, of Chorlton, co. Chester.

a quo
Legh of Bothomes, in Whaley.

Robert Legh.

Jane; born 1520; mar. 1526, being then six years of age, to Thos. Gerard, of Bryn, but divorced November, 4 Edward VI. (1550).

Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Downes, of Shrigley; mar. before 1551; survived her husband; living, a widow, 1587.

Katharine, wife of Piers, son of Robt. Langton, of the Lowe; marriage settlement, Sept. 30, 1530.

Mary; living 1539.

Margaret, wife of Thos. Bruche, of Bruche; marriage dispensation, Sept. 10, 1530; living, a widow, 8 Elizabeth (1565).

Ellen, wife of John Stanley; living 1575.

Alice, wife of Rowley; living 1575.

Peter Legh, eldest son; died at Haydock in the lifetime of his father, Aug. 10, 1570.

Katharine, dau. of Sir Thos. Venables, baron of Kinderton.

James Legh; died, unmarried, 22 Eliz.; living 1593.

Robert Legh; d. unmar., before 1582.

Thomas Legh; living 1593; d. without issue.

Katharine, dau. and coheir of Sir Robt. Langley, of Agecroft, Knt.; died childless.

John Legh; living 1579; will dated April 2, 1593; proved at Chester, April 30, 1593; died without issue, and buried at Disley, April 14, 1593.

Ellen, wife of John Bothe, of Barton (?afterwards wife of Thomas Eccleston, of Bradley).

Margery; married (1) Robert Barton, of Smithells, and (2) Richard Shuttleworth, chief justice of Chester; bur. at Winwick.

(1)
Margaret, dau. of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt., Master of the Rolls; b. 1570; marriage covt., June 1, 1579; mar. Sept. 19, 1585; bur. at Fulham, co. Middlesex, July 3, 1603, M.I.

Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, heir to his grandfather; knighted at Greenwich, 1598; sheriff of Cheshire, 1595; M.P. for Wigan, 1586 and 1588; for Cheshire, 43 Eliz. (1600); captain of the Isle of Man; died at Lyme, Feb. 17, and bur. at Winwick, Feb. 20, 1635-6, M.I. Inq. p.m. taken at Wigan, April 18, 1636.

(2)
Dorothy, dau. of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, and relict of Richd. Brereton, of Tatton, co. Chester, and Worsley, co. Lanc.; post-nup. sett., March, 2 Jas. I. (1604); died April 4, 1639; bur. at Eccles, M.I.; will dated Feb. 8, 1638-9.

Edward Legh, of Gray's Inn, and of Hallom in Whitley, co. Chester; died without issue, and bur. at Winwick, Jan. 22, 1608-9; will dated April 27, 1606.

Katharine, dau. of Ralph Worsley, of Chester, and relict of Thomas Touchet, of Whitley.

Thomas Legh, of Hallom, king's carver, 1606; died without issue; will dated October 12, 1623; pro. at Chester, Nov. 3, 1626.

Elizabeth, only dau.; wife of Richard, son of Thomas Lathom, of Parbold; post-nupt. sett. Nov. 1, 1586; living 1636.

Piers Legh, son and heir-apparent; mar. without his father's consent; d. before 1 Charles I. (1625).

Anne, dau. of Sir John Saville, of Howley, Lord Saville, of Pontefract, mar. about 1619; living 1636.

Francis Legh, of Haydock, and afterwards of Lyme, second son, succeeded his father; died without issue, Feb. 2, 1643; bur. at Winwick.

Anne, dau. of Sir Edward Fenner, of Hampton, co. Oxon; d. childless, before her husband.

Radcliffe Legh; died in infancy.

Thomas Legh, D.D., fourth son, of Brasenose College, Oxon, and rector of Sefton and Walton-on-the Hill; died 1639; will dated 9th April, 1639; pro. June 16, same year.

Lettice, dau. and co-heir of Sir George Calveley, of Lea, co. Chester, Knt. and Bart.; born Oct. 14, 1610; died Oct. 14, 1648; bur. at Macclesfield.

(1)
Frances, dau. of Edward (? John) Bellot, of Great Moreton, co. Chester.

Peter Legh, of Bruche, fifth son; bur. at Warrington, Dec. 18, 1641.

(2)
Anne, dau. of Henry Birkenhead, of Backford, co. Chester; survived her husband; buried, a widow, at Warrington, June 11, 1688.

Gilbert Legh.
John Legh.
Both died in infancy.

Anne; born 1594; wife of Richard Bold, of Bold; mar. at Lyme, January 3, 1612-13; living 1676.

Katharine; died unmarried; bur. at Disley, Sept. 14, 1617.

Peter Legh; born August 12, 1623; wounded in a duel, in London, Jan. 27, and died, without issue, Feb. 2, 1641-2; bur. at Winwick, Feb. 14, 1641-2.

Frances, aged 22 in 1642; mar. (1) Mauger Vavasour, of Weston, co. York; and (2) Robt. Parsons.

Margaret, aged 21 in 1642; mar. after that time, Thomas Braithwaite, of Ambleside, co. Westmorland.

Elizabeth, aged 20 in 1642, then unmar., wife of Richard Standish, of Duxbury.

Thos. Legh.
Peter Legh.
Both died in infancy.

Richard Legh, of Lyme; heir to his uncle Francis; born May 7, 1634; M.P. for Cheshire, 1656 and 1659, and for Newton, 1660 and 1661-78; purchased Newton from Sir Thomas Fleetwood, 1661; died at Lyme, Aug. 31, 1687, aged 53, and bur. at Winwick, Sept. 6, 1687.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thos. Chicheley, of Wimpole, co. Camb.; chancellor of the duchy of Lanc.; mar. Jan. 1, 1660-1; buried at Winwick, June 4, 1728; will dated Jan. 19, 1724-5.

Thomas Legh; died unmar., Sept. 22, and bur. at Macclesfield, Sept. 28, 1697, aged 61.

Margaret, wife of Sir John Arderne, of Harden Hall, co. Chester; mar. Feb. 7, 1654-5.

Dorothy.
Lettice; died unmar.; bur. at Macclesfield, Feb. 21, 1651-2, aged 16.

Frances Posthuma, wife of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton; mar. at Frodsham, April, 1656.

Peter Legh; died in infancy; bur. at Warrington, June 15, 1639.

(1)
Margaret, dau. of Edward Hyde, of Hyde, co. Chester; mar. Feb., 1659-60; bur. at Stockport, Dec. 17, 1661.

Piers Legh, of Bruche, aged 28 in 1664; M.P. for Newton, 1658-9; fought at Winnington Bridge, 1659; bur. at Warrington, Oct. 13, 1671.

(2)
Abigail, dau. of John Chetwode, of Oakley; mar. about 1668; survived her husband; living, a widow, 1706.

Thomas Legh; bap. at Warrington, Oct. 31, 1639; slain at Winnington Bridge; bur. at Warrington, Aug. 22, 1659; died without issue.

Henry Legh; died without issue.

Frances, wife of William Bankes, of Winstanley; mar. at Warrington, Oct. 23, 1656.

Piers, or Peter, Legh, of Bruche; M.P. for Newton, 1685; died unmar., Sept., 1685; bur. at Warrington, Oct. 24, 1685; will dated Dec. 20, 1684.

Thomas Legh, of Banke; born June 13, and bap. at Disley, July 1, 1675; had Banke Hall in right of his wife; d. before 1723.

Elizabeth (not Henrietta Maria as stated in some pedigrees), dau. and heir of Thomas Fleetwood, of Banke Hall, in Bretherton.

Richard Legh, third son, of Little Woolton; born Mar. 26, and bap. at Disley, April 10, 1679; a capt. in the Horse Guards; buried at Disley, January 10, 1741-2; will dated April 5, 1737.

Elizabeth, dau. of William Bankes, of Winstanley.

Calveley Legh, fourth son; born Aug. 28, and bap. at Disley, Sept. 9, 1682; of All Souls, Oxon; M.A. 1700; M.D. 1720; died, without issue, about 1725.

John Legh; born Oct. 10, and bap. at Disley, Oct. 18, 1683; drowned in the lake near Lyme Hall, and bur. at Disley, May 28, 1688.

Francis Legh; born March 6, and baptised at Disley, Mar. 18, 1685-6; died unmar., 1728.

Lettice; born Dec. 2, and bap. at Disley, Dec. 15, 1663; mar. (1) Wm. Bankes, of Winstanley; and (2) Thos. Fleetwood, of Banke; living 1706.
Elizabeth; born May 22, and bap. at Disley, June 8, 1666; mar. Sept. 25, 1690, Sir Streynsham Master, Knt.; bur. at Macclesfield, Nov. 2, 1714; had issue.
Frances; born June 5, 1667; mar. (1) 1689-90, Robt. Tatton, of Wythenshawe; (2) Sir Geo. Clarke, of Derby; (3) Geo. Oldfield; and (4) Dr. Robt. Shippen, principal of Brasenose Coll., Oxon; died at Bath, 1728.

Sarah; bap. at Disley, Oct. 19, 1671; bur. there Jan. 25, 1680-1.
Anne; bap. at Disley, Nov. 24, 1676; and bur. there, Jan. 25, 1680-81.

Margaret; born Jan. 31, and bap. at Disley, Feb. 21, 1677-8; mar. Rev. Wm. Denny, of Raveningham, co. Norfolk; living 1716.
Isabella Catharina; bap. at Disley, Jan. 9, 1681; wife of Dr. John Green; living 1725.

Peter Legh, of Lyme, eldest son and heir; born August 22, and bap. at Disley, Sept. 9, 1669; buried at Winwick, Jan. 16, 1743-4; settled his estates on his four nephews.

Frances, sole surviving daughter and heir; born June 9, and bap. at Warrington, June 30, 1670; mar. March, 1686-7; died Feb. 17, and bur. at Winwick, Feb. 23, 1727-8; will dated April 22, 1706.

Margaret; bap. at Warrington, May 31, 1671; died in infancy.

Fleetwood Legh, of Bank Hall, eldest son; born Jan. 11, 1701-2; died in his father's lifetime, Jan. 21, 1725-6, aged 24.

Meriel, sole dau. and heir of Sir Francis Leicester, of Nether Tabley, Bart.; mar. Nov. 24, 1723; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir John Byrne, of Timogue.

Peter Legh, of Lyme, second son, succeeded his uncle of the same name; bap. at Aughton, Jan. 7, 1707-8; M.P. for Newton, 1743 to 1774; died without surviving male issue, May 20, 1792, aged 84; bur. at Disley, M.I.; will dated Oct. 9, 1787.

Mary, sole dau. and heir of Thos. Bennet, of Salthrop, co. Wilts; mar. sett. Dec. 20, 1737; died at Lyme, June 21, 1787, aged 79; bur. at Wroughton, co. Wilts.

Piers Legh, of Liverpool, a merchant; died, without issue, May, 1774.

Ashburnham Legh, of Golborne Park, rector of Davenham, co. Chester, 1745, fourth son; born at Lathom, and bap. at Ormskirk, Aug. 2, 1716; died 1775.

Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Holland Egerton, of Heaton, Bart.; buried at Winwick, Feb. 12, 1801, aged 80.

Henry Legh; died young.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Holt, D.D., of Hartlebury, co. Worcester; mar. sett., May 6, 1731; living, a widow, 1745.

Margaret; bap. 1708; died unmar., and buried at Stockport, Nov. 5, 1750.

Anne; bap. 1711; died at Bath, unmar., 1794, aged 82.
Sarah; bap. 1712; living 1728.
Mary; bap. 1715; living 1728; died unmar.
Betty.

Peter Legh, only son; died unmar.; bur. at Disley, Sept. 19, 1735.

Piers Legh, only son; died, unmar., in the lifetime of his father; bur. at Warrington, June 14, 1725.

Frances; b. August 13, 1725; died August 10, 1726.

Anne Meriel; b. Sept. 5, 1726; wife of Sir Peter Brooke, of Mere, co. Chester; died, childless, April 1, 1746.

Peter Benet Legh, eldest son; born at Calveley, and bap. Oct. 18, 1741; d. young.

Benet Legh; bap. at Disley, Oct. 1, 1748; d. July 8, 1756; bur. at Winwick, M.I.

Henrietta Maria; mar. at Winwick, Jan. 25, 1763, to Robert Vernon Atherton Gwyllim, afterwards Atherton, of Atherton and Bewsey; died at Hieres, in France, July 9, 1783.

Elizabeth, wife of Anthony James Keck, of Staughton Grange, co. Leic.; M.P. for Leicester, 1765-68, and for Newton, 1768 and 1774-80; who died 1782; and (2) William Bathurst, who assumed her mother's maiden name, Pye-Benet; living 1814; died before 1819.

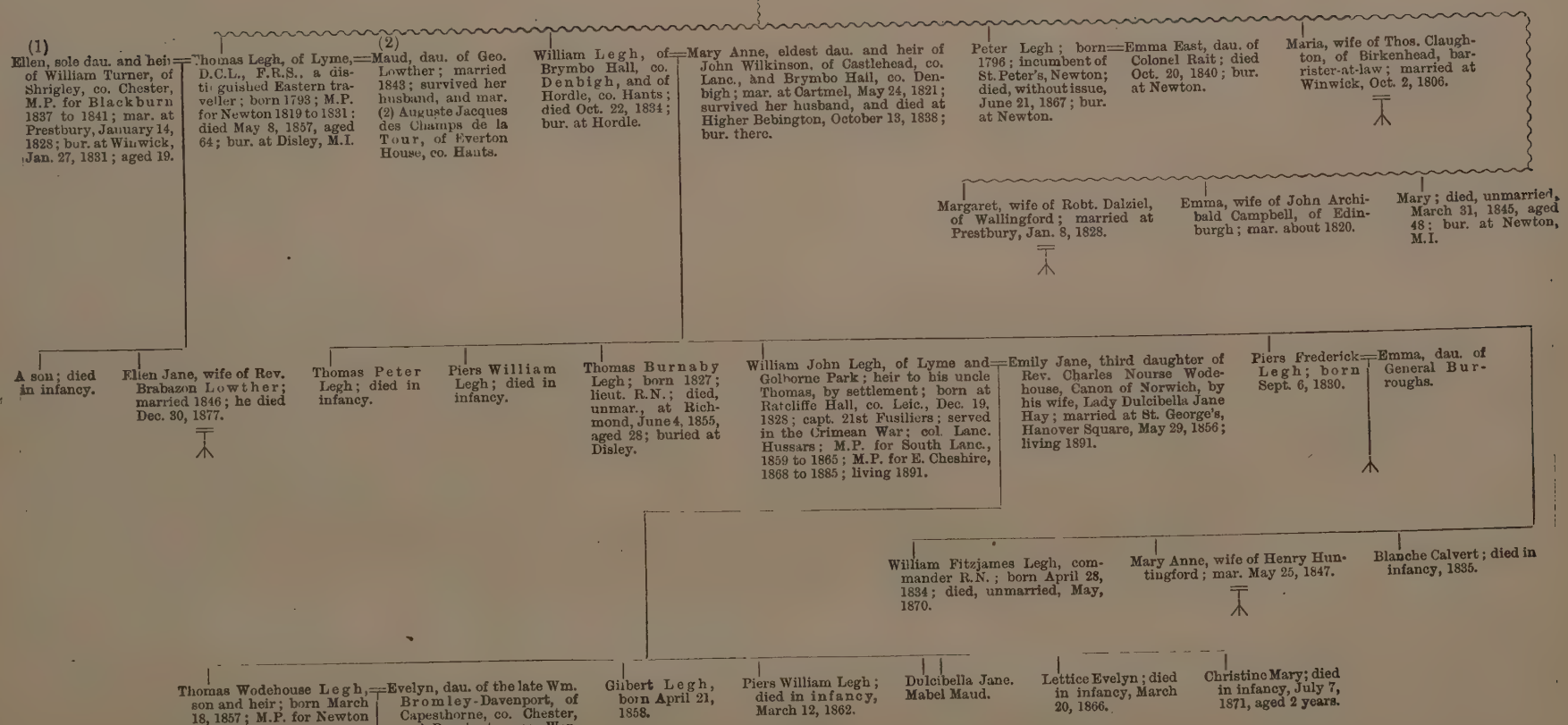
Esther; died unmarried; buried at Winwick, July, 1789.

Thomas Peter Legh, of Lyme, Golborne, Haydock, and Bradley, succeeded his uncle, Peter Legh; M.P. for Newton, 1743 to 1774; col. Lanc. Fencible Cavalry; died, without legitimate issue, at Piershill Barracks, near Edinburgh, Aug. 7, and bur. at Winwick, Aug. 19, 1797, aged 44.

... dau. of ...

Cholmondeley Leyburn Legh, of Trin. Coll. Oxon, B.A. 1777; died at Lisbon, unmar., Feb. 9, 1784; buried at Falmouth; aged about 28.

Martha Anne, only dau.; born at Davenham, and mar. at St. James's, London, May 4, 1775, to Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod; survived her husband; living at Ormerod, a widow, 1819.


(1)
Ellen, sole dau. and heir of William Turner, of Shrigley, co. Chester, M.P. for Blackburn 1837 to 1841; mar. at Prestbury, January 14, 1828; bur. at Winwick, Jan. 27, 1831; aged 19.
Thomas Legh, of Lyme, D.C.L., F.R.S., a distinguished Eastern traveller; born 1793; M.P. for Newton 1819 to 1831: died May 8, 1857, aged 64; bur. at Disley, M.I.
(2)
Maud, dau. of Geo. Lowther; married 1843; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Auguste Jacques des Champs de la Tour, of Everton House, co. Hants.
William Legh, of Brymbo Hall, co. Denbigh, and of Hordle, co. Hants; died Oct. 22, 1834; bur. at Hordle.
Mary Anne, eldest dau. and heir of John Wilkinson, of Castlehead, co. Lanc., and Brymbo Hall, co. Denbigh; mar. at Cartmel, May 24, 1821; survived her husband, and died at Higher Bebington, October 13, 1838; bur. there.
Peter Legh; born 1796; incumbent of St. Peter's, Newton; died, without issue, June 21, 1867; bur. at Newton.
Emma East, dau. of Colonel Rait; died Oct. 20, 1840; bur. at Newton.
Maria, wife of Thos. Claughton, of Birkenhead, barrister-at-law; married at Winwick, Oct. 2, 1806.
Margaret, wife of Robt. Dalziel, of Wallingford; married at Prestbury, Jan. 8, 1828.
Emma, wife of John Archibald Campbell, of Edinburgh; mar. about 1820.
Mary; died, unmarried, March 31, 1845, aged 48; bur. at Newton, M.I.
A son; died in infancy.
Ellen Jane, wife of Rev. Brabazon Lowther; married 1846; he died Dec. 30, 1877.
Thomas Peter Legh; died in infancy.
Piers William Legh; died in infancy.
Thomas Burnaby Legh; born 1827; lieut. R.N.; died, unmar., at Richmond, June 4, 1855, aged 28; buried at Disley.
William John Legh, of Lyme and Golborne Park; heir to his uncle Thomas, by settlement; born at Ratcliffe Hall, co. Leic., Dec. 19, 1828; capt. 21st Fusiliers; served in the Crimean War; col. Lanc. Hussars; M.P. for South Lanc., 1859 to 1865; M.P. for E. Cheshire, 1868 to 1885; living 1891.
Emily Jane, third daughter of Rev. Charles Nourse Wodehouse, Canon of Norwich, by his wife, Lady Dulcibella Jane Hay; married at St. George's, Hanover Square, May 29, 1856; living 1891.
Piers Frederick Legh; born Sept. 6, 1830.
Emma, dau. of General Burroughs.
William Fitzjames Legh, commander R.N.; born April 28, 1834; died, unmarried, May, 1870.
Mary Anne, wife of Henry Huntingford; mar. May 25, 1847.
Blanche Calvert; died in infancy, 1835.
Thomas Wodehouse Legh, son and heir; born March 18, 1857; M.P. for Newton Division S.W. Lanc., 1886 to 1891; living 1891.
Evelyn, dau. of the late Wm. Bromley-Davenport, of Capesthorne, co. Chester, and Baggington, co. Warwick; m. 1880; living 1891.
Gilbert Legh, born April 21, 1858.
Piers William Legh; died in infancy, March 12, 1862.
Dulcibella Jane.
Mabel Maud.
Lettice Evelyn; died in infancy, March 20, 1866.
Christine Mary; died in infancy, July 7, 1871, aged 2 years.

Until the passing of the Reform Act, 2 William IV. (1832), Newton retained so much of its ancient dignity that it returned two members to Parliament. This was not, however, amongst the number of the ancient Lancashire boroughs, for the earliest exercise of the privilege is only of the date of the first Elizabeth, at which time the members were nominated by the steward of the barony, and with the assent of the lord of Newton. Though not a corporation, Newton has for arms the old crest of the Leghs—viz., out of a ducal coronet, a ram's head holding in its mouth a sprig of elm, which was given in 1660 by Richard Legh, who had then recently become lord of the manor. The nomination of members of Parliament was in the lord till the year 1620, after which time the franchise became vested in the free burgesses—that is, in persons possessing freehold estates in the borough of the value of 40s. a year and upwards, of which there were about sixty who claimed to vote; but the burgage tenures being chiefly in the lord of the manor, the election was as much in him after the right came nominally into the hands of the burgesses as it was before that time, and hence Newton ranked among the nomination boroughs up to the period of its disfranchisement.



By the Reform Act of 1832 this borough was disfranchised, and the return of members ceased with the election of 1831. After that time the return of the members for South Lancashire was made from this place until the Reform Act 31 Vict. (1867), when South Lancashire was formed into two constituencies—South-East and South-West Lancashire—each returning two members. The borough gives name to one of the Parliamentary divisions of South-West Lancashire, formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23). Two annual fairs, of two days each, are held here—the first on the 17th of May and the second on the 11th and 12th of August—principally for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and pigs. Formerly there were fairs held on the 12th of February and the 15th of July, as well as fortnightly fairs for cattle every alternate Monday, but they have fallen into disuetude. A market is held at Earlestown, a district in which there is a rapidly-increasing population, on Fridays. The old market cross, on which were cut the arms of Legh of Lyme, was taken down in 1819. Newton is governed by improvement commissioners, who meet every month. Petty sessions are held at the Town Hall, High Street, on the second and last Saturdays in each month, the places in this subdivision being Burtonwood, Golborne, Haydock, Newton, Southworth, and Winwick. There is a large works, belonging to the London and North-Western Company, for railway plant here, employing about a thousand workpeople. There is an extensive foundry also, belonging to the Vulcan Foundry Company Limited, as well as the railway and general printing and stationery works of Messrs. McCorquodale and Company Limited; and sugar refining and paper making are carried on in the township. The population in 1861 was 5,900; in 1871, 8,244; and in 1881, 10,580. The sports of the turf and of the cockpit formerly prevailed in this borough to a considerable extent, but in the year 1816 they were both discontinued, or rather suspended, for in 1825 they were renewed, and races take place annually on the handsome course at a little distance from the town. The cockpit, however, was finally closed about 1831. When Newton-in-Makerfield was made a distinct parish and rectory by 4 Vict., cap. 9, the church of Emmanuel—a stone building, comprising nave, chancel, and porch, with small tower and spire, built in 1841 (present rector, Rev. Canon John Whitley, M.A. 1846)—was constituted the parish church. It is in the gift of the Earl of Derby, and is of the yearly value of £300, with residence and about an acre of glebe. There had existed, however, in Newton an Episcopal chapel from a much earlier period. In February, 1284, Richard (de Wavertree, who died 1291), prior of St. Oswald of Nostell, granted to Sir Robert Banastre licence to have a chantry in his chapel of Rokedene, within the parish of Winwick.[2] In 1650 this "antient chapell," two miles from the parish church, was returned by the Parliamentary Commissioners as fit to be made a parish of itself. Gastrell says that the chapel was rebuilt by Mr. Legh, of Lyme (Richard Legh, of Lyme, M.P., who died 1687, and is buried at Winwick), 1684. This chapel, now a vicarage, was enlarged in 1819, and again in 1834, at a cost of about £1,500, contributed by subscription, and reopened November, 1835. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and consists of a nave, with small chancel, and a bell turret at the western end. The incumbent is the Rev. Herbert Monk, M.A. (1871). The living, which is in the gift of William John Legh, Esq., is returned as of the value of £250 per annum. The register dates from 1770. Earlestown is an ecclesiastical parish, formed, in 1879, out of the civil parish of Newton-le-Willows, in which year the church was consecrated, and a district assigned. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was erected in 1878, at a cost of £8,000, is in the Early English style of architecture, and comprises nave, chancel, transepts, north and south aisles, with a tower at the western end. The

[1] Browne Willis.

[2] "Notitia Cestriensis," Canon Raines's note, vol. ii., p. 272. Mr. Langton, however, suggests that it was in the little valley of Dean, running north of Newton.—B. H.

living is a vicarage, in the gift of the rector of Newton-le-Willows, and is of the annual value of £200. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Roberts Matthews (1879). In Newton-le-Willows there are chapels for the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The Congregational chapel is a handsome stone building, with tower and spire, in the Early Decorated style, and was erected a few years ago. The Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to SS. Mary and John, is in the Gothic style, erected in 1864, at a cost of £7,000, from the designs of Edward Blount, of London, and comprises nave, apsidal chancel, north and south aisles, and tower, with a spire rising to a height of 120ft. In Earlestown there are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Welsh Baptist chapels. The Liverpool Farm Reformatory School, belonging to the Liverpool Corporation, is situated at Earlestown. It is managed by the Liverpool Juvenile Reform Association, under the powers of the Reformatory Act, 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 177. *The Earlestown Guardian and Makerfield Advertiser* was established in 1879—proprietors, Messrs. Hall and Co.

Newton Hall—a venerable half-timbered building, erected by Richard Blackburne in 1634—includes a part of a still earlier structure, built by the Banastres, which had two wings, and was moated. It stands on the south side of the town. There is a fine old fireplace in the interior, and the remains of a gallery surrounding what was once the great hall.[1] The vestiges of the moat, formerly visible, have merged in the brook; and the mount or tumulus, with its subterranean passages and walls, now forms part of the embankment of the London and North-Western Railway. The late John Blackburne, Esq , M.P. for Lancashire, sold this hall and estate to Thomas Legh, Esq., the late owner. Oak Tree House, on the northern extremity of the town, is another fabric of timberwork. The Brothertons of Hey were anciently the proprietors, but they sold it to the Leghs, who own the greater part of the township. Hey, in Newton, consists of two farms. Old Hey was once the mansion of the Brothertons, of whom John Brotherton, living in 1679, and Thomas Brotherton, who died in 1701, were the owners. This property was sold by the Brothertons to Thomas Legh, Esq., at the beginning of the present century. At the distance of half a mile from, and to the north of, Newton, stands an ancient mound, called Castle Hill. It is romantically situated on elevated ground, at the junction of two streams (the Dene and the Sankey), whose united waters form the brook which flows past the lower part of the town of Newton. The sides and summit of the mound are covered with well-grown oaks, which, however, are not of any great antiquity. It is about twenty-five yards in diameter, and from five to six yards in height.[2] It has been commonly regarded as a sepulchral barrow, but nothing has been found to justify the notion.

The improvements in Winwick parish have, within the present century, been very considerable, particularly in Newton and Ashton. At the former place, the construction of railways may be ranked amongst the chief of these improvements. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway traverses the parish in its whole breadth, from east to west, by Newton, Parkside, Croft, Kenyon, and Culcheth. At Newton this stupendous work is carried over the valley by four lofty arches, stretching on each hand from vast embankments. Branch lines from Warrington, Wigan, and Bolton form their junction in this parish with the Manchester and Liverpool Railway; and Parkside, half a mile to the east of Newton, is rendered memorable as the spot upon which the Right Honourable William Huskisson, M.P. for Liverpool, encountered the fatal accident which terminated his life on the day of the opening of the railway (Sept. 15th, 1830) to which, by his zeal and intelligence, both in and out of Parliament, he had so essentially contributed. A mural tablet, raised to his memory near the spot where the wheels of the carriage passed over his limbs, serves to record the event which, in a single moment, turned the most brilliant scene of joy and exultation ever witnessed in the county of Lancaster into what was pactically a funeral procession.

[1] On the 24th of July, in the year 1822, a whetstone, encased in wood in a state of decay, was found by two colliers, about thirty yards below the surface, in quicksand, while they were sinking a coalpit, two miles to the north of Newton. All the gravel in the quicksand was mixed with round pieces of coal, and both the marl above the whetstone and the gravel below it contained oyster and other sea shells, and the probability is that the whetstone has remained in the quicksand as long as the sea shells which were found above and below it. This relic was in the possession of the Rev. Peter Legh, incumbent of the parochial chapel of Newton. Upwards of a century before, a whetstone was discovered in a morass some distance from Martin Meer, and with it an instrument, of mixed metal, resembling in form the Roman securis or sacrificing axe.—B., 1835.

[2] Excavations were made in this mound on five days in July, 1843. It is bell-shaped, and its circumference, nearly circular, is at the base 320ft., at the top 226ft, height 17ft. There was no appearance of kistvaen, armour, or ornaments; but about 10ft. from the centre of the mound, on the south side, a chamber was discovered, 22ft. long, 2ft. high, 2ft. broad, its roof a semicircular arch, and its course a sharp curve. Its floor was covered with a dark substance, apparently a mixture of wood-ashes, half-burned animal matter, and calcined bones. In this carbonised matter were found an immense number of the elytra of small beetles, of a genus of woodborers, species *Cossonas*. An acorn was found in the chamber in a state of germination, and on the roof of the east side of the chamber a distinct impression of an adult human body, its head to the west. Near the centre of the hill a broken whetstone, of freestone, was found, about 5in. by 3in. A fragment of unglazed cream-coloured potters' clay was also found, which seemed to have been part of an urn, whose diameter would be about 8in. It had been made on a potter's wheel, not baked, but blackened by fire. It seems of a much later period than the chamber, and as only a fragment was found, probably part of the barrow had been previously explored. The Rev. Edmund Sibson (from whose account of the opening of this mound we have drawn these particulars) adds, the "Castle Hill is said to be haunted by a white lady, who flits and glides, but never walks; who is sometimes seen at midnight, but never talks." (See the "Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society," second series, vol. vii., p. 325.)—H.

Besides the mound called Castle Hill, near Newton, there are in the ancient parish of Winwick several interesting remains of a similar character, though smaller in dimensions. One of these—a very well-marked circular barrow, about ten yards in diameter and five in height—stands quite close to the left of the highway from Edge Green to Golborne. This and another at some distance are commonly called Robin Hood's Butts, but there is little doubt of their really monumental character.

Some very interesting "historical and antiquarian notes" on the parish of Winwick are given by John Robson, Esq., M.D., of Warrington, in the "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," appendix to vol. iv., p. 202. Of the prehistoric remains he says:—

"The earliest remains we have to notice are the tumuli, of which we have two marked on the Ordnance map, to the east and a little to the north of Winwick Church. The further one has been opened, but nothing was found; the other is not correctly represented in the map, where it appears as if the lane went over it, but in fact the highest point is in the field, and it seems to have had two offshoots. The centre tumulus is from thirty to forty yards in circumference, and about eight feet above the level of the lane. It is most likely sepulchral. Another marked 'mound' on the map is on the south-west side of Newton Common, on the highest bank of the valley of St. Helens Brook, and called Windmill Hill by the country people. A windmill, no doubt, has stood upon it; but such was not the original purpose for which it was thrown up."

The centre tumulus was removed in 1860, and an urn containing burnt bones, a diminutive bronze spear head, and a small, beautifully-finished stone hammer was found. These are now in the Warrington Museum.[1]

Mr. Robson considers that the formation of the Castle Hill in Newton must be referred to a later period, when, on the death of Oswald, the traditionary site of whose palace, and of the well, is at Wood End, near Hermitage Green, "the royal residence seems to have been transferred to another site, to which, naturally enough, the name of Newton, the new town or *vill*, was given"—when the hill "may have formed a part of the enclosure of the king's residence." Mr. Robson has also the following interesting note on the "Bloody Stone" already referred to:—

"The tradition is that some great person was killed there, and the marks of the supposed blood stains are still visible after a shower. A more particular account says that it was a Scotch lady who was beheaded by Oliver Cromwell after Red Bank fight, which took place here; and a field on the east side of the road is said to have derived its name of Gallows Croft at the same time, from a number of soldiers having been hanged there by the same redoubtable commander. Cromwell, however, following a beaten enemy as fast as he could, and when every hour was precious, would hardly linger on his way to behead women or hang his prisoners. The Gallows Croft is on the verge of the township, and may have been the site of the original baronial gallows, when the baron of Makerfield rejoiced in that important addition to his state. Mr. Beamont first suggested that the Bloody Stone, which certainly was in Newton Park, might be the place where the Welsh knight, who had usurped the castle of Haigh and the Lady Mabel, was killed by the real lord, Sir William Bradshaigh, on his return from the Holy Land." [See "Wigan Parish," *ante*, pp. 260 and 292.] "This event, if it took place at all, would be in the reign of Edward I., and about the time when Winwick was church built."

Mr. Robson also says—

"Whether Winwick and Newton were ever the great towns which popular tradition would make them may be doubted. They were certainly royal manors before the Conquest, and Culcheth has been assigned by high authority as the site of many synods of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Many charters are dated from *Cælchyth* or *Cælichyth*, and the place is called 'Kilsha' by the common people. We have also one of the farmhouses moated round and called the Old Abbey, but when or why this name was given is utterly unknown. It seems to point to some ecclesiastical building of remote antiquity."

Various branches of industry employ the inhabitants of this parish; at Culcheth, Croft, and Lowton, there is cotton and silk weaving; at Winwick, agriculture is the chief pursuit; at Newton, glass and vitriol works and two ironfoundries have been established, exclusive of the weaving of fustians and corduroys; and at Ashton, to the staple trade of making iron hinges, locks, chains, and nails, coal mining and cotton manufacturing have been added. The Sankey Canal, between St. Helens and the river Mersey at Runcorn, passes on the west side of this parish. The face of the country in the parish of Winwick is for the most part flat and unvaried, but the soil generally is rich, deep, and fruitful, consisting of a strong loam. To the west of Haydock Lodge there is a small tract of land that has almost the tenacity of clay. There are several peaty tracks in this parish, the principal of which is Holcroft Moss, which is separated from Chat Moss by the Glazebrook, intersecting the morass in its course from north to south. The other tracts of this description of soil are of small dimensions, and consist of Risley Moss, Bryn Moss, and Lowton Moss, all partially improved, and Golborne Moss, which is entirely reclaimed. Oak and birch trees are dug up in these mosses, some of them split from top to bottom. The most valuable mineral in this parish is coal, principally found in the townships of Haydock, Ashton, and Golborne. In Hulme, adjoining to the village of Winwick, there is an excellent stone quarry, and the marl pits are abundant all over the parish. Red rock and white sandstone are obtained in Haydock, Ashton, and Newton, but from their friable nature they are not well adapted for building purposes.

[1] For a detailed account of this opening see "Transactions of the Historical Society," vol. xii., p. 189.—B. H.

WARRINGTON PARISH.

WARRINGTON parish, although comprehending a large municipal and parliamentary borough, is to a considerable extent agricultural. It extends along the northern bank of the river Mersey from Glazebrook to Sankey Brook, and comprises the townships of Warrington, Burtonwood, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Rixton-with-Glazebrook, and Woolston-with-Martinscroft. On the north the parish is bounded by Winwick; on the east by the Glazebrook, which divides it from Eccles; and on the west by Prescot, the Sankey Brook forming the boundary. The number of statute acres, as given in the Ordnance Survey, is 12,954. The following table will show the population of each of the five townships comprising the ancient parish of Warrington in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
						£	£	£	£	£
Burtonwood	831	990	1,112	1,268	4,193	8,499	10,507	13,030	13,638	15,658
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	708	672	687	742	1,320	3,732	4,234	4,306	4,882	5,722
Rixton-with-Glazebrook	796	752	739	881	2,988	3,471	4,402	4,276	6,684	7,652
Warrington	20,800	24,050	29,894	40,957	2,887	52,390	67,626	96,254	116,350	155,832
Woolston-with-Martinscroft	516	496	501	504	1,566	2,774	2,936	3,598	4,066	4,620
Total	23,651	26,960	32,933	44,352	12,954	70,866	89,705	121,464	145,620	189,484

It was stated in the 1835 edition of this work, in accordance with what was then the received opinion, that Warrington was the "*Veratinum* of Roman Britain, one of the Roman stations in Lancashire,"[1] but it is now generally admitted that the site of *Veratinum* was at Wilderspool, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, opposite Warrington.

Not a single trace of a Roman settlement has ever been found on the north bank of the Mersey, in the neighbourhood of Warrington.[2] On the south bank of the Mersey, however, at Wilderspool, very considerable remains have been dug up. Here, adjacent to what was formerly called Stockton Heath, and on the banks of the Mersey, is a considerable area, nearly the whole of which has afforded very clear evidence of Roman occupation. Fragments of Roman pottery abound, and at various points coins, fibulæ, vases, foundations of buildings, roads, &c., have been uncovered. Many of these are now in the Warrington Museum. The great Roman road from *Deva* (Chester) to the north, which proceeded by way of Hoole Bank, beneath the camp on Helsby Hill, and Frodsham, was joined at *Veratinum* by the one from *Condate* (Kinderton, adjoining Middlewich), and continued thence, *viâ* Wilderspool Causeway, to the ford across the Mersey, entering Lancashire by Mersey Street and Fennel Street. Leaving Warrington it led in a northerly direction, running half a mile westward of Winwick, and continuing, by way of Haydock, Ashton-in-Makerfield, and Ince, to Wigan, the ancient *Coccium*. The late Rev. Edmund Sibson traced this road, without intermission, from a point near Longford Bridge, a mile north of Warrington; and the researches of Dr. Robson, Mr. Beamont, and Mr. W. Thompson Watkin have added materially to our knowledge of these ancient highways to Wigan, and indications of them

[1] Amongst other "proofs" of this was adduced "the discovery of a number of oblong leaden memorials of victory, some inscribed IMP. VESP. VT. T. IMP. V., and others IMP. DOMIT. AVG. DE GERMANG., a few miles from this place." These, however, which were merely pigs of lead stamped with the emperor's mark, were found at Norton Marsh, near Halton, and in no way touch the history of Warrington.—B. H.

[2] With reference to the name—by Kemble's canon for names formed like this, which seems to be now generally accepted—the meaning of Warrington is, *The tun, or settlement, of the children of Wera*.—B. H. The situation of Warrington, upon the ford over the Mersey, inclines us to the belief that the name is British, with a Saxon suffix—*Werid-ton, i.e.* Ford-town. In an inquisition taken 28 Edward III. (1354) the name is written Werynton, which suggests the idea that the name had been derived from the neighbouring station, *Veratinum*.—C.

still appear at many points. They were constructed, like the Roman roads generally, of a bed of great stones, 50, 60, or 70 pounds weight, laid on the natural soil for the breadth required, upon which was spread a deep layer of gravel. At present, in many places, the rough masses of stone which formed the bed have become decomposed, and are only distinguishable by colour from the surrounding earth.

The first distinct historical mention of Warrington is in Domesday Book, where we have "King Edward held *Walintune*," which is named as one of the three hundreds into which the present hundred of West Derby was then divided. The contents of *Walintune Hundret* are not specified, nor those of *Neweton Hundret*, but *Derbei Hundret* is thoroughly described, so that all places not enumerated among its manors were either in *Walintune* or *Neweton*. *Walintune* hundred then included the parish of Prescot. In *Walintune* no subordinate names of places are given, but seven thanes are mentioned as holding land there—Roger, Tetbald, Warin, Radulf, William, Adelard, and Osmund. Dr. Robson has suggested that *Walintune*, as a manor, the head of the hundred, and the residence of the king here, was at that time a distinct manor from that in which the market of Warrington was held, having been at what is now the church end of the town, where "*Sct. Elfin* held one carucate of land," the usual endowment.

It is usually stated (as indeed it was in the 1835 edition of this work), following the lists of barons and baronies given in the MSS. of Kenyon and Percival, that "Roger de Poictou here stationed his own baron, Paganus de Vilars, to command the important passage of Latchford." There is, however, no historical authority for such a statement; and, indeed, the passage at Latchford was not of any special importance, as there were other fords both above and below that place. Be that as it may, it is certain that in the time of William Rufus, Paganus de Vilars, a representative of the family of Vilars, lords of L'Isle Adam, in Normandy, received from Roger Poictou a grant of Crosby, in Lancashire,[1] and Warrington, Walton, and Halsall were probably granted to him at the same time.[2] The "Testa de Nevill" of about 1320-46 records an ancient inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III. by seventeen knights, at the head of whom was Roger Gerneth de Burgh, and "they say that Paganus de Vilers, *primus feodatus*," had made various grants of land, which they specify, among others to his sons, Alan and William. The links of descent between these sons and "William, the son of Paganus the Younger," whom they record as in possession in their own time, which in Mr. Harland's edition of this work are said to be wanting, appear to be supplied by the inquisition of 1212, in which it was found that Paganus had enfeoffed his son William (the third son, as it would seem) of certain lands, which at the time of the inquest were found to be in the hands of his great grandson, William Fitz Pagan.[3] Paganus de Vilars, who died about the year 1160, was succeeded by his eldest son, Matthew, the second Baron of Warrington; and the first mention of the present name Warrington that occurs in any document hitherto known is in a deed without date, but probably of the end of the twelfth century, by which this Mathew de Vilars gives the church of Werington to the Priory of Fiskerton-upon-Trent, or Thurgarton, as it was commonly called, a religious house in Nottinghamshire, which gift was confirmed by William Botyler, his grandson (see *infra*, p. 411).[4] At the time of this confirmation, the lordship of Warrington, as we shall see, had passed to the family of Pincerna, or Boteler, then of Warrington, but who, about 1269, built Bewsey, in Burton Wood (see p. 411), and became thenceforth Botelers, or Butlers, of Bewsey.

By the marriage of Richard, son of Robert Pincerna (not Almaric, son of William Pincerna, as stated in Mr. Harland's edition), with Beatrice, daughter and heir of Matthew de Vilars, son of Pagan de Vilars, he acquired the barony of Warrington, and on the death of his elder brother, Robert, without issue, he succeeded to the Pincerna estates, and to the hereditary office of butler to the Earls of Chester. His eldest son, William Pincerna, or Butler, who succeeded as fifth lord of Warrington, married Ada de Furneys, and had a son and heir, Almeric, who died about the year 1235, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William le Boteler, seventh baron, who obtained a charter in 39 Henry III. (1255) for a fair of three days' duration in his manor of Werinton, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr.[5] In 40 Henry III. (1256) he levied a fine upon Sir Gilbert de Halsall for lands in his manor of Werynton.[6] He was high sheriff of the county and governor of the Castle of Lancaster in 43 Henry III. (1259); but taking part with the rebellious barons was obliged to make his peace in September, 49 Henry III. (1265), after the battle of Evesham. In 5 Edward I. (1277) he had a renewal of his charter, dated the 7th of November, which contained a grant of a market every Friday in the manor of Weryngton, as well as of an annual fair there on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle, and the five following days.[7] Another charter was granted to him in 13 Edward I. (1285), changing the market from Friday to

[1] Collins's "Peerage," vol. iii., p. 762.—C. [2] Beamont.—C. [3] "Testa de Nevill," p. 402; and Dr. Ormerod's "Genealogical Essays," p. 4.—C. [4] Dugdale's "Monast. Anglic.," vol. ii., p. 92, original edition. [5] Rot. Chart., 39 Henry III., n. 1. [6] Lanc. Bag of Pedes Finium. [7] Rot. Chart., 5 Edward I., n. 2.

Wednesday, and licensing another fair of eight days' continuance, commencing on the eve of St. Thomas the Martyr's translation.[1] In 20 Edward I. (1292) Sir William le Boteler, was required by a *Quo Warranto* to prove his right to these privileges, and to free warren in Sankey, Penketh, and Laton, which was contained in the last charter; and to the privilege of wreck and gallows in Weryngton and Laton. Sir William produced his charters, and claimed to have, besides the markets and fairs, emendations of the assize of bread and beer, alleging at the same time that the privileges of wreck in Laton and of gallows in Werynton had been enjoyed by his ancestors from the time of William the Conqueror. By the verdict of the jury it appears that the markets and fairs had also existed for an unknown length of time before the granting of the charters.[2] About this time occurred some proceedings between William le Boteler and his "free-tenants of Werington" which are of considerable interest as illustrating the relations of lordship and property at that remote period, and the records of which remain in two charters[3] of 1292 and 1300, which are preserved in the Warrington Museum. The "free-tenants" included probably the lords of all the mesne manors in the lordship of Warrington, and the first charter is a concession to them of certain rights which had been in dispute between them and the lord. It is as follows:—

Whereas there had been a contention between Sir William le Botiler lord of Werington on the one part and all his free-tenants of Werington upon the other part, concerning pleas trespasses complaints and all other sorts of injuries heretofore had between them it was agreed as follows in the circuit [Iter] of Sir Hugh Cressingham and others his associates judges at Lancaster on St. Mary Magdalene's day in the 20th year [1292] of King Edward [the First] namely, The said Sir William hath granted for himself and his heirs to all his said free-tenants and their heirs for ever, That they be acquitted of toll in all the fairs and markets of Werington whatsoever. And also that they have their measures free according to the measures of our lord the king. He hath also granted to the same, for himself and his heirs, That they make no satisfaction or damages for the trespasses of the cattle of them or their heirs within the bounds of Werington but according to the quantity of the trespass, and this by the judgment and discretion of good and lawful men of Werington at no time of the year unless corn for corn and grass for grass. Also the said Sir William hath granted for himself and his heirs to his said free-tenants that they be acquitted of all manner of pawnage of all their hogs bred and bought within the bounds of Werington, unless they enter any where into his wood and then that they give pawnage according to what other strangers of the country do. Also the said Sir William hath granted for himself and his heirs, that they be not put on to take any oath against their will unless it be by the precept of our lord the king. And if any of the said free-tenants are to be amerced for any fault, in the court of the said Sir William, that they be amerced according to a reasonable taxation in full court and this according to the quantity of the fault by the view of their neighbours of Werington. Also the said Sir William hath granted for himself and his heirs to his said free-tenants and their heirs that they take not any inquisition upon any of the aforesaid free-tenants without the assent and consent of the said parties. And also that from henceforth they be not distrained upon (or forced) to keep any man taken or attached by the bailiffs of the said Sir William and his heirs, but according to the custom of the kingdom of England. Also the same Sir William hath granted to the same free-tenants and their heirs, that hereafter they be not forced to drive away their own distresses nor others taken in the town of Werington against their will. Also the same Sir William hath granted for himself and his heirs to the same free-tenants and their heirs, that none of the heirs of the aforesaid free-tenants shall be in ward nor pay relief for their tenements but according to the tenor of their feoffments. And that the keepers of the assize of bread and beer be chosen by the said free-tenants and not by others. All the things above written the aforesaid Sir William hath granted for himself and his heirs to the aforesaid free-tenants and their heirs to have and to hold for ever. So that neither the said Sir William nor his heirs nor any other in their name or right may claim or obtain any right or title hereafter in any of the said articles. In witness whereof the said Sir William for himself and his heirs hath put his seal to the present writing. These being witnesses Sir Henry Kycheley, Sir Nicolas de Leycester, Sir John de Evyas, Adam de Hocton, Alan le Norrays, Robert le Norrays, Robert de Bolde, Robert de Wulston, Alan de Rixton, Richard de Samelisbury, Robert de Sonky, and Gilbert de Werington clerk with others. Dated at Lancaster the day and year above said.

The other charter is dated eight years later, on the same day as the last, in 1300. Probably some misapprehension had arisen as to the effects of the former charter, its concessions being so great that even the right to hold a court-burgess seemed no longer clear, but was established by this deed:—

To all men both present and to come who shall see or hear this writing all the free-tenants and commonalty [*communitas*] of the whole town of Werinton send eternal greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted remised and altogether quit-claimed for us and our heirs to our chief lord William le Boteler lord of Werinton, a court-burgess in Werinton with all manner of liberties, appurtenances and appendages to the same. So that neither we nor our heirs, nor any one for us or in our right, any right claim or challenge by reason of any gift or grant or any other title against the aforesaid court with all its appurtenances, liberties and appendages, shall be at any time hereafter for ever to make, demand or obtain. In testimony whereof to this present writing for us and our heirs we have placed the seal of the commonalty of the aforesaid town of Werinton. These being witnesses, Lord Henry de Kycheley, John de Langeton, Nicholas le Botiller, Mathew de Haydoc, Gilbert de Sothewyrth, Alan de Rixton, William de Aderton, Henry de Tildeslegh, and Gilbert de Culchit with others. Dated at Werington on Friday the feast of St. Mary Magdalene (July 22) in the twenty-eighth year [1300] of the reign of King Edward [the First].

In 22 Edward I. (1294) Sir William Botiler was summoned to attend, with divers great men, upon the king, in June, to advise concerning affairs of State,[4] and afterwards was commanded to repair to Portsmouth, on the 1st September following, well fitted with horse and arms, thence to sail with him into Gascoine.[5] In 23, 24, and 25 Edward I. (1295-6-7) he had summons to Parliament. In 1303 he was with the king at Berwick, and died the same year, when he was succeeded

[1] Rot. Chart., 13 Edward I., n. 26.
[2] Placita de Quo Warr., 20 Edward I., Rot. 12.
[3] For a very interesting account and elucidation of these two charters, with excellent facsimiles of the original documents, see "Warrington in the Thirteenth Century," a lecture by William Beamont, Esq., to whom I am indebted for much information on the early history of Warrington.—B. H.
[4] Rot. Vasc., 22 Edward I., in dorso, m. 8.
[5] *Ibid.*, m. 7

by his grandson, William le Boteler, the eighth baron, who, in 32 Edward I. (1304), was in the expedition made into Scotland.[1] He died before May 20, 1330, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William le Boteler, who, after serving in the wars in Scotland and in Brittany, died at Bewsey, March 17, 1380, his second but eldest surviving son, John le Boteler, succeeding as tenth baron. John le Boteler, in 44 Edward III. (1370), was in the expedition then made into Gascony,[2] and of the retinue of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.[3] Of this Sir John, it is related by Froissart, that when the gallant knight and Sir Matthew Trelawney were prisoners of Lord Charles of Blois, Lord Lewis of Spain came to Lord Charles, and demanded of him these prisoners, that he might put them to death out of revenge for the wounds they had inflicted upon him, and for having slain his nephew, Lord Alphonso, in battle. After displaying great reluctance, Lord Charles ordered the prisoners to be surrendered into the hands of Lord Lewis, but they were rescued by the gallantry and self-devotion of Sir Walter Manney and his friends, and thus saved from the hands of the executioner.[4] This Sir John, having enriched himself by his expedition to France, built Warrington bridge, founded the Boteler chantry, and probably had to do with building the choir of Warrington church. Sir John, who had represented the county in the Parliaments of 1366, 1372, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1380, 1387, and 1397, was succeeded by his son William, whose possessions are enumerated in the ancient feodary of the duchy, taken soon after its erection, from which it appears that William Boteler de Werington held the manors of Warrington, Sonky, Penketh, Rixton, Glazebrooke, Culchith, Tildesly, Penyngton, Atherton, Halsall, Ince Blundell, Lydeate, Egargarth, and Windhull, with half a carucate in Barton, and two carucates in Thornton, by homage and service of 18s. 8d. at the feast of St. John the Baptist. The same William Boteler held the manor of Bold by the service of 10s. per annum at the Annunciation, and at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. The same William held Burton Wood by service of 1d. at Easter for all services.[5] Sir William Boteler, who died at Harfleur, September 26, 1415, was succeeded by his only son, John, the twelfth baron, who was born at Bewsey, March 2, 3 Henry IV. (1401-2), and in wardship to Sir Peter Dutton and others, 4 Henry V. (1416). He represented Lancashire in the Parliament of 1425, and died September 12, 9 Henry VI. (1430), having married Isabelle, daughter of Sir William Harrington, by his wife, Margaret Neville, of Hornby, who is chiefly known by the outrage which was perpetrated upon her, July 22, 15 Henry VI. (1437), when a widow, by William Pulle, late of Liverpool, but then of Wyrrall, and younger brother of Sir John Poole, who married, in 1425, a daughter of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton.[6] The petition, presented by the House of Commons to the king, on behalf of Isabelle, who was the wife of John Boteler de Beausey, complains that this lady being at Bewsey on Monday next before the feast of St. James the Apostle, William Pulle, gentleman, came with a great number of other misdoers to her house, and having forced their way by violence into her apartment, did "felonously and moste horribely ravyshe" Isabell, "and her naked except her kirtyll (petticoat) and her smokke, led with him into the wylde and desolate places of Wales" (of which Wirral seems to have been then regarded as part), and "hir imprisoned;" and remedy is prayed against her ravisher. A subsequent petition is also preserved.[7] The king returned the usual answer of assent, "Le Roi le voet" (the king wills it); but the final result of the trial of the criminal, on this charge of violence and abduction, is not recorded.[8] Sir John and Isabella had a son, Sir John Boteler, who was only one year and a half old when his father died in 9 HenryVI. (1430). In favour of this son an exception was made in the Act of Resumption, in 28 Henry VI. (1450), that it should not be prejudicial to him "to or of any graunt made by us unto hym, of Viewe of Frauncplegg', to be withholden within his Manoyr of Beavsee, and in the Towne of Weryngton, Sonky, and Burtonwode, as parcelle3 of the same Manoyr, which we graunted to hym opon certeyn precedente3 allowed in Ayer to his Aunceter3 of longe tyme paste."[9] His first wife, Margaret, daughter of Peter Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, died about 1452. He was afterwards married to Isabella, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, from whom he was divorced, November 24, 1458; and his third wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Stanley, and relict of Sir William Troutbeck, survived him, and married, for her third husband, Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor. A son of his, who died before his father, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Saville, of Howley, but the marriage was afterwards set aside. Sir John Boteler died, as is alleged, by the hands of assassins, 26th February, 1463. A tragical story is told of the affair, which is involved in a great deal of obscurity and

[1] Rot. Scac., 34 Edward I., m. 7.
[2] Rot. Vasc., 44 Edward III., m. 3.
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] Froissart's "Chronicles," Johnne's Translation, ii., 8.
[5] Lansdowne Manuscripts, cod. 559.
[6] Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. ii., p. 235.
[7] Rot. Parl., vol. iv., p. 427.
[8] Lord Coke, speaking of the crime of rape, notices this particular case. "In the Parliament Rolls," he says, "we read what detestation hath been had of this heinous offence. At the petition of Isabell, late wife of John Botiler, of Beusie, in the county of Lancaster, knight, which Isabell one William Pull, of Wirrall, in the county of Cheshire, gentleman, did shamefully ravish. It is enacted that if William Pull do not yield himself after proclamation made against him, that he shall be taken as a traitor attainted. The same Isabell by another petition showed how the said William, by dures and menace of imprisonment, enforced her to marry him, and by colour thereof ravished her, for which she prayeth her appeal, which to her is granted." (3 Inst. Tit. Rape.)
[9] Rot. Parl., vol. v., p. 191.

contradiction, one account averring that the person murdered was Sir Thomas Boteler, another that it was Sir John, and another that both knight and lady fell. A manuscript of Roger Dodsworth's, in the Bodleian Library, gives the following version of the event (which is also celebrated in a ballad, probably contemporary, found in Bishop Percy's manuscript, printed by the Early English Text Society):—

"Sir John Butler, Knt." says Dodsworth, "was slaine in his bedde by the procurement of the Lord Standley, Sir Piers Legh and Mister Wm. Savage joining with him in that action (corrupting his servants), his porter setting a light in a window to give knowledge upon the water that was about his house at Bewsey (where your way to comes). They came over the moate in lether boats, and so to his chamber, where one of his servants,[1] named Houlcrofte, was slain, being his chamberlaine, the other basely betrayed his master; they paid him a great reward, and so coming awaye with him, they hauged him at a tree in Bewsey Parke; after this Sir John Butler's lady prosecuted those that slew her husband, and £20 for that suite, but being married to the Lord Grey, he made her suite voyd, for which reason she parted from her husband, and came into Lancashire, saying, 'If my Lord will not let me have my will of my husband's enemies, yet shall my body be buried by him;' and she caused a tomb of alabaster to be made, where she lyeth on the hand of her husband, Sir John Butler. The occasion of the murder was this: King Henry the Seventh being come to Latham, the erle his brother-in-law sent him a message to wear his cloth at that time; but his wife in his absence scorn'd that her husband should wayte on her brother, being as well able to entertain the king as he was, which answer he tooke in great disdeigne, and prosecuted the said Sir John with all the malice that could be, and amongst other things the said Sir John had a ferry at Warrington, which was worth 100 marcs by the year unto him, there being no bridge: and the erle coming to go to London, the said Sir John would not suffer him to pass, but forced him about by Manchester, whereupon the erle bought a piece of land of one Norris of Warrington, by which means he was privileged to on the other side, and so builded a bridge at W. on both sides being his own land, and the said Sir John Butler did notwithstanding exact and take toll and tax of all passengers as before, whereon the erle caused the king to make it free; on that and such like discontents they tooke arms against one another: and Sir Piers Legh and Wm. Savage that sided with the erle made upon Warrington heath, which were to be seen not long since before the enclosing of the said heath: so in the end they corrupted his servants and murdered him in his bedde. His lady at that instant being in London did dream the same nyght that her husband was slaine, and that Bewsey hall did swym with bloode, whereupon she presently came homewards, and heard by the way the report of his death."

This whole account is overlaid with legendary exaggerations and mistakes. King Henry VII. did not come to the crown for more than twenty years afterwards. Sir Piers Legh was a mere infant in 1463, so that his share in it is purely mythical, as also the statement "in an early MS., but on anonymous authority, that Sir Piers Legh, being an ecclesiastic, was sentenced, as a penance for the share he had in this murder, to build Disley church, which he performed in the year 1527."[2] Sir Thomas Butler, the son of Sir John, by his third wife, who succeeded his elder brother, Sir William, died April 27, 14 Henry VIII. (1522),[3] and was followed by another Thomas, his son, born in 1495; so that Pennant was doubly mistaken in saying, "Sir Thomas, I believe the last of the name, was, with his lady, murdered in his house by assassins, who in the night crossed the moat in leathern boats, or coracles, to perpetrate this villany."[4] Sir Thomas lived all through Henry VII.'s reign, and was the founder of the Boteler Grammar School at Warrington. He died September 15, 1550, and was buried in the Butler chapel, and his monumental brass is mentioned by Randle Holmes (*infra*, page 411). The next in succession, Sir Thomas, the great grandson of Sir John Butler, appears to have preferred a claim to hold a market every Friday, and a fair to continue eight days every year, and free warren in all his demesne lands in Magna Sonky, Penketh, Warington, and Laton; and to have a market every week, on Wednesday, at his manor of Laton, and one fair to continue three days, wreck of the sea, and gallows in Warington and Laton, view of frankpledge at his manor of Becansoe, free fishery in the water of Warington and Laton as far as the land of the said Thomas lies, and a passage or ferry across the said water,[5] with emendations of the assize of bread and beer in his demesnes aforesaid.[6] Sir Thomas died 4 Edward VI. (1550), in possession of the manor of Burtonwoode and Warrington,[7] and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas, who married Eleanor, the daughter of Sir John Huddlestone, of Sawston, county of Cambridge, and died September 21, 22 Elizabeth (1579), holding the manors of Burtonwood, Warrington, and the two Sankeys. He was succeeded by his son, Edward Butler, of Bewsey,

[1] This legend, as well as that the heroic servant was a negro, though not specified in the Bodleian manuscript, is traditionary in the neighbourhood.

[2] The "tomb of alabaster," which Sir John's widow caused to be made, still exists in the Boteler chantry, in Warrington Church, with the effigies of Sir John and his lady recumbent upon it; and there, also, is an effigy of the faithful negro, or what common report claims as such, only that, unfortunately for the story, the darkened figure is that of a former lady of Bewsey, and not the faithful servant of the Botelers, and is, moreover, believed to have been brought from Warrington Friary since the time when Randle Holme made his "Church Notes," in 1640. The tragic story of Bewsey has long been a cause of perplexity to local historians. No one of the alleged actors, no one of the facts, and no one of the causes of the supposed quarrel can be true. And yet the story has doubtless a foundation in fact, though the *actores fabulæ* may be phantoms. The immediate cause of death, where he died, or under what circumstances is unknown, but that he died by violence is not improbable. In those days, when feuds were rife and outrages of daily occurrence, the crime of murder was held of small account, and one that oftentimes might be expiated by the payment of a sum of money. The Botelers had ranged themselves on the side of the House of Lancaster. Lord Stanley was at the time professedly a Yorkist, as was also his nephew, Piers Legh, and Piers Legh's brother-in-law, William Savage. Was this Boteler (whichever of the family he might be), who was slain, the victim of some political feud arising out of the contentions of the rival Roses? Mr. Beamont suggests the following as a solution: "One of the Paston letters, dated at Holt Castle, in Denbighshire, 1st March, 1463, seems to point to what might possibly be the occasion of his death. In this letter the writer says, 'The Commons in Lancashire and Cheshire were up to the number of ten thousand, but now they be down again, and one or two of them was headed at Chester on Saturday last.' Now, if the date of this letter be really 1st March, 1463, as an historian supposes, it is very singular that the rising and suppression mentioned in it should synchronise so exactly with the day of the death of Sir John le Boteler: and it may be very well supposed that, in attempting to guard the Troutbeck House and property at Holt, in the neighbourhood of Chester, he may have made himself obnoxious to the rebels, and have fallen beneath their fury." (Baines's "History of Liverpool," p. 185.)—C.

[3] Seised of the manor and advowson of Warrington, the manor of Bewsey, and other property. (Duc. Lanc., vol. v., n. 13.)

[4] "Tour," p. 20.

[5] Overford and the fishery in the Mersey are named in the inq. post mortem, Sir Thomas Butler, 22 Elizabeth (1580). (Duc. Lanc., vol. xvi., n. 2.)

[6] Dr. Kuerden's 4to Manuscript, fol. 54, in the Chetham Library.

[7] Duc. Lanc., vol. ix., n. 22.

Esq., then aged twenty-six years. This gentleman married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, from whom he was divorced, and then, in or about October, 1586, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Maisterson, of Nantwich, and died without issue a few months after, having exercised the rights of lord of the manor of Warrington in seizing the forfeited goods of a felon convict; but he is said to have dissipated his patrimony, and also to have disposed of the manor; and on the 1st of August, 1587, Robert, Earl of Leicester,[1] by his will, empowers his executor to sell all his lands and leases, &c., in Lancashire, late the property of Sir Thomas Butler and of Edward, his son; which he intended for his base son, Robert Dudley, for the redemption of the lordships of Denbigh and Chirke, which he gave to his said son after the death of Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, his brother.[2] By an inquisition taken at Kenilworth, 1st August, 1592, under a commission of the most noble Robert Dudley, dated the preceding May, Edward Butler, lately deceased, is found to have been lord of the manor of Warrington, which manor the Irelands bought after the date of the commission.[3] By an indenture, dated the 11th April, in 39 Elizabeth (1597), between Richard Bold, of Bold, and Thomas Ireland, of Childwall, it is recited that they had of late jointly purchased of Sir Robert Dudley the manor of Warrington, with its appurtenances, and it was agreed that the manor and some other parts of the property, excepting the rectory and parsonage premises, should be allotted to Thomas Ireland for his purparty. On March 6, 42 Elizabeth (1600), the queen granted the manor of Burtonwood, Sonkey, and Warrington, in fee to Humphrey Devonport and Richard Tilney, who, for a nominal consideration, 11th June, 42 Elizabeth (1600), granted to Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, the manor and lordship of Warrington. The property seems to have been mortgaged by Sir Thomas Ireland; for, on December 1, 1608, 6 James I., he executed a deed of sale to Edward Hall and John Stuteville of the manor for £100, and these persons reconveyed the manor to him, 17th February, 10 James I. (1613). On 10th May, 5 Charles I. (1629), Richard Haworth and Edward Wright, for 10s., sold to Thomas Ireland the manor of Warrington, and certain towns and hamlets named. This deed, which is evidently a reconveyance, states the premises to have been acquired by Sir Thomas Ireland, deceased, the father of Thomas Ireland, by way of purchase. On the 18th March, 1631, William Booth, son and heir of Sir George Booth, purchased Warrington from Thomas Ireland and Mary his wife, and George Ireland and Robert Ireland. On the 24th June, 9 Charles I. (1633), William Booth demised the manor for fourscore years; and on 31st May, 1656, Sir George Booth conveyed it to Elizabeth Pelham in consideration of £3,000. On 8th and 9th June, 1660, it was assigned as collateral security to the Earl of Bedford, who reconveyed it, June 5, 1671, to Sir George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamere, by whom, March 25, 1698, it was mortgaged to Lord Radnor for £5,000. Sir George's grandson, George, second Earl of Warrington, left an only daughter, married to Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, by whom, about 1766, the manor of Warrington was sold to Thomas Blackburne, Esq., descended maternally from the Irelands of Hutt; and his great-grandson, Colonel John Ireland Blackburne, is the present manerial lord.

Immediately adjoining the parish church there was formerly a circular mount with a level top, measuring sixty yards in diameter, which appears to have been moated round; and there were some, though not very distinct, traces of a fosse having surrounded the whole field, which comprehended an area of about three acres. This mount, pronounced by the historian of Manchester to be Saxon, by Dr. Ormerod to be Norman, and by Pennant to be Roman, was opened in 1832 by the Honourable and Reverend Horace Powys, rector of Warrington.

"It appears," says the Rev. Edmund Sibson, "that the inside of this hill has been originally hollow, in the form of a bason the sides of which are constructed of sand and gravel. A great part of the internal surface of this large bason is covered with a layer of bones and carbonised animal matter, from three to six inches in thickness. The animal matter is indicated by a stratum of black viscous earth, with a strong and offensive smell, like that of the wick of a large lamp immediately after it has been extinguished. In this stratum are found bones of horses, oxen, sheep, and deer; and it is remarkable that every bone is broken. At the bottom of the stratum were found pieces of coal, lumps of burnt earth like very brittle red brick, an earthenware button veined like marble, some plates of lead that had been melted and run abroad, and several pieces of carburetted iron, which must have been fused by a strong heat. Part of a deer's horn was also found, which had never been in the fire. The whole of the large concavity of the bason, above this stratum, is filled up with red marl; and this circumstance is the more remarkable as there are no marl-pits very near Warrington. This mote seems to have been the funeral-pile, after some great battle at the pass of the Mersey, probably that in which King Oswald was slain."

A very much more extensive examination, however, was made in 1841, in digging the foundations for the Clergy Orphan Institution, which now occupies the whole site of the mound. An excavation was made three yards in depth, and extending over nearly half the mound.

[1] On the 25th February, 24 Elizabeth (1582), the Queen granted the tithes of Woolston and Pulton to Edmund Downing and Peter Ashton, who, on the 17th December of the same year, conveyed them to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and the earl, on the 30th November, 28 Elizabeth (1585), granted the tithes to his hospital at Warwick—so that he had an interest in this parish before the death of Edward Butler.

[2] Dugdale's "Baronage," vol. ii., p. 221.

[3] In the reign of Elizabeth no person was allowed to sell ale in Warrington but such as would take travellers in, to lodge in their houses; and it appears, from an inquisition taken on the death of Edward Butler that the constable, on application, was accustomed to go round the town to enforce the regulation.

BUTLER OF BEWSEY, BARONS OF WARRINGTON.

(From Deeds, Charters, Inquisitions, Plea and Recognizance Rolls, Visitations, Wills, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Azure*, a bend between six covered cups, *or*.

CREST: A unicorn salient, *argent*, armed and crined, *or*, tied round the neck with a scarf of the last.

RICHARD PINCERNA, styled "Pincernarius," butler to the Earl of Chester, lord paramount of Pulton, in Pulford, co. Chester, at the time of the Domesday Survey; a benefactor to St. Werburgh's Abbey, Chester, 1119.

Paganus de Vilars, first baron of Warrington, descended from the family of Vilars, lords of L'Isle Adam, in Normandy; received from Roger de Poictou a grant of Crosby, and had also granted to him Warrington, Walton, and Halsall; gave to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem one carucate of land in Bekaneshou (Becconsall) in alms ("Testa de Neville," p. 402); a witness to the Earl of Lincoln's confirmation charter to Reading Abbey, 1156; died about 1160.

Robert Pincerna, son and heir, succeeded his father as earl's butler; witness to a charter of Henry de Lacy about the year 1147; gave a moiety of his vill of Pulton to William, first abbot of Combermere, for the founding of an abbey at Pulton, 1153 or 1158.

Ivetta, dau. of Wm. Helgot (? lord of Holegate, or Helgot, in Coverdale, co. Salop).

William Pincerna; witness to a charter of Hugh Lupus, 1093, and to a charter of Roger de Meschines.

Matthew de Vilars, son and heir, second baron of Warrington; gave a carucate of land in Crophill to the canons of Fiskerton-on-Trent, *als* Thurgarton.

. . . dau. of . . .

Alan de Vilars; a benefactor to St. Werburgh's Abbey between 1125 and 1152.

. . . .

William de Vilars.

Petronilla, dau. of . . . (? Garnet).

Thomas de Vilars.

Ada de Tarleton.

Rich. de Vilars; (? a monk of Thurgatton).

Emma; had from her father a carucate of land in Wydehull (Windle) and one carucate in Halsall; wife of William Garnet.

Robt. Pincerna, or De Engebi, son and heir; a witness to his father's grant to William, abbot of Combermere; named in Hugh Kyveliok's charter to Prestbury; d. without issue.

Wm. Pincerna; witness to a charter made about 1153; third son.

Gilbert Pincerna; named in Hugh Kyveliok's charter to Prestbury; fourth son.

Hugh Pincerna; a witness in 1171 to his bro. Richard's charter to Calk Abbey; fifth son.

Ranulphus Pincerna, styled "clericus," sixth son.

Matilda, wife of Roger de Gondeville, to whom her father gave a garden near the bridge at Chester.

Richard Pincerna, second son, heir to his brother, Robert de Engelby; a benefactor to Calk Abbey; fourth lord of Warrington in right of his wife; living 1141; died 23 Henry II. (1176).

Beatrice, only child and heir; lady of Warrington.

William Pincerna, *als* Le Boteler, son and heir, fifth baron of Warrington; born about 1160; in 1196 paid 12 marks to be excused crossing the seas with the army into Normandy; rebuilt Warrington church; in 1225 appointed a collector of the fifteenth in Lancashire; died 1233.

Ada de Furneys.

John Pincerna; had lands in Owthorpe, in 6 John (1204); had seisin of the land of Wulmer de Wudhous, in Hole, Woodhouse, and Huverthorpe, county Notts.

Galfridus, or Geoffrey, Pincerna; witness to a charter of Roger, constable of Chester, who died n 1211.

Albreda, or Albreia; had lands in Crophill; mar. (1) Thurston de Vilars, and (2) Walter de Stanton.

Almeric le Boteler, son and heir, sixth baron of Warrington; born about 1216; had seisin of his father's lands in 1233; died before September 14, 1235.

Alina, or Alicia, dau. of (? William Garnet).

Edith, wife of Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, Little Crosby, and Espeake.

Sir William le Boteler, son and heir, seventh baron of Warrington; born about 1231; under age at the time of his father's death, and a ward of William, Earl of Ferrers; in 39 Henry III. (1255), had a charter from the king to hold a three days' fair yearly at his manor of Warrington, and in the same year had a grant of a weekly market on Wednesdays, and also the grant of a three days' fair at Laton; built the manor-house of Bewsey before 1256; knighted 1256; sheriff of Lanc., 1258-9, and governor of the honor and castle of Lancaster, 1260; had a grant of the hay or enclosure of Burtonwood; attended Edward I. at Worcester to march against the Welsh rebels, 1282; in 1285 had his annual fair at Warrington extended to eight days; granted a charter to his free tenants at Warrington, July 22, 1292; summoned to Parliament, 1299; summoned to appear at Newcastle, 1297; at the siege of Caerlaverock, 1300; with King Edward I. at Berwick, 1303; died the same year.

Dionysia, d. of Hen. de Lostock, by his wife Joanna.

Sir Richard le Boteler; knighted in 1256; had a grant of Out Rawcliffe from Theobald Walter, 11th January, 51 Henry III. (1265); a benefactor to Cockersand Abbey; living 1282; dead in 1284.

Alice Carleton; survived her husband.

a quo Boteler of Rawcliffe.

Henry le Boteler, eldest son; born about 1260; M.P. for Lancashire, 1297; died in the lifetime of his father, 1297.

Isabella, dau. of Richard le Boteler, of Merton; survived her husband; living 1328.

Richard le Boteler; living 1292.

Wm. Boteler; named in a deed, 1297.

Isabella, wife of Randle Starkey, of Stretton, co. Chester.

Elena, wife of James, son and heir-apparent of Robert Banastre, baron of Newton.

William le Boteler, son and heir, eighth baron of Warrington; born about 1275; succeeded his grandfather in 1304; in the expedition to Scotland, 1305; living 1328; died before May 20, 1330.

Sybella, dau. of . . . of . . .; survived her husband; living 1337, but dead in 1341.

Norman le Boteler; granted lands in Little Sankey to William, son of Roger de Sankey.

. . . dau. of . . .

Sir John le Boteler; made submission and did fealty at Carlisle, 28 Edward I. (1299).

. . . a dau., wife of Richard, son of Robert de Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower.

Sir William le Boteler, son and heir, ninth baron; born about 1309; named in a settlement, 1328; settled his estates, June 25, 6 Edward III. (1332); in the same year gave lands in Warrington, called Blanche Meadow, in free alms to the hermit friars of St. Augustine, Warrington; in 1337 commanded to raise 1,500 archers and to march with them to Scotland; resettled his estates, May 26, 1340; served in the Scottish wars, 1341; served in the war in Brittany, 1342; made a third settlement of his estates, 1343; had licence for an oratory at Bewsey, March 28, 1368; died at Bewsey, March 17, 3 Richard II. (1380); writ of *diem clausit extremum*, April 18, 1380.

Elizabeth, d. of John de Argenteyn; died before her husband.

Matthew le Boteler; had lands in Crophill-Boteler, co. Notts, settled on him and his heirs in tail by his father, Nov. 7, 2 Edw. III. (1328).

Eda, or Edith, wife of Sir Wm. Trussell, second son of Sir William Trussell, Knt., of Cubleston, lord of Warmincham, co. Chester.

Maude, wife of Sir John Trussell, of Cubleston, Knt., lord of Warmincham; died in childbed.

Richard le Boteler, eldest son; died, in the lifetime of his father, without issue, before 1343.

Joanna, dau. of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton; mar. settlement, Oct. 18, 1339; survived her husband.

John le Boteler, second son, succeeded as tenth baron, 1380; born about 1328; in the retinue of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in Gascony, 44 Edward III. (1371); sheriff of Lanc., 1373; knight of the shire, 1366, 1372, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1379, 1380, 1387, and 1397; a commissioner in the Scrope and Grosvenor trial, September, 1386; founded the Boteler chantry in Warrington church; died 1399, aged 71.

Alicia, dau. of Sir William Plumpton; survived her husband; living, a widow, 1406.

Norman le Boteler; had land called Mosswood, in Burtonwood, granted by his father, Oct. 12, 23 Edward III. (1349).

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Piers de Dutton, heir to his uncle, Sir Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, co. Chester, Knt.

Sir William le Boteler, son and heir, eleventh baron; born about 1373; made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV. (1399); knight of the shire, 1407; at the siege of Harfleur, September, 1415; died there of dysentery, September 20, 1415; buried at Warrington Friary.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Standish, of Standish, Knt.; married April 4, 5 Henry IV. (1404); survived her husband, and mar. (2) William de Ferrars, of Groby, 1417; died 1440.

John le Boteler; fought at Agincourt, 1415; usher of the chamber to Henry V.

Margaret, wife of . . . Arden.

Alice, wife of John, son of Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt.

Elizabeth; married her cousin, Richard le Boteler, of Kirkland; marriage dispensation, January, 1400.

Sir John le Boteler, son and heir, twelfth baron; born March 2, 1402; knight of the shire, 1425; a witness to Reginald West's grant of Blackley Park to the Collegiate Church, Manchester, 8 Henry VI. (1429); heir to his uncle, John le Boteler; died Sept. 12, 9 Henry VI. (1430).

Isabel, dau. of William Harrington, by his wife Margaret Neville, of Hornby mar. 13 Henry IV. (1411).

Elizabeth, wife of John, son and heir of Nicholas Boteler, of Rawcliffe; mar. 2 Henry VI. (1423); died 1428.

(1) Margaret, dau. of Peter Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn; mar. Aug., 22 Henry VI. (1444); died before 1452.

Sir John Boteler, son and heir, thirteenth baron; born March 12, 1429; knight of the shire, 1449; enrolled a foreign burgess at Preston Guild, April, 1459; at the battle of Blore Heath, Sept. 23, 1459; died February 26, 2 Edward IV. (1463); buried at Warrington.

(2) Isabella, dau. of Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland; married about 1454; divorced by reason of her former marriage, Nov. 24, 1458.

(3) Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas, first Lord Stanley, and relict of Sir William Troutbeck, of Dunham-on-the-Hill, Kt.; mar. 1460; survived her husband and mar. (3) Henry, Lord Grey, of Codnor.

Elizabeth, wife of Hamon Mascy, of Rixton; mar. 14 Edward IV. (1474).

Alice, w. of Nicholas Byron, of Clayton.

Ellen, wife of William, son and heir of Sir John Mainwaring, of Peover, co. Chester; married Jan. 21, 1444.

John Boteler, eldest son; died in the lifetime of his father, without issue.

Anne, dau. of Sir John Saville, of Howley, Knt., and grand-daughter of Judge Gascoigne; mar. settlement, August 12, 30 Henry VI. (1452).

Sir William Boteler, second son, succeeded his father as fourteenth baron; born Nov. 25, 1450; died 11 Edward IV. (1471), without issue, aged 20.

Joanna, dau. of ... Troutbeck; survived her husband, and mar. (2) William Griffith.

Margaret, wife of Adam Troutbeck.

Jane, wife of William Troutbeck; divorced, being within the prohibited degrees, by sentence at Lichfield, July 3, 1491.

Isabella, wife of Geoffrey, son of Sir Wm. Massey, of Tatton and Worsley; mar. 1453.

Elizabeth, wife of Hamon Mascy, of Rixton.

Nicholas; considered illegitimate.

Sir Thomas Boteler, succeeded his half-brother, Sir William, as fifteenth baron; born 1461; had livery of his lands, 1482; knighted for his services at Bosworth Field, 1485; collector of subsidy, 1509 and 1512; at Flodden Field, 1513; settled his estates, 1516; will dated August 16, 12 Henry VIII. (1520), leaving money to found a Free Grammar School at Warrington; died at Bewsey, April 27, 1522, aged 62; will proved at York, October 17 and 30, 1522, M.I.

Margaret, d. of Sir John Delves, of Doddington; living 1532.

Sir Thomas Boteler, son and heir, sixteenth baron; b. 1495; founded the Grammar School at Warrington, in accordance with his father's will, April 16, 1526; knighted, 1533; sheriff of Lanc., 1534; died Sept. 15, 1550. Inq. p.m. March 25, 1550-51.

Cecily, dau. of Piers, son and heir of Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester; mar. covt., Feb. 22, 23 Henry VII. (1508).

Margaret, wife of Sir Rich. Bolde, of Bolde, who died 20 Henry VIII. (1528); living, a widow, 23 Henry VIII. (1531).

Ellen, wife of John, son and heir of John Bagot, of Blithfield, county Stafford.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Booth, of Dunham; he d. October 25, 1531.

Isabel, second w. of Sir Randle Brereton, Malpas.

Anne; married (1) George Atherton, of Atherton, who died 10 Henry VIII. (1518), and (2) Lawrence Starkey, of Stretton, co. Chester, king's receiver-general for Lancashire, 1519.

Cicely, wife of Henry Kighly, of Inskip.

Margery, second w. of Sir Thos. Southworth, of Samlesbury; mar. dispensation, January 10, 1518.

Dorothy, second w. of John, son and heir of John Bothe, of Barton; mar. 17 Henry VIII. (1525); will dated Aug. 7, 1543.

Sir Thomas Boteler, son and heir, seventeenth baron; born 1516; contracted in marriage to Alice, dau. of Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, but from death or other cause the marriage was not consummated; knight of the shire, 1553 and 1571; knighted, 1576; died Sept. 21, 1579, aged 63.

Eleanor, dau. of John Huddleston, of Sawston, co. Cambridge; mar. May 4, 35 Henry VIII. (1543).

John Boteler, second son; named in the codicil to his grandfather's will, Feb. 27, 13 Henry VIII. (1522); living 1 Edw. VI. (1547).

Margaret, wife of Thos. Holford, of Holford, county Chester.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, son of Roger Molyneux, of Pemberton, from whom she was divorced.

Jane, wife of Robert Yardley, of Crewe; living 1567.

Dorothy, wife of Thomas, son of Richard Assheton, of Penketh.

(1) Jane, dau. of Richard Brooke, of Norton; mar. contract, March 20, 6 Elizabeth (1563); divorced.

Edward Boteler, son and heir, eighteenth and last baron of Warrington; born 1554; dissipated his patrimony, and settled his estates on the Earl of Leycester, May 9, 23 Elizabeth (1581); d. without issue, 1586, aged 32; will dated Nov. 2, 1586, and proved at Chester, Nov. 28 in the same year.

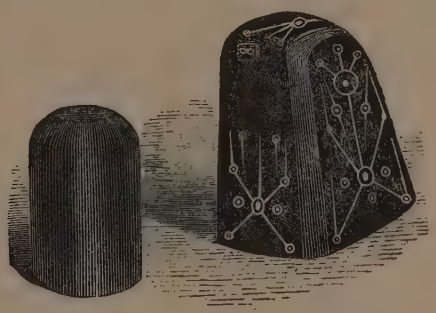
(2) Margaret, dau. of Richard Maisterson, of Nantwich, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, of Eaton, Knt.; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Sir John Gibson, Knt.

Margaret; mar. (1) William Basset, and (2) Robt. Mainwaring, of Merton; living June 28, 8 James I. (1610).

Elizabeth, second wife of Peter Warburton, justice of the Common Pleas; d. childless, 1598.

Eleanor; took her mother's name; died in London; buried at St. Helens church.

"About three feet of the top was evidently an artificial addition of clay, sand, and earth, according well with the tradition that the batteries of the Parliamentary besiegers, in 1643, had been placed on this hill, which was said to have been raised for the purpose. In this part no relics of an earlier date than 1643 were found. Beneath this superstratum, however, was a layer of vegetable mould, distinctly marking the ancient level of the mound. On the surface of this were found a considerable extent of old boulder pavement, a few massive beams of timber, and some squared stones; and throughout its depth many traces of burning, calcined pebbles, and, intermingled, many fragments of early mediæval pottery, with fragments of bone and horn. At one point a pit had been dug, evidently as a sort of fireplace, and still contained a large quantity of ashes; and at another point was found an ancient draw-well, the sides sustained by oaken staves, supported at each corner by strong posts driven deep into the earth. The most interesting relics, however, brought to light, on this and a subsequent excavation in 1851, were two ancient wrought pieces of jet, which have been unanimously pronounced to have been chess-pieces, probably the earliest yet discovered. These, with many others of the relics found, are in the Warrington Museum. The whole examination points to its having been originally a sepulchral mound, used subsequently for the seat of the original Butlers of Warrington. We have no record of the demolition of this building, but in a survey of the barony, taken in 1587, the Mote Hill is spoken of as 'the scyt of the mannor or barronage nowe decayed and no buildinge thereuppon.'"[1]



ANCIENT CHESSMEN FOUND IN THE MOTE-HILL, WARRINGTON, 1841 AND 1851.

These interesting relics, which are formed of remarkably fine jet or "brown coal"—a fossilised ligneous product, similar to that obtained from the aluminous shale in Yorkshire—are said, by Sir Frederick Madden, to be unquestionably chesspieces, and he thus speaks of them:—

"The period to which they belong is a more difficult question; but, from the rude style of ornament, I should certainly judge them anterior to the twelfth century, and perhaps as early as the tenth. . . . The workmanship of the pieces found at Warrington is so rude that they may have been executed by a Scandinavian, an Anglo-Saxon, or a German hand; and no doubt the history and supply of the material of which they are made (as in the case of the Lewis chessmen, made of the teeth of the walrus) would have considerable weight in determining the people by whom they were cut and engraved."

There is a very general belief that the game of chess was introduced into this country by the Danes, in the time of Canute, so that any earlier date can hardly be assigned to them.

Some way up the present Bridge Street, and on a site still marked by the names Friars' Gate and Friars' Green, was a friary of Augustine or Hermit Friars, which seems to have been standing in Leland's time, who says—

"Upon Mersey in Chestreshire is Warington (a pavid Town), one Chirch, a Freres Augustine at the Bridge Ende. The Town is of a prety Bygnes. The Paroche Chirche is at the Tayle of al the Tounne. It is a better Market than Manchestre."[2]

The exact date of the foundation of the friary, which, however, existed before 1305, is unknown; probably it was about 1280. In 1308 John Boydell granted the friars free passage through his lands in Latchford as the price of an annual mass.[3] No mention is made of the friary in the "History of Abbeys" by Dugdale; but Stevens, the continuator of Dugdale, has the following account from Sir Peter Leycester's "Antiquities of Cheshire," p. 253:—

"Anno Domini 1379, 3 Richard II., William Eltonhead, prior of the Hermit Friers of the order of St. Augustin, at Warrington in Lancashire, and the convent there granted to Sir Thomas Dutton, knight, a perpetual chantry—to wit, that a sufficient friar of the convent of Warrington, shall be especially elected to pray for the salvation of Sir Thomas, his children, and of Philippa his wife, and her parents, and for the soul of dame Ellen, late wife of the said Sir Thomas, their children and parents, when they shall die, at the great altar of the church yearly, for ever, and that their names be written down in their Martyrology; whereunto the prior and convent were bound, under a penalty of 3s. 4d., to be levied by the provincial upon omission of such form of service; and if for a week or a fortnight it were omitted, then must they double the fine in manner aforesaid; if neglected for six months, then upon pain of suspension; if for a year, then upon excommunication until the time omitted be made up. Whereunto are witnesses, Thomas, abbot of St. Werburgh of Chester; Stephen, abbot of Vale Royal; Richard, prior of Norton; and Roger, prior of Birkenhead. This was confirmed by Henry de Towesdale, provincial of the Hermit Friars of St. Augustin, in England, with a special injunction that the said persons be yearly twice commemorated before the whole convent—once at the entrance of the prior of Warrington into the convocation-house yearly; the other time, on the election of a fellow prior for a provincial convocation. Dated at Warrington, on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Martin, the year aforesaid."[4]

[1] Abridged from a very careful account, with illustrations, by Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, in the "Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," 1852, p. 59.—B. H.

[2] Leland's "Itin.," vol. vii., fol. 56, p. 44. Camden notices that it was distinguished for its market. ("Britan.," p. 614, edition 1590.)

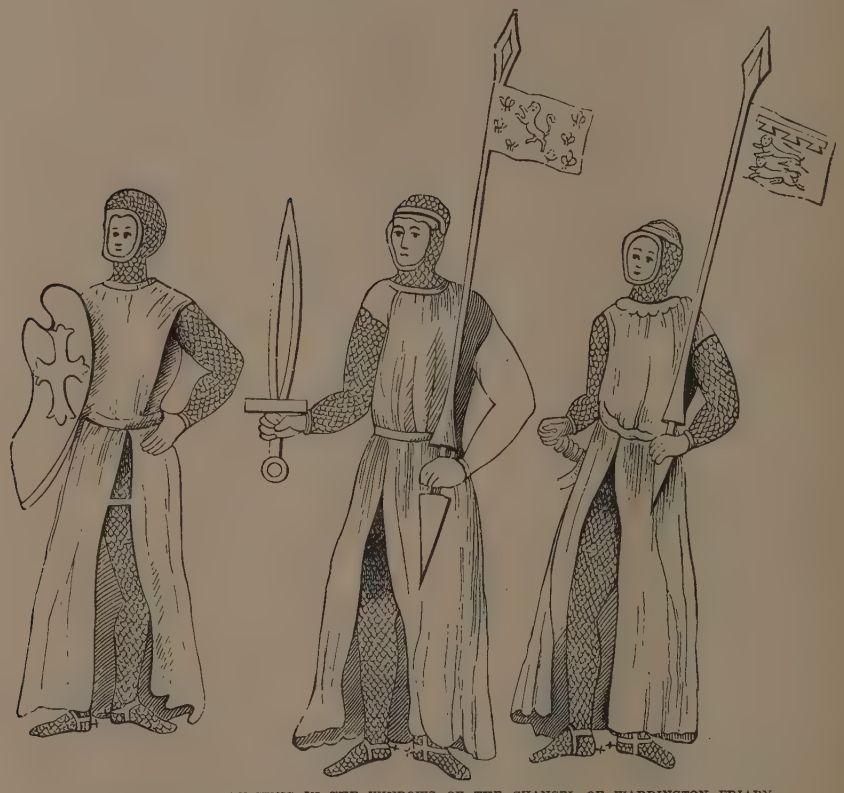
[3] Ellis's "Monasticon," vol. vi., 1593.

[4] Stevens's "Contin.," vol. ii., p. 229.

In September, 1386, the walls of the friary witnessed a singular scene, for "Messieurs Johan le Botiller, baroun de Werynglon, Nichol le Vernoun, Thomas Gerard, chivalers, and Sire William Bromburgh, persone de Aldeford," having been appointed commissioners, in the great cause of arms between Scrope and Grosvenor, on the part of Robert le Grosvenor, sat three days to examine witnesses in the friary church.[1] In 1392 Sir Laurence Dutton bequeathed to the four orders of religious brethren at Chester and Warrington, to each xx^{s}. In 1432 we have the name of Stephen Leet as prior, in a deed concerning the foundation, by the wife of John Bold, of a chantry at the altar of St. Augustine, in the body of the friary church. Thomas Penketh, the famous Scotist doctor, was a monk of the Warrington monastery at a rather later time (*ob.* 1487), the same who, uniting with Dr. Shawe in support of Richard against Edward V., brought a stain upon his order in England. He is mentioned by Shakspere:—

"Go, Lovel, with all speed to Doctor Shaw:
Go thou [*to Catesby*] to Friar Penker;—bid them both
Meet me within this hour at Baynard's Castle."

Richard III., act iii., sc. v.



FIGURES FORMERLY EXISTING IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CHANCEL OF WARRINGTON FRIARY.

We have no particular account of the fall of the friary. Prior Slawright was in office in 1520, when he witnessed the will of Sir Thomas Butler. Probably this fell with the other lesser religious houses in 1535. The site was granted 18th June, 32 Henry VIII. (1540), to Thomas Holcrofte. It may be noticed, in passing, that the monastery of Whalley had a messuage in Warrington, which in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1556-7), when it was in the tenure of Christopher Batersby, was rated, 13 August, at 8s. for John Fleetewood, at twenty-eight years' purchase.[2] In the Harleian Manuscript (codex No. 2129, fol. 188) is a drawing taken from some painted glass existing in the chancel of the friary about 1640. It represents three knights in their armour and surcoats. The surcoat of the first, probably representing a Banastre, was *or*, the shield bearing a cross flory, the coat of that family; that of the second *sable*, pummel of his sword *or*, and blade *argent*, the arms on the pennon being those of Holland; and the third knight is probably Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The friary had also a chapel at the bridge-foot. At the site of the monastic buildings

[1] Nicholas's "Scrope and Grosvenor Trial," vol. i., p. 248.

[2] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 606, fol. 101b.

considerable quantities of human remains have been found, with a few ancient gravestones. One of the old gateways was standing till the close of last century.

The river Mersey[1] is supposed to take its name from being the march or boundary between the kingdom of Mercia and that of Northumbria, of which the "*terra inter Mersham et Ripam*" is supposed to have formed a part. In the earliest times the river was fordable at many places both above and below Warrington, where the ford was probably a little below the present bridge. Of this ford, however, nearly every trace has been done away by the building of the bridge, and by the subsequent works for rendering the river navigable. The earliest mention of a bridge that has been met with is in a charter of William Butler, datum apud Beause juxta Werryngton, in festo St. Dunstani, Episc. 33 Edward I. (1304), "pontem de Merse in Werryngton." This stood very nearly on the site of the present bridge, and Mr. Beamont is of opinion that it must have been built during the earldom of Randle de Blundeville, under whose "vigorous hand" the Lancashire possessions of the earldom seem to have been made available to their owner.[2] When the bridge was destroyed is unknown, but a royal warrant of protection, dated 6 July, 38 Edward III. (1364), to Sir John de Botiller, Geoffrey de Werburton, and Matthew de Rixton, who were then proposing to rebuild it (*de novo construere*), is quoted in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii., p. 740. This second bridge was standing in 1397, but in 1465 Sir Peter Legh's rent-roll[3] has "*ubi pons de Werryngton quondam stetit*," so that it was then a thing of the past, and probably was not restored till the occasion mentioned below.

The passage of the Mersey, from Thelwall to Runcorn, was granted in the reign of Richard I. to Hugh Boydell, of Doddleston, in the county of Chester. Edward the Black Prince, in 40 Edward III. (1366), appointed commissioners to arrest all persons who made a passage across the Mersey by boats, between Runcorn and Crosseferry, and to commit them to the castle of Chester, there to remain during his pleasure. By inquisition, 23 Edward III. (1349), on the demise of William Boydell, it is stated that he held in Latchford a certain passage, with the fishery, valued at 13s. 4d.; and in that of Thomas Boydell, 20 Richard II. (1396-7), he is stated to have held Latchford, with a passage of the bridge of Warrington, from the Earl of Chester *in capite*, which is the first mention of the bridge, and which proves it to have been erected before 1397.[4] About the reign of Edward IV., James Holt and Henry Byrom claimed the pontage at Werington. For every man passing over the bridge with a horse they demanded a halfpenny; for every horse with tundage (*i.e.*, a load), a halfpenny; and for every man without a horse, a farthing.[5] On a *Quo Warranto* in the reign of Henry VII., the same parties and their wives laid claim to the passage from Latchford to the water of Mersey near Warrington, for which certain tolls were to be paid,[6] but nothing is said of the bridge.

The bridge of which the Boydells claimed the tolls, which was not the first bridge over the Mersey at this place, had fallen into decay, or been taken down, before the 10 Henry VII., for in 1495, Thomas, first Earl of Derby, as a compliment to his royal stepson, Henry VII., on his visit to Lathom and Knowsley, built a substantial bridge at Warrington; and by this munificent act conferred a benefit upon the two palatine counties, the value of which it is not easy to estimate. The earl, by his will (dated 28th July, 1504), directed that a priest should be provided to say mass for a year in the churches of Winwick and Warrington, for all Christian souls, and especially for the souls of those against whom he had in anywise offended. In the time of William, the sixth Earl of Derby, a question having arisen between the counties of Lancaster and Chester on the one side, and the Stanley family on the other, as to restoring the bridge at Warrington, then in need of repair, and the earl having refused his assistance to repair it, an inquiry was instituted whether any lands or tenements had been settled or appropriated by any of the noble family of Derby for its maintenance and support, when it appeared that nothing had been so settled, in consequence of which there was a meeting of the gentlemen of the two counties, when it was determined that for the future the two counties should mutually repair each one half of the bridge.[7] But this account differs from a passage in Kuerden,[8] from which it appears that on the 26th of August, 1656, there was a presentment "that a deed, dated thirty-five years before, by some of the Earls of Derby, whereby lands, called Norris tenement, were conveyed to certain persons for the repair of Warrington bridge," whereupon an order was made, "That Thomas Ellensworth (then in possession of the lands), his wife, and the owners and occupiers of the said lands, should pay to the

[1] Mr. Whitaker, reading *Mœrse*, the name of the river in the will of Wulfric, who was slain in 1010 ("Monasticon," vol. i., p. 267), says of it that "from the marshes and marshy meadows that skirt its channels on both sides, in one continued line to the sea, obtained the descriptive denomination of Mersc-ey, Mers-ey, or marshy water." ("Manch.," vol. i., p. 230.) The name of the river in the will of Wulfric, as printed in the new edition of the "Monasticon," is Mœrse. By this correction in the orthography, Mr. Whitaker's etymological conjecture appears to be erroneous.

[2] See a valuable sketch of the early history of this bridge in "Warrington in 1465" (Chet. series, xvii., pp. 86-89), by Mr. Beamont.—B. H.

[3] "Warrington in 1465," Chetham series, xvii., p. 86.

[4] Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. i., p. 447.

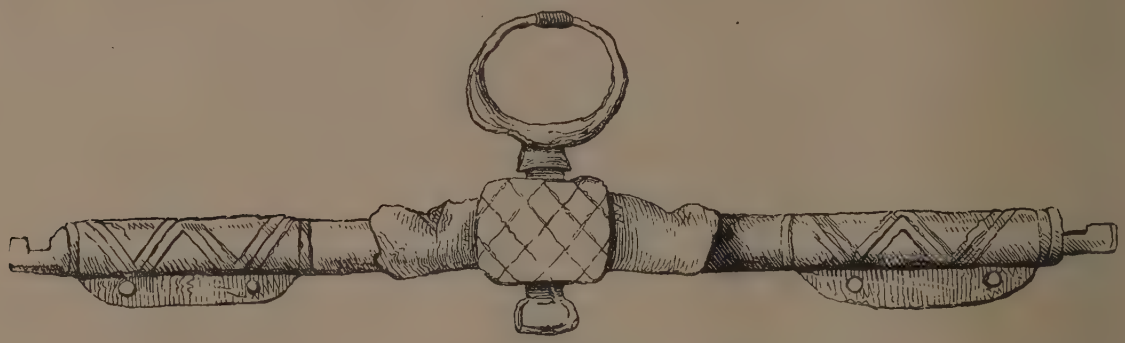
[5] Dr. Kuerden's 4to Manuscript, fol. 56.

[6] Ormerod, vol. iii., p. 444.

[7] Seacombe, p. 71.

[8] 4to Manuscript, fol. 607.

surveyors of the highways of Warrington, on the 2nd of February for ever, the yearly sum of £13, to be employed in the repair of the said bridge." On the approach of the Pretender's forces in 1745, the middle arch of this bridge was cut down, and in that state it remained till 1747, when it was rebuilt, with a watch-house in the middle, at the expense of Parliament;[1] but in 1812, the structure having become ruinous, the stone bridge was taken down, and a wooden bridge, resting on stone piers, substituted for it, at the joint cost of the county of Chester and the hundred of West Derby in Lancashire. In taking up the abutment of the old bridge, on the Lancashire side, an antique brass relic was found, which was at first thought to have been the *antenna* of a Roman *vexillum* or banner. It had a ring and a pivot in the centre, on which the crossbar turned, and there is no doubt that this supposed Roman relic was the frame of a mediæval purse or *gypsiere*. As a timber bridge, the new structure did credit to the architect, Mr. Harrison, of Chester, but there were soon indications of the insufficiency of the material; and in 1836 it gave way to the present stone bridge, which was also erected from a design left by Mr. Harrison, at a cost of about £6,000, one half to be defrayed by Cheshire, the other by the hundred of West Derby.



Leland, after his notice of the paved town of Warrington, adds "Thelwaul, sumtime a havenet and little cite, as it apperith by the kynges records. Now fische garthes marre the haven, and the old towne now a poor village. It stondith a ii. miles upward from Waington."[2] Thelwall, though now in part comprised within the limits of the borough of Warrington, is not strictly within the scope of this history; but it may be remarked of it, that the Saxon Chronicle mentions it as having been rebuilt, in the year 923, by Edward, King of the West Saxons, at the time when he fortified Manchester, Runcorn, and other places.

The horrors of war were repeatedly experienced by the inhabitants of Warrington in the disturbed reign of Charles I. Taking its tone from the house of Stanley, the town embraced the Royal cause, and, at the commencement of the civil wars, James, Lord Strange, was ordered to make preparations for the intended raising of the royal standard at Warrington. Having mustered 20,000 men on three heaths near Bury, Ormskirk, and Preston, he occupied the town, which for some time became his head-quarters. From here he made his expedition to Manchester, September 24, 1642. Thence, on the failure of his attempt, he proceeded to the king at Shrewsbury, whence he returned to Warrington to levy new troops, with which in November he besieged Birmingham. In a little while he was again in Warrington,[3] but there is no evidence that he paid more than flying visits. During the winter he had Warrington fortified with mud walls, whence the Royalists made excursions to various parts of the county. At last the possession of Warrington became of too much importance to the Parliamentary cause to be delayed, and it was determined to dislodge them.

"About March 18, 1643," says Burghall, the Puritan author of "Providence Improved," "Sir William Brereton, with most of his Horse, went to Nantwich (? Northwich), and in Easter Week Manchester Men and hee with their Forces agreed to meet at Warrington, for gaining that Town from the Earl of Darby, who held it then & had strongly fortified it, being there present in his own Person. Upon Munday in Easter Week (April 3), Capt. Ardern, and some other Captains, with their Companyes, did face the Town, but the Earle, perceaving their Strength but small (for neither Coll. Brereton nor Manchester Forces were yet come up to them), issued forth with great Strength into Cheshire side, where the Parliament Souldiers were, slew some, took others Prisoners, and had like to have routed them all, had not Coll. Brereton, with his Forces, came at the Instant to their Assistance, which the Earle perceaving (being then on Stockton Heath where the Skirmish was) retired speedily into the Town, having lost some of his Men; and towards the Middle of the Week (Manchester Forces being then come), the Collonel and they beset the

[1] Ormerod, vol. i., p. 447. [2] "Itin.," vol. vii., p. 405.

[3] It is commonly said that he occupied a low thatched house, still standing on the south side of Church Street, known as "the earl's lodgings," but Dr. Robson informs me that the tradition is of very late origin, and without either foundation or probability, as also the similar tradition about Cromwell's house.—B. H.

Town about, did fiercely and violently assault it (having gotten Sankey Bridge—a fair House of one Mr. Bridgeman's,[1] and some of the outer Walls), and within a short Space of Time was likely to have the Whole; which, the Earle perceaving, set the Middle of the Town on Fire, protesting hee would burn it all e're they should have it; which the Parliament Forces perceaving (seeing the Fire still increasing) to save it from utter Desolation, withdrew their Forces after they had been there three days and more, and so departed for that Time."[2]

Soon after the raising of the siege the Earl of Derby appears to have left Warrington, and the command of the Royalist garrison fell to Colonel Edward Norris, of Speke, some of whose precepts to the constables of the surrounding district, directing them to bring in provisions and recruits, were found a few years ago in an old farmhouse at Houghton Green. It was not long before his expectation of being attacked was realised:—

At this Time, Coll. Brereton and all his Horse were at Stafford, from whence they returned to Namptwich, and some considerable Forces out of Cheshire marched forth to meet the Forces of Manchester at Warrington, which happened to be on Whitsunday, May 21. On Monday Morning they planted their Ordnances, and beset the Town around about, played upon it all that Week, it being strongly fortified, and the Souldiers behaving themselves very bravely. But Bread and other Necessaries being scarce, upon Saturday they came to a Parley, when it was agreed upon That the Town should be rendered up, and that some Capt. and Commanders should depart, with every Man his Horse and Pistols, and all the Souldiers to pack away unarmed, and leave all their Arms, Ammunition, and Provision behind them, which was done accordingly. And upon Trinity Sunday (May 28), Sir George Booth, being Lord of the Town, entered it, where he was joyfully entertained by the Inhabitants. There were slain on the Parliament Side only four, and two of the Town: wherein the mercy of God appeared.

A principal actor in these struggles says that the Manchestrians, as they were called, commanded by Colonel Assheton, aided by Colonel Rosworm, the German engineer, marched to Warrington, which is described as a place of good strength, and a great resort of the Cavaliers. "Having sat down before the place on Easter Monday, 1643,[3] they besieged it in form. The Royalists under Colonel Norreys, the governor of Warrington, immediately fled to the church and steeple, and exceeding boldly and resolutely defended themselves for some time; but the brave Manchestrians environed them on every side, raised a battery against the church, and obliged the enemy to surrender this key of the county after a siege of five days."[4] The number of Royalist troops in the town, horse and foot, amounted to about 1,600, of which the greatest part escaped, leaving only about 300, who were taken along with a considerable supply of arms and ammunition, and ten pieces of ordnance. The story given of another attack on Warrington, in the month of June, in the same year, is but a mistaken version of the above account.[5]

From this period till the renewed Royalist attempt in 1648, no military operations appear to have taken place in Warrington. In that year, after the battle of Ribblesdale, Oliver Cromwell pursued the remnant of the Duke of Hamilton's army to the pass of Winwick, when, after a sanguinary engagement between the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell and the division of the Royal army under General Bailey, in which the latter was defeated, his scattered forces rallied at Warrington, in the hope of effecting the passage of the bridge; but this operation failed, and the general, with 4,000 men, having found it necessary to sue for capitulation, became prisoners of war to Cromwell, upon the sole terms of quarter for life.

In 1651, says Bankes, "the king's army marched through Lancashire, where at the head of it he (Charles II.) was proclaimed, as he passed along, in all the market-towns. But he met not with that encouragement which he expected; for besides that the Scots daily deserted him, the countries did not come in as he believed they would, being continually disturbed by the forces of the Commonwealth. The passage of Warrington Bridge, in Cheshire, was sharply contested with him by Lambert, who broke down a portion of the bridge, but not sufficiently to prevent its use; and at last his majesty carried it, and, continuing on his march with great expedition, on the 23rd of August he came to Worcester."[6]

After the death of Cromwell, and when the Commonwealth was on the eve of its dissolution, Sir George Booth, formerly a strenuous supporter of the Parliament, and a knight of the shire for Cheshire, declaring himself very much dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs, invited the gentry in these parts of the country to several meetings, in which he declared that it was his wish to see a free Parliament with a single head. The result was, that a considerable force assembled under his command, and, after an engagement fought on the 19th of August, 1659, at Winnington Bridge, near Delamere Forest, Sir George was put to route by the army under General Lambert, and a part of his troops, which retreated to Warrington, arrested in their progress by the Parliamentary

[1] Now the Black Horse Tavern at Sankey Bridge. The initials and date, "R. B. 1632," are visible on a beam in front of the house.—B. H.

[2] Burghall's "Providence Improved" appears to have been to a large extent copied from Malbon's narrative of the Civil War, a manuscript, the existence of which was unknown until a few years ago, when mention of it was made in one of the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Both documents have lately been printed by the Record Society, under the able editorship of Mr. James Hall, the historian of Nantwich.—C.

[3] This is a confusion of the two sieges. The one on Easter Monday, as narrated above, was a failure. The one which succeeded was on Whit Monday.—B. H.

[4] Fairfax's "Memoirs," p. 215.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 221.

[6] "Review of the Political Life of Oliver Cromwell," p. 69. The best account of the proceedings narrated on this page will be found in the Civil War Tracts (Chetham series), the appendix to Carlyle's "Letters of Cromwell," and the "Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire."

garrison at that place, consisting of four companies of foot and a troop of horse.[1] The services of Sir George Booth procured him at the Restoration the rank and title of Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey. His son Henry, the second lord, became obnoxious to the ill-fated James II., and was tried on a charge of high treason, of which he was acquitted by the unanimous voice of his judges. This peer distinguished himself at the Revolution in 1688, in support of the cause of the Prince of Orange, and two years afterwards was created Earl of Warrington. His son, George Booth, dying without male issue, the title became extinct. Mary, the only daughter and heir of the second earl, married, in 1736, Harry Grey, the fourth Earl of Stamford, in whose family the earldom of Warrington was revived in 1796. He was succeeded in the earldom (1819) by his son, George Harry Grey, who was in turn succeeded (1845) by his grandson, George Harry Grey (son of Lord Grey of Groby, who died in 1855), seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Baron Grey of Groby, Baron Bonville and Harrington, and Baron Delamere, of Dunham Massey, county of Chester. His lordship died, without issue, January 2, 1883, when the earldom of Warrington and the barony of Delamere of Dunham Massey expired, but the earldom of Stamford and the barony of Grey of Groby passed to his cousin, the Rev. Harry Grey, grandson of the fourth earl.

In 1667, George Fox, the founder of the peaceful sect of Quakers, visited this neighbourhood.

"I passed," says he, "into Lancashire to William Barnes's, near Warrington, where I met some of most of the meetings in that county, and there all the monthly meetings were established in the gospel order."[2] In the course of his perambulations in 1669 he says, "I passed through the counties till I came into Staffordshire, and so into Cheshire, where we had many large and precious meetings. I had a very large meeting at William Barns his house, about two miles from Warrington; and although Col. Kirby was now got abroad again, as violent in breaking up meetings as before, and was then at Warrington, yet the Lord did not suffer him to come to this meeting, and so we were preserved out of his hands."[3]

During the progress of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, in 1682—

"through the discontented counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Cheshire, with a retinue of above a hundred persons, armed and magnificently accoutred, the Lords Macclesfield, Brandon, Rivers, Colchester, Delamere, Russell, and Grey, Sir Gilbert Gerard, and many others of the high gentry of the Whig party, met him at the head of their tenants in different places. And, as the ancient manners of England were not at that time laid aside, most of those who came to meet him were armed. When he approached a town, he quitted his coach, and rode into it on horseback. The nobility and gentry went foremost in a band; at a distance, and singly, rode the duke; and at a distance behind him the servants and tenants. When he entered the town, those who received him formed themselves into three ranks; the nobility, gentry, and burghers being placed in the first, the tenants in the next, and the servants in the last. He gave orders for 200 covers to be prepared wherever he dined. At dinner two doors were thrown open, that the populace might enter at the one, walk round the table to see their favourite, and give place to those that followed them, by going out at the other. At other times he dined in an open tent in the field, that he might the more see and be seen. At Liverpool, he even ventured to touch for the king's evil. He entered into all country diversions; and as he was of wonderful agility, even ran races himself upon foot; and when he had outstripped the swiftest of the racers, he ran again in his boots, and beat them, though running in their shoes. The prizes which he gained over them he gave away at christenings in the evening. The bells were rung, bonfires made, and vollies of fire-arms discharged wherever he came. The populace, waving their hats in the air, shouted after him, 'A Monmouth! a Monmouth!' and all promised him their votes in future elections to Parliament."[4]

Between the period of the Restoration and the Revolution, Blome, whose work appeared in 1683, describes Warrington as "seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a curious stone bridge, which leadeth to Cheshire. It is a very fine and large town, which hath a considerable market on Wednesdays for linen cloth, corn, cattle, provisions, and fish, being much resorted to by the Welshmen; and is of note for its lampres."

The next important event to notice is the rebellion of 1715. Before their career was arrested at Preston, November 2, 1715, the rebels were preparing to march to Warrington to secure the bridge, and afterwards to make themselves masters of Manchester and Liverpool. To defeat this intended operation, Major-General Wills, who had been sent to command in the west, on learning their intention, despatched orders for Pitt's regiment of horse, with six regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, to draw together at Warrington, resolving to march against the rebels, without giving them any respite, or time either to gather strength or to fortify themselves in any inland or seaport town. On the 8th of November the general departed from Warrington for Manchester, with the intention to march to Preston,[5] but before his arrival at the latter place the rebels had surrendered, and the Earl of Derwentwater was conducted on a white horse, by the king's officers, a prisoner through Warrington.

In the rebellion of 1745, on the approach of the army of Prince Charles Edward from Manchester, the bridge at Warrington was cut down[6] by the Liverpool Blues, who captured such

[1] Lambert's Despatch, August 20, 1659.
[2] George Fox's "Journal," p. 312, Lond. 1694.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 327.
[4] Dalrymple's "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," p. 73, Lond. 1771.
[5] "Political State of Great Britain," p. 497, Lond. 1715.
[6] In Dr. Ormerod's excellent "History of Cheshire" it is stated that Warrington Bridge was cut down on the 24th of June, 1745; but, as the young Chevalier did not land in Scotland till the 19th of August in that year, and as his army did not march into Lancashire till the 24th of November, this date is probably erroneous, and November should be read for June. In confirmation of this conjecture, Whitworth's *Manchester Magazine* of the 20th of December, 1745, may be quoted, in which it is announced, "That a ferry boat is stationed near the late bridge at Warrington, to carry over the river Mersey people, horses, and goods at reasonable prices."

stragglers of the rebels as ventured that way, and committed them for safe custody to Chester Castle. The Duke of Cumberland passed through Warrington on his way to Scotland before the battle of Culloden. He was attended from this town as far as Wigan by Mr. Blackburne, of Orford, and many respectable inhabitants. Some of the rebels captured by the duke were imprisoned in the old Town Hall, on their passage to London, guarded by Highlanders.[1]

Ecclesiastically Warrington is in the diocese of Liverpool, the archdeaconry of Warrington, and the rural deanery of Winwick. Originally it was the head of the ancient deanery of Warrington, and at a very early period there was a rural dean and chapter who regularly assembled there on the business of the church. Ten parishes was the number usually allotted to a deanery. Manchester and Warrington, being the most considerable towns in the district, were early appointed the heads of rural deaneries. This appears from the *Valor Beneficiorum* made in 1291, by command of Pope Nicholas IV. The deanery of Warrington would originally comprise, as it does in the *Valor*, the parishes of Warrington, Prescot, Childwall, Walton, Sephton, Ormskirk, Winwick, and Wigan, besides Standish and Eccleston, which the *Valor* has thrown into the new deanery of Leyland.[2] Chapters are supposed to have fallen into disuse in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The deanery of Warrington, which was far more extensive before the time of the taxation of Pope Nicholas, then comprised the following parishes: (1) Warrington, (2) Prescot, (3) Childwall, (4) Walton, (5) Croston, (6) Halsall, (7) Ormskirk, (8) Huyton, (9) Winwick, (10) Leigh, (11) Wigan. Another account, probably of the time of Charles I., includes Walton vicarage, Aughton, North Meols, and Sefton, and four other benefices not now in this list.[3]

In the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey there are many notices of the ruri-decanal chapter of Warrington, some of which are the following:—

In 1235 Hugh de Eccles resigned his portion of Eccles Church *in pleno capitulo de Werington* (Coucher B. 48). In the same year the Dean of Warwick sent a letter to the Dean of Werington to cite one Henry, who had forcibly taken possession of the chapel of Altham (*Id.* 298).

In 1240 an inquisition respecting Samlesbury chapel was held before the chapter at Werington (*Id.* 89), and Geoffrey de Buckley's resignation of Rochdale Church was witnessed by the chapter of Werington (*Id.* 143).

Gilbert de Barton's quit-claim of Eccles Church is witnessed by the same chapter and others (*Id.* 41).

1293. John de Whalley had letters to the Dean of Werington, and Robert, rector of Standish, to induct him to the vicarage of Whalley. (Lichfield Reg.)

1428. The will of Alicia, the wife of Peter de Werburton, was proved before the rural dean of Werington, and the impression of the dean's seal to the probate is in the Warrington Museum.

1594, 26th June. The rural dean of Warrington and the other rural deans of the diocese received a charge from William, Lord Bishop of Chester, and on the 20th July following they brought in all wills and administrations proved or granted, with a report of all offences in the last year. (Dansey's *Hor. Dac. Rur.* ii. 375 and 381.)

Amongst the rural deans of Warrington, the following names occur at different periods:—

1250. William, rector of Walton, was probably rural dean about this time. (Coucher B. 143.)

1250. Elia, H——, Helia, or Heliseus, dean of Werington. He died about 1265.

1265 *aut. circ.* Roger, dean of Werington, was also cured by the miracles of St. Simon (*Id.*).

1289. Aug. 12th. Dominus Thurstanus was dean of Werington. (Hale Roll *penes* J. I. Blackburne, Esq.)

1319. Henry, vicar of Childwall, was dean of Werington.

1358. Richard de Sutton, rector of Walton, was rural dean of Werington. (Arley Deeds, B. iv., No. 67.)

1428. The rural dean before whom Alicia Werburton's will was proved, at Prescot, was probably the parson there.

1487. Mathew Sutler, rural dean of Werington, died on the 20th January in this year. His obit on St. Vincent's day, 22nd January, is recorded in a manuscript missal preserved at Lyme.

1594. Robert Collegne, priest and M.A., was rural dean of Werryngton. In 1626 he was dead. (Dansey, ii. 371 and 381.)

1642. William Lewis, vicar of Childwall, rural dean of Warrington, was ejected at the breaking out of the troubles this year. The historian who records it asks why, if it was not an office of profit, it should be mentioned. (Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," ii. 294.) The question seems to imply that the office had fallen into some neglect.

1852. After a long interval of suspension the office was this year revived. The Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, rector of Warrington, was then appointed rural dean. In 1865 the Rev. Frank George Hopwood, rector of Winwick, was appointed rural dean; and on his resigning the office, in 1883, he was succeeded by the Rev. Canon Whitley, rector of Newton-in-Makerfield, the present (1891) rural dean.

The parish church of Warrington is named in Domesday book, and existed at the period of the Conquest. It was then the church of Walintune hundret, dedicated to St. Elfin, and had the usual endowment of one carucate. In most ancient documents it is called "the High Kirk," and the dedication is not named. When this work was first published it was a spacious and massive cruciform structure, of which the tower, said to have been rebuilt in the reign of William III., rose from the intersections of the transepts. The chancel, which extended east of the tower, was built about 1358. The nave, with its aisles and south transept, was erected in 1770. The windows, which were large, were in what is called the Batty-Langley style of architecture, and the buttresses were strong. The gable of the chancel, which was unaltered and in the Decorated English style,

[1] See "Occurrences During the Rebellion of 1745," by Wm. Beamont, Esq., in the "Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," vol. ii., p. 184.—B. H.

[2] Whitaker's "Manchester," vol. ii., p. 381.

[3] Harleian Manuscript 2071, fol. 1726.

terminated in three antiquely-carved pinnacles. On each side were three windows filled with tracery; and the large east window was distinguished by the great beauty of its tracery. On the north side of this wing a buttress, containing a staircase, ascended, from the crypt, about half the height of the chancel wall, with what object is not known. The tower, which contained six bells, was tolerably lofty, and adorned with crocketed pinnacles, battlements, lines of plain shields, open work, vanes, and buttresses. The churchyard, which is spacious, is encircled by trees; and two elegant gates, raised in 1791, are placed at the entrance. Since Mr. Baines wrote, the south side of the nave, the tower arches, and the north transept, have been taken down and rebuilt, by which the church has been considerably enlarged.[1] The work, which was begun in 1859, and finished in 1867, was carried out under the direction of Messrs. Frederick and Horace Francis, of London, at a cost of £15,242, principally raised through the exertions of the late rector, the Rev. William Quekett, and other influential persons. The height of the tower and spire is 281 feet. The details of the new structure are faulty, but the effect of the interior, with its numerous rich windows of painted glass, is solemn and imposing. The nave is separated from the side aisles by a series of pointed arches, resting upon clustered pillars, decorated with plain bands. To the north of the tower extends the Bewsey chapel, nearly opposite to the Patten, formerly called the Rixton, chapel. The chancel has a bowed roof, and is filled with windows of painted glass. On the north side of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre, at the eastern end of which, externally, may still be seen the indentations made by cannon balls fired by the Parliamentarian troopers from their battery on the adjacent mount in 1643; on the south side of the chancel a small white marble contains an epitaph to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Percival, written by the late Dr. Parr, of which a copy is inserted in his life. In what was the Bewsey chapel is a splendidly-decorated tomb, with recumbent effigies, hand-in-hand, of Sir John Boteler and his lady.

There is not now, though it is thought there once was, a legend round the tomb, which told when and for whom it was erected; and hence some mystery hangs about the tomb of the "Lord and Lady" as it is called. The two effigies lie side by side, with their heads to the west. The knight's head is uncovered, and reposes on his helmet, from which hangs his scarf or mantle of pleasaunce. He wears a suit of plate armour, with a skirt of mail underneath the tasses of his thighs. A kind of narrow ornament like lace-work runs down the legs and thighs of the armour, and enriches its appearance. The sword and dagger, now no longer there, once hung suspended, the one on the right and the other on the left, from a jewelled and highly-ornamented belt. The spurs of knighthood are strapped upon his feet, which are supported by a crouching hound. The ring on the middle finger of the knight's hand is supposed to indicate that he had once been a widower. King John is so represented on his tomb at Worcester, probably for that reason. The lady is represented in a close-fitting dress, her head attired in the singular reticulated mitre-shaped cap, of which the type may be seen in Bloxam's funeral monuments, and on the Dengayn monument erected in 1460. (Oxford Brasses, lxxxvii.) Her head rests on a double cushion, which two winged angels, with an appearance of effort, are endeavouring to support. This is supposed to indicate that the lady was a votaress. Round her neck she wears a triple row of small chains, and from another chain, also depending from the neck, hangs an *Agnus Dei*. The two effigies, both of them of persons in the prime of life, are certainly meant for portraits, and if, as is generally believed, the male figure is that of Sir John Boteler, who was born in 1430, and died on the 26th February, 1463, at the age of 33, and if the lady's figure is that of Margaret Gerard, his first wife, who died about 1452, and who with her husband received letters of fraternity from the priory of Durham in 1450, the ages will well agree with the portraits, and her being a votaress is explained. But the details of this monument are so singular as to distinguish it from any other of the same kind. Surrounding the tomb is a series of compartments, each filled with a saint or some sacred subject, all the persons and subjects differing from each other, and all distinguished by well-defined emblems; all the figures on the lady's side being saintesses, and all those on the knight's side, with one exception, a representation of the Trinity, being saints. The west end of the tomb is divided into two compartments, that under the knight's head representing the crucifixion; the other represents the Virgin crowned, and standing upright within a crowned oblong aureole. Proceeding in order from left to right, taking first the lady's side, there are (1) St. Faith; (2) The Blessed Virgin supporting the dead body of our Lord; (3) Mary Magdalen; (4) The virgin bride, St. Catherine, crowned, and bearing the wheel and sword; (5) St. Margaret; (6) The Virgin, no longer mourning, but with the infant Saviour in her arms, in her character of the Mother of Mercy. The series at the eastern end of the tomb is gone, but on the authority of a manuscript by Sampson Eardswicke, preserved in the Harleian collection (MSS. 2129, art. 270, p. 135), these four shields of arms have been lately placed upon that end. I. Dutton, Troutbeck, and Boteler, quarterly. II. Troutbeck. III. Radcliffe impaling Byron. IV. Massey of Rixton. The sculptures on the knight's side are (1) The Holy Trinity; (2) St. John the Baptist; (3) St. George; (4) St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour on his shoulders; (5) The Archangel Michael; (6) The last figure of the knight's series is either St. Thomas or St. James the Greater, but be it which it may, the saint appears as the patron of pilgrims, as is evident from his hat, staff, and scrip, and the escallops on his dress. Sir John Boteler, for whom the tomb was erected, was three times married—first to Margaret Gerard, who died about 1452; secondly, to Isabella Dacre, from whom he was divorced; and thirdly, to Margaret Stanley, who survived him. Some have thought that the effigies on the tomb are those of Sir John and his last wife, but as she survived him above thirty years, and married Lord Grey, of Codnor, shortly after his decease, and was not buried at Warrington, there seems reason to believe that the lady's effigy on the tomb is not hers, but Margaret Gerard's.[2]

On the north side of this Bewsey chapel is an ornamented tablet to the memory of Richard Gwillym, of Bewsey, who died at the Baths of Lucca, July 18, 1818, aged 51. In the Patten chapel, which was formerly the Mascy or Rixton chapel, are many admirable mural tablets, chiefly in commemoration of the members of the Patten family. One of these, erected in memory of Thomas Wilson Patten, who died at Naples in 1819, is an exquisite specimen of Italian sculpture. There was formerly in the chapel a small monument to the memory of the last of the

[1] Many fragments of an earlier church—rich Norman mouldings, &c.—were found in the course of the alterations. These are in the museum.—B. H.

[2] Abridged from a description by William Beamont, Esq., in the *Warrington Guardian*.—B. H.

Mascys. Underneath the extreme east end of the chancel, which is almost the only part of the old building now remaining, is a crypt which is an interesting relic.

At the time of the Reformation the church of Warrington must have been rich in heraldic decoration, the windows being filled with the armorial bearings of the more important local families of various ages, from the thirteenth to the early part of the sixteenth century, the latest being the coat of Rector Delves, who died in 1527, and which existed until the alterations in the church in 1860, when it also disappeared. In the Harleian Manuscripts are preserved two sets of church notes—one taken, as is believed, in 1572, by Sampson Erdeswicke, the historian of Staffordshire, and the other in 1640, by Randle Holme, the Chester herald—describing the various heraldic shields and the sepulchral memorials in the church, and also those existing at the time in the neighbouring friary.[1] In "Notes of Warrington Church," taken by Randle Holme, 1640,[2] the church monuments, as then existing in the church, are thus noticed:—

"In the chappell on the South side agaynst Butlers chappell is an auntient monument of a man in Armour lyinge vnder an arch in the wall, and reported to be a Massy: it is called Massy's chappell. In the Quire on the South side, in the window a man in Armor kneelinge: on his brest and shoulders Butler's cote, and his wife kneelinge agaynst him: on her surcote is Butler's cote also. In the window aboue is Butler's cote. In windows on same side, Argent, a lion rampant, gu. G. a saltire engraled or, on several excutions. In the Est window of the Chaunsell only Butlers cote very auntient. In the highest window on the south side Argent a chevron bet. 3 mullets sable; Sa. a chevron bet. 3 cross croslets arg. a crescent for difference; Southwood [Southworth]. In the highest window on the north side, gules a cross engr. ar. Legh. and Ar. a cross gu. St. George. In the next window on the same side, Ar. a cross sa. in the first quart. a fleur de lis, gu. Hadock. Az. a lion rampant erm. crowned or. Gerord. Quarterly Ar. & gules: in 2d & 3d, a frett or; Dutton. In the chancell is a faire marble stone inlayed with brass and pillers & turretts, and in brasse therein a man wth a curious Cote embrauthered prayinge, and standinge at his feete Delues cote, & writt vnder—Of your charity pray for the soule of Mr. Richard Delues, Canon in the Cathedral church of Lichfeild, and parson of this church of Warrington; dyed the 22 of Nouember in the yeare of our lord God, 1527. In an Escution in the Chauncell, Hawarden's Cote, vilzt. [Quarterly] Ar. gutty, a fesse nebuley sa: 2ly Ar. a bend fuseley sa: 3ly gu. a pale fuseley Ar: 4ly is quarterly, Ar, a wolfe pass. sa. and quarterly Ar. & sa. a cross patonce counterchanged; Haworden. In Butlers Chappell on the north side is a very auntient monument of a man in armore cutt in stone in an arch of the wall.[3] In the middle of the chappell is a faire toumb of Butler wth his wife lyinge as the toumb of Troutbeck in St. Marys in Chester, wth escutions all about, but all the cotes be worne off. In the window there, Dutton's Cote—Ar. a Lion ramp. gu—Legh—Butlers Cote—Az. 5 lozenges or, eich charged with a roundle gu. In the west window is written—Orate p Anima Tho. Butler militis et p'sp'o statu d'ne Margrete Butler Vidue, ac Tho. Butler ar. ac omnium filias dicte Margrete, quæ Margreta hanc fenestram fieri fecit Anº. D'ni M.CCCCCXXIII. [This gives the probable date of the chapel.] In the same window are Butler & Redish Cotes quarterly, and 2 figures, he kneelinge in armor and a sonne after him, and she with 7 daughters after. There is Butler and Delues impaled, and Delues Cote alone. In the sayd chapell, on a faire marble stone at the west end of the tombe, in brasse is tow figures, a man standinge in Armore wth Butler's Cote on: and on his wiue's cote is Delues cote; the 4 Euangelests in brass in the 4 corners,[4] and written about:—Pray for the soules of Tho. Butler, Kt. and dame Margret his wife, wch had one sonne and 8 daughters, vilzt. Thomas married Ciceley, dau. to Peirs Leigh, Margret to Rich. Bould Kt., Ellen to Jo. Bagott, Eliz. to Geo. Booth, Isabell to Randle Brereton, Anne to Geo. Atherton, Ciceley to Henry Kighley, Margery to Tho. Southworth, and Dorothy. Sr Thomas dyed 27 Aprell 1522. No more monuments or Armes in the church."

Upon a board over the principal door there was formerly an inscription, stating that the church was enlarged in 1832, and 533 additional seats provided, 405 of which were declared free, in consequence of a grant from the society for aiding in the enlarging and building of churches and chapels, in addition to 1,229 sittings before provided, 269 of which were free. The living of Warrington is a rectory. In the *Valor* of 1291 it appears for £13 6s. 8d By a charter without date, Matthew de Vilars and his brothers granted to the church and canons of Thurgarton, in Nottinghamshire, all the land of Lund, the service of Ralph de Sanchi, and the church of Warrington. The donation was confirmed by Sir William Boteler, who names his wife Dionysia, and calls Matthew de Viiars his grandfather (? ancestor).[5] He was therefore the son of Almeric Pincerna, and is mentioned in the Butler pedigree as being a ward to Earl Ferrers, 19 Henry III. (1235). From the Butlers the advowson passed through the Irelands and Athertons to the present patron, Lord Lilford. The living is returned as of the annual value of £1,100. The succession of the incumbents, as entered in the Episcopal Registers, with a number added from other sources, is exhibited in the annexed list (p. 417).

[1] These "Church Notes" have been printed in full, with important additions by the late Mr. Beamont and Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., in an interesting work on the parish church and the Austin Friary of Warrington, in which they have succeeded in identifying the several coats of arms referred to.—C. [2] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 2129, fol. 184.

[3] The "auntient monument of a man in armore" is gone. Under a canopied arch, however, is a rude effigy of a lady in sandstone, now dark with age. As this must have been put there since Randle Holmes' time, it was probably brought from the old friary, and it has been from its dark colour that has arisen the idea of its being the effigy of a negro servant of the Butlers, to whom tradition assigns a heroic part on the occasion of the murder of Sir John Botiler. See note, p. 397.—B. H.

[4] Fragments of the brass, including these two coats and one of the corner Evangelists, are now in the Warrington Museum, and are the only relics of this monument.—B. H.

[5] William, the son of Almeric le Boteler, was fourth in descent from Matthew de Vilars, the original benefactor of Thurgarton. The scribe, in writing the charter, would appear to have copied from an older confirmation, made by William le Boteler, grandfather of the William named, and who was himself a grandson of Matthew de Vilars.—C.

MASCY OR MASSEY OF RIXTON, AND RIXTON OF RIXTON.

(From Charters, Inquisitions, Plea and Recognizance Rolls, the Tempest Deeds, Wills, Parish Registers, and the Pedigree drawn by Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest, of Coleby Hall, county Lincoln.)



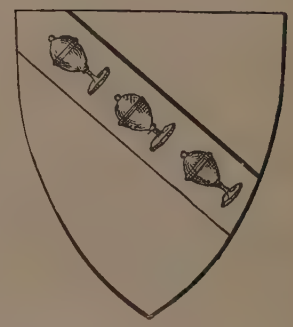
ARMS OF MASCY:

Quarterly, *gules* and *argent*, in the second quarter a mullet, *sable*.

CREST: A covered cup, *argent*.

HAMON MASCY, first baron of Dunham-Mascy; held the towns of Dunham, Bowdon, Hale, Ashley, and half of Owlarton, in Bucklow Hundred, co. Chester, under Hugh Lupus, first Norman Earl of Chester, time of William the Conqueror; also lands in the hundreds of Macclesfield and Wirral.

Alan de Rixton; held Rixton under William Pincerna (le Boteler), 3 John (1202); died c. 1216.



ARMS OF RIXTON:

Argent, on a bend, *sable*, three covered cups of the field.

Hamon Mascy, son and heir, second baron of Dunham-Mascy.

Robert Mascy; witness to the first Randle's (Earl of Chester) charter of confirmation to the abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester, c. 1124.

Hamon Mascy, third baron; founded the priory of Birkenhead, in Wirral; paid xiiij li. for the lands in Derbyshire that were his father's, 1 Rich. I. (1189) (Great Pipe Roll); d. about 1200.

Agatha, d. of . . ; survived her husband, and mar. (2) . . . de Theray; she bought a moiety of Bowdon from Roger, son of Geoffrey Mascy, of Hale, and gave the same to her second son, Robt. Mascy.

John Mascy, to whom his brother Hamon gave the lands which Matthew de Moreton had held in exchange for the lands in Poddington which Robert Mascy his uncle held.

Robert Mascy. = . . . dau. of . . .

a quo Mascy of Sale.

. . . de Rixton, lord of Rixton.

Hamon Mascy, fourth baron, son and heir: gave the town of Stretford to his dau. Margaret, c. 1250. = . . . dau. of . . .

Robert Mascy, to whom his mother gave the moiety of Bowdon which she had of Roger Mascy.

John Mascy. = . . . dau. of . . .

Agnes; had half Bollington from her father in free marriage with Geoffrey Dutton, of Chedhill. =

Sibil; gave lands to Cicely, dau. of her bro. John.

Cecily; had lands from her father.

. . . a dau., wife of Hugh de Dutton, and had in free mar. lands in Lincolnshire.

Alan de Rixton, lord of Rixton. = . . . dau. of . . .

Hamon Mascy, fifth baron; paid homage and fine for the lands in Cheshire which his father held in Cheshire of the king, 5 Edw. I. (1276); gave the advowson of Bowdon to the priory of Birkenhead, 6 Edward I. (1277).

Alice, dau. and heir of Sir Eustace Whitney.

William Mascy, second son. = . . . dau. of . . .

Margaret, wife of Roger Pain, of Ashbourne, co. Derby, whom she survived; had the whole vill of Stretford by gift of her father. =

Cicely.

Alan de Rixton, lord of Rixton, acquired lands in Glazebrook, 31 Edward I. (1302). = . . . dau. of . . .

(1) Isabel, dau. of Humphrey de Beauchamp; d. on her mar. day at night.

Sir Hamon Mascy, son and heir, sixth and last baron of Dunham-Mascy; sold the reversion of the manor of Dunham, with its appurtenances, after the death of himself and Joan his wife, to Oliver de Ingham, judge of Chester; d. 15 Edward III. (1341).

(2) Alice, dau. of Humphrey de Beauchamp; divorced from her husband.

(3) Joan Clinton, sister of the Earl of Huntington.

Cicely, wife of Thos. Orreby, of Gawsworth; living 20-21 Ed. III. (1347).
Isabel, wife of Hugh Dutton.

. . . wife of Thos. de Lathom.
Alice, wife of Thomas de Hilond.

William Mascy, son and heir, styled knight in 1270; had grant of land called Bruchel from Alan, son of Alan de Tatton; died beginning of 1273. (Arms: Quarterly, *gules* and *or*, a label of five points, *sable*.)

Margaret, d. of . . . and heir to her bro. Hugh, lord of Rosthorne.

Alan de Rixton, lord of Rixton, 8 Edw. II. (1314). = . . . dau. of . . .

Hamon de Mascy; died in the lifetime of his father.

Sir Richard Mascy, Knt., of Tatton, son and heir; d. without issue, 1305; his brother Robert found heir.

Robert Mascy, of Rosthorne, found heir to his bro., Sir Richard, of Tatton, 33 Edw. I. (1305); living 13 Edw. II. (1319). = . . . dau. of . . .

Thomas Mascy; granted lands and a mill in Rosthorne, 1270; held lands in Wythenshawe; died 1316. = . . . dau. of . . .

Hawise, wife of Richard de Fernelay.

Alan de Rixton, lord of Rixton, 1 Edward III. (1327); summoned, with other Lancastrians, to Newcastle to repel invasion of the Scots, 15 Edw. II. (1322); enfeoffed Robert, son of Alan de Rixton, with his lands in Rixton and Glazebrook in trust. = Margaret, cousin and heir of Sir John Danyers; survived her husband. Inq. p.m. 6 Richard II. (1382).

Robert de Rixton, feoffee of the settlements of his elder brother, Alan de Rixton.

Sir William Mascy, of Tatton, Knt., son and heir; died May 2, 1338. = Margery, dau. of Thomas Legh, of High Legh, co. Chester.

a quo Mascy of Tatton.

Sir Hamon Mascy, second son; knighted 20 Edward III. (1346); had the manor of Rixton and a moiety of the manor of Glazebrook in right of his wife; escheator of Cheshire, 1332. = Katharine, eldest dau. and coheir; marriage settlement, 6 Edward III. (1332); married before St. Hilary, 6 Edward III. (1333).

Sibilla. Elizabeth. Emma.

Matilda. Margaret. Agnes.

Alan de Rixton, son and heir; died, without issue, before 7 Edward III. (1334). = Elizabeth, dau. of . . ; living, a widow, 24th May, 7 Edward III. (1334).

(1) . . . dau. of . . . of . . .

Sir Richard le Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; served in the wars in France with Edward III.; retained by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, at Bordeaux, as his esquire for life, August 10, 45 Edward III. (1372); granted his manor of Rixton and a moiety of the manor of Glazebrook to Henry Rixton and others in trust, 6 Richard II. (1383); aged 38 and upwards on 30th Oct., 1386 (Scrope and Grosvenor trial); had, with three others, a grant of the tolls of the town of Warrington from John le Boteler, 1 Henry IV. (1399); died before 1408. = (2) Maude, dau. of . . . of . . . and relict of Wm. Horton, of Horton.

John le Mascy, of Rixton and Glazebrook, second son; had grant of the lands held by Alan de Rixton, in Rixton and Glazebrook, from his widow, Isabella (? Elizabeth), 38 Edward III. (1364), for the term of her life.

Hamon le Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; witness to a deed of his brother Peter, 7 Henry IV. (1406); granted by the trustees enfeoffed by his father all the manor, lands, &c., in Rixton and Glazebrook, 9 Henry IV. (1408); granted two messuages in Rixton to his son John for life, January 10, 1436; died 1436. Inq. p.m. July, 14 Henry VI. (1436). = Eleanor, d. and coheir of Wm. de Horton (Dodsworth MSS.).

Peter le Mascy, second son; granted the lands in Knutsford, which he had of the gift of his father, to Richard More, vicar of Bowdon, and others, 7 Henry IV. (1406); d. in 5 Henry VI. (1427). Inq. p.m. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of William de Horton; mar. 9 Henry V. (1421).

John Mascy; feoffee of his sister Johanna; a trustee with Roger Hulme and others of the Tavistock estates, August 18, 22 Hen. VI. (1444).

Johanna, wife of William Troutbeck, 13 Henry VI. (1435); died 31 Henry VI. (1453). Inq. p.m. =

Sarah, wife of John Mascy, of Grafton. =

William Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; in 1436 confirmed his father Hamon's grants of land to George and Richard Mascy; had lands in Altrincham and Hale in right of his wife; with his wife, Petronilla, entailed his lands in Thelwall, Altrincham, Hale, Coggeshall, Over Whitley, Nether Whitley, and Comberbach, 16 Henry VI. (1438). = Petronilla, dau. and heir of Rich. de Warburton, sheriff of Chester, 1426-1428; dispensation for marriage, 10th August, 1415 (Lich. Reg.).

Richard Mascy, second son; on 10th January, 14 Hen. VI. (1436), had grant of land in Cheshire for life, which his brother William confirmed; a trustee with his brother Thomas, rector of Warrington, for his nephew Hamon, 1453; living 1454.

John Mascy; had grant of lands in Rixton for life from his father, Jan. 10, 14 Henry VI. (1436).

George Mascy; had grant of lands in Cheshire for life from his father, Jan. 9, 14 Henry VI. (1436). = Katharine, dau. and h. of Oliver Barton.

Thos. Mascy, clerk; rector of Warrington, 1447-1464; a trustee with his brother Richard for his nephew Hamon, 1453; died before July 4, 1464.

Douce, w. of Harre, son and heir of Nicholas de Atherton; mar. settlement, 8 Henry VI. (1430). =

Elizabeth, wife of John Leycester, of Nether Tabley, co. Chester; married 10 Hen. VI. (1422). =

Hamon, or Hamnet, Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; enfeoffed his uncle, Thomas, rector of Warrington, and others, of his lands in Lanc. in trust, May 24, 31 Hen. VI. (1453); had lease from the prior of Birkenhead of the tithes of sheaves of the lands of that house in Bowdon, Dunham, &c., 32 Henry VI. (1454); had licence to have mass said in his oratory at Rixton, May 20, 1451; will dated April 9, 1462; probate granted April 26, 1462. = Johanna, or Janet, dau. of Sir Robert Bothe, of Dunham-Massey; survived her husband, and in 6 Edward IV. (1467) assigned to her son Hamon the lease of the tithes granted by the prior of Birkenhead, and left her by her husband; had the guardianship of her younger sons, John and William, January 6, 4 Edward IV. (1465).

Edward Mascy; named in a fine of entail, 16 Henry VI. (1438).

Hugh Mascy; named in a fine of entail, 16 Henry VI. (1438). = Agnes, dau. and heir of Nicholas Bold, of Coddington.

quo Mascy of Coddington.

Johanna, wife of John Domville, of Lymm; living March 12, 1460. =

Pernel; married (1) John, son of Gilbert Culcheth, and (2) Robert Rixton. =

Hamon Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; had the lease of tithes in Bowdon, &c., granted by the prior of Birkenhead assigned him by his mother, 6 Edw. IV. (1467); had licence granted for divine offices in his chapel at Hollinfare, Sept. 4, 1498, and settled v li a year for a priest to serve there; in 1495 settled his lands, &c., in Rixton, Glazebrook, Bowdon, Hale, Altrincham, Warrington, and Pulton, on failure of male heirs, on his brother, John Mascy, and lands, &c., in Comberbach, Coggeshall, Over Whitley, Nether Whitley, Thelwall, Hartford, and Horton, co. Chester, and Pennyngton, co. Lanc., on his heirs general, "wch as yet be my daurs.;" will dated 19 Henry VII. (1504); died the same year.

= Alice, dau. of Sir John Boteler; had land in Thelwall, co. Chester, and in Rixton, granted her by the Mascy trustees for jointure, Feb. 27, 3 Edward IV. (1464); had an annuity of xl marks settled upon her by her husband, 12 Henry VII. (1496); living, September, 1498.

John Mascy, second son; under age at his father's death; paid relief for his lands in Coggeshall and Whitley as next heir to his brother, Hamon Mascy, and paid his fine to Sir Thomas Boteler at Hollinfare for the manor of Rixton, Sept. 25, 23 Henry VII. (1507); paid his fine for refusing to take the order of K.B. on the creation of Prince Henry, January 18 and 26, 21 Henry VII. (1505), and again for refusing knighthood, 1 Henry VIII. (1509); died 10 Henry VIII. (1518-19); said to have been slain at Branxholm Moor. Inq. p.m.

= Anne, dau. of Sir John Bothe, of Barton; mar. contract, 20th May, 15 Hen. VII. (1500); survived her husband, and mar. (2) Thomas Starkey, of . . .; made an agreement with her son, William Mascy, as to her dower of thirds, 15th March, 17 Hen. VIII. (1525); living May, 1527.

William Mascy; under 16 years in 1465; a priest in 1496, when his brother Hamon settled an annuity of x li upon him; named in his nephew's (Wm. Mascy) will, 1538; priest at Hollinfare chantry, 37 Hen. VIII. (1546).

John Mascy; shared a rent-charge on the Rixton estate with his bro., Wm. Mascy, the clerk.

Alison; living Jan. 6, 1465.
Maude; living Jan. 6, 1465.
Janet; living Jan. 6, 1465.

Margery, w. of Henry, son and heir of Richard Risley.
=

Margaret, w. of John (or, according to Dodsworth, Thomas) Holcroft, of Holcroft, and had for her portion lands in Horton, Preston, and Pennyngton.
=

Alice, wife of Robert Worsley, of Bothes.
=

Katharine, wife of Wm. Hyde, of Hyde.
=

William Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; aged 9 years at his father's death; a ward to the lord of Warrington, Oct., 1523; in 18 Hen. VIII. (1527) made provision to present a chaplain to Hollinfare; d. May 29, 30 Hen. VIII. (1538); will dated May 18, 1538.

= Anne, d. of Rich. Asseton, of Aston in Runcorn; marriage contract, 10 Henry VIII. (1519).

Hamon Mascy; named in his bro. William's will, 1538.

= Alice, dau. of Kuerdale.

Rich Mascy; named in his brother William's will, 1538.

Jas. Mascy. of Carlton; named in his brother William's will, 1538.

= Anne, dau. of John Chenley, of Westerton, co. Chester.

John Mascy; a priest, was last abbot of Combermere; will dated Feb., 1564 (Chet. Soc.)

Geo. Mascy, of Coggeshall.

= Anne, d. of . . . of . . .

Richard Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; aged 15 years and 9 months at his father's death, 1538; on October 8, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary (1555), purchased from Sir Thos. Holcroft, of Vale Royal, the chantry and the lands in Rixton and Glazebrook, lately belonging to the dissolved chantry of Hollinfare, and which had been originally granted by his great uncle, Hamon Mascy; joined, with his son and heir, William, in securing portions for his daughters, April 16, 29 Henry VIII. (1537); died July 15, 21 Elizabeth (1579).

= Anne, dau. of Thurston Tyldesley, of Wardley; mar. settlement, April 19, 29 Hen. VIII. (1538), when she was under 7 and her husband under 15 years.

John Mascy; named in his father's will, May, 1538.

Thos. Mascy; named in his father's will, 1538.

Anne; named in the deed for securing Wm. Mascy's daughters' portion, April 16, 29 Henry VIII. (1537).

Margaret; named in the deed of April 16, 1537.

Dulcia, wife of Thomas, son of John Aston.
=

Jane, wife of John Davenport, of Davenport, county Chester; mar. sett. 1543; living 1550.

William Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; aged 27 at the death of his father, 1579; had livery of his father's estates granted under the Great Seal, 22 Elizabeth (1580).

= Dorothy, only dau. and heir of Peter Daniel, of Over Tabley, co. Chester; mar. settlement, 19th Dec. 14 Elizabeth (1572); will proved at Chester, 1605.

Richard Mascy, second son; named in a settlement dated Nov., 1615.

= . . dau. of . . .

Jas. Mascy; entered at Gray's Inn, 1587; named in the settlement of November, 1615.

John Mascy, of Layton; named in the settlement of 1615.

William Mascy, of Cadishead; named in the settlement of 1615; said to have died in the Low Countries.

Thomas Mascy; named in the settlement of 1615

Joan; married (1) Edward Neale, of Whynesheyes, and (2) Wm. Westwode, of London.
=

Mary, wife of Robt. Blundell, of Ince Blundell.

Richard Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; born 1572; had a dispute with the wardens of Warrington church on their wanting to encroach on the Mascy Chapel when enlarging the church, and on which decision was given October 20, 1586; leased the tithes of grass, &c., to his second son, Thomas, February, 14 James I. (1617), and at the same time granted a rent-charge of xx nobles a year to his son, William; compounded as a recusant, December 12, 1629, and again April 10, 1632; buried at Warrington, January 14, 1645 (Warr. Reg.).

= Anne, dau. of . . . Middleton, of Middleton, co. Westmorland; a recusant with her husband, December, 1629; buried at Warrington, Dec. 10, 1636 (Warr. Reg.).

William Mascy; a priest; died before 1664.

Hamlet Mascy, eldest son and heir-apparent; d. during his father's lifetime; bur. at Warrington, November 21, 1636 (Warr. Reg.).

= Dorothy, dau. of Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh; marriage settlement dated Nov. 11, 1615; survived her husband, and living 1652, when she gave evidence in a petition to Parliament for her son Thomas and her daughter Anne's portions.

Thomas Mascy, second son; had a lease of hay tithes in Rixton granted him by his father for 18 years, in 1616; served in the wars in the Low Countries; d. without issue; will dated August 2, 1622.

William Mascy, of Warrington; bap. at Warrington, July 6, 1599; had an annuity settled upon him by his father, 1616; dead in 1640.

= Jane, dau. of Edward Standish, of Standish.

Priscilla; had £200 by gift of her father, 1619; buried at Warrington, August 13, 1623.

Elizabeth; bap. at Warrington, July 20, 1601; wife of Abraham Langton, of Lowe.

Alice; bap. at Warrington, Dec. 2, 1602.

Mary; married (1) Edw. Eccleston, of Eccleston, and (2) John, son of Geo. Ward, of Capesthorne; living in 1641.

Anne, wife of Richard Eltonhead, of Eltonhead; marriage sett., April 20, 1637.

(1)
Mary, d. of Francis Plowden, of Plowden, co. Salop; mar. settlement, May 8, 1640; bur. at Warrington, February 17, 1644-5.

= Richard Mascy, eldest son, heir to his grandfather; born January 9, 1620; a captain in the Royalist army, 1643; had his estates forfeited by the Act, Aug. 4, 1652, which, excepting those charged with jointure, were sold March 25, for the term of his life, to Gilbert Ireland, of the Hutt; buried at Warrington, December 21, 1667 (Warr. Reg.).

(2)
= Alice, second dau. of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Lytham and Westby; petitioned Parliament for one-third of her husband's estates for the maintenance of herself and children, November 26, 1650; renounced administration of her husband's will, Jan. 1667-8; buried at Warrington, May 11, 1679 (Warr. Reg.).

Thomas Mascy, second son; born before June, 1622; ordained a priest, 1647; petitioned Parliament for his annuity arising out of his bro. Richard's estates in Rixton and then forfeited, November, 1652; named in his nephew's (Hamlet) mar. settlement, 1662.

George Mascy, third son; born before June, 1631; named in his nephew's (Hamlet) marriage settlement, 1662.

William Mascy, fourth son; b. before June, 1631; d. before 1652.

Anne (? Jane); petitioned Parliament for her portion due out of her brother Richard's estates, Nov., 1652; a nun in Flanders.

Dorothy; had as a portion £300 secured to her, June 18, 1631; wife of Gervase, younger son of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby and Lytham.

Ellen; born after June, 1631; a nun in Flanders.

Hamlet Mascy, eldest son and heir-apparent; born 1641; had the manors of Rixton and Glazebrook, with lands in Warrington, Pulton, Ferny-head, and Moscroft settled on him and his sons in tail, with remainder in succession to his half-brothers, Francis and Richard, and their sons in tail, August 29, 1662; died in the lifetime of his father; bur. at Warrington, Dec. 18, 1665 (Warr. Reg.).

= Margaret, dau. and coheir of Sir Edward Moore, of Thelwall, co. Chester, Bart.; baptised at Grappenhall, Nov. 16, 1638; marriage settlement, Aug. 29, 1662; demised her part of the capital manor-house of Rixton to Richard Mascy, Nov. 13, 1696; buried at Stanwick, co. York, October, 1704 (Stanwick Reg.).

Dorothy; a nun at Gravelines; in April, 1662, Chris. Bradshaigh gave a receipt to Richard Mascy for £300, the portion of his daughter Dorothy, for the use and benefit of her superiors at Gravelines (Tempest Deeds).

Frances; a nun beyond the seas.

Francis Mascy, second son, on whom the manors of Rixton and Glazebrook were settled in default of his half-brother Hamlet's male heirs; succeeded as heir to his father, 1667; bur. at Warrington, Aug. 26, 1675 (Warr. Reg.); died intestate; inventory and administration bond filed at Chester, 1675.

= Elizabeth, dau. of . . . of . . .; survived her husband, and mar. (2) at Warrington, Nov. 24, 1683, John Blundell, of Dalton.

Rich. Mascy, second son; named in the settlement of 1662; buried at Warrington, 1681 (Warr. Reg.).

Katharine; living 1664.

George Meynell, son and heir of George Meynell, of Aldborough and Dalton, co. York; b. 1659; buried at Stanwick, June 29, 1720 (Stanwick Reg.).

= Mary, only child and heir; born Nov., 1662; mar. May, 1681; post-nuptial settlement, Sept. 2, 33 Charles II. (1682); entitled to £2,000 from the Rixton and Glazebrook property under her father's mar. settlement, August, 1662; this sum not having been paid was, in May, 1697, the occasion of a lawsuit (Tempest Deeds).

Richard Mascy, of Rixton, son and heir; born Jan. 6, 1672; educated at Douay, 1694; had lease granted him by his stepmother, Margaret Mascy, Nov. 13, 1696, of her part of Rixton Hall, the pigeon-house, certain fields, &c.; had licence granted, 9 William and Mary, (1697), to remain in England, though he had gone into the French king's dominions without licence, since Dec. 11, 1688; registered his estates as a Roman Catholic, 1715; mortgaged his estates, and died heavily in debt, 1724; buried at Warrington.

= Jane, dau. of Wm. Fitzherbert, of Norbury, co. Derby; agreement of marriage, May 22, 1696; post-nuptial settlement, February 18, 1698; buried at Warrington, September 8, 1704 (Warr. Reg.).

Hamlet Mascy; bur. at Warrington, Aug. 24, 1697 (Warr. Reg.)

Anne; was being educated at a convent across the sea, April, 1687; became a nun.

George Meynell, of Aldborough and Dalton; bap. August 28, 1683; buried at Stanwick, March 24, 1741 (Stanwick Reg.).

= Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of George Cockson, of Cold Pike Hill, co. Durham; survived her husband, and buried at Stanwick, Jan. 20, 1740 (Stanwick Reg.).

James Meynell; named in his grandmother's (Margaret Mascy) will, April 25, 1704; died unmarried.

Mary; baptised June 26, 1686, and bur. at Stanwick, June 25, 1687 (Stanwick Reg.).

Francis Mascy, only child, lord of the manors of Rixton and Glazebrook; born 1703; cut off the entail of his estates, March 3, 1729, and paid all his father's debts; in 1727 gave up part of his chapel in Warrington church for the purpose of a vestry; in Sept., 1738, agreed to the rebuilding and enlarging of Hollinfare chapel; died, unmarried, at Culcheth, Sept. 27, 1748, the last of the male line of the Mascys of Rixton; buried at Warrington, Sept. 29, 1748; by his will, dated Feb. 27, 1741, he left, after certain legacies and his father's debts were paid, the whole of his estates in Rixton, Glazebrook, Martinscroft, and elsewhere, in co. Lanc., to his kinsman, George Meynell, of Aldborough, co. York.

George Meynell, son and heir; bap. January 29, 1724; inherited, in 1748, the Lanc. estates of his kinsman, Francis Mascy, of Rixton, under will dated Feb. 27, 1741; died, unmarried, 1747-8; bur. at Stanwick, Jan. 14, 1747-8 (Stanwick Reg.).

Roger Meynell, second son; bap. April 2, 1732; bur. at Stanwick, Feb. 1, 1734 (Stanwick Reg.).

Mary, eldest d.; bap. April, 1724; bur. January 6, 1733.

Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau.; born 1733; coheir of her brother George, and coheir of her kinsman Francis Mascy, of Rixton, her portion of the estates being half the manor of Rixton, with the "Old Hall" and demesne lands (deed of division, April 2, 1751); mar. May 19, 1748, Thomas Witham, of Durham, M.D., who died Jan., 1786; Dr. Witham sold his wife's share of Rixton; she died Sept. 20, 1806.

Stephen Walter Tempest, eldest son and heir of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton in Craven; born May 23, 1719; acquired on marriage a moiety of the manors of Rixton and Glazebrook; died Sept. 4, 1784. = Frances Olive, second surviving dau. and coheir of her brother, George Meynell; bap. Sept. 27, 1727; mar. settlement, Sept. 21, 1748; a coheir of her kinsman, Francis Mascy, 1748, her portion of his estates being the "Little Hall" of Rixton, with its demesne lands, and several tenements in Rixton and Glazebrook (deed of division, April 2, 1751); died at York, Sept. 14, 1795; M.I. in Broughton Church.

Anna Clementina, third surviving dau., wife of Sir Thomas Scrope, of Danby, co. York, who died Jan. 3, 1788; mar. settlement, June, 1749; coheir of her brother George and of her kinsman Francis Mascy, of Rixton, her portion, under the deed of division of April 2, 1751, being the manor of Dalton with the appurtenances.

a quo
Scrope of Danby, co. York, and Cockerington, co. Lincoln.

Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, son and heir; born May 1, 1756; died Nov. 28, 1824. = Elizabeth, second dau. and coheir of Henry Blundell, of Ince-Blundell; mar. May 1, 1787; died April 25, 1845.

George Tempest; b. July 8, 1757; died unmarried, Sept. 20, 1779.

Chas. Tempest; born Sept. 3, 1758.

Richard Tempest; born Oct. 30, 1759; died, without issue, 1792. = Martha, dau. of John Heywood.

Elizabeth, wife of John Trafford, of Croston and Trafford, co. Lanc.; d. Sept. 28, 1813.

Mary; a nun; died 1798.

Clementina, wife of Nicholas Blundell, of Little Crosby; died July 21, 1821.

Frances, wife of Thos. Wright.

Sir Charles Robert Tempest, of Broughton Hall, county York, and Coleby Hall, co. Lincoln; born April 21, 1794; sheriff of Yorkshire, 1839; cr. a baronet, Sept. 13, 1841; claimed the barony De Scales, 1857-65; died unmar., Dec. 8, 1865, when the baronetcy expired; in accordance with the directions in his will the Rixton estates were sold, 1866.

Henry Tempest, of Newland Park; b. Oct. 18, 1796; heir to his mother of a moiety of the Lostock estates, in Heaton; d. March 19, 1860.

Jemima, second d. of Sir Thos. Joseph de Trafford, of Trafford, Bart.; m. July 6, 1829.

Walter Joseph Tempest; born May 7, 1801; d. without issue, May 1, 1868. = Mary Anne, only dau. of James Sargent, of Ireland.

Joseph Francis Tempest, of Wootton Hall, co. Oxon; born July 15, 1804; d. July 4, 1865. = Frances Bridget, eldest dau. of John Hercy, of Crutchfield House, county Berks; married Sept. 21, 1840.

Thomas Peter Tempest; a priest of the Roman Catholic Church; b. March 11, 1808; died Nov. 19, 1861.

Anna Maria; d. unmar., August 8, 1854.

Frances Barbara; a nun of Mount St. Benedict's Priory, county Stafford; died Jan. 18, 1853.

Katharine Mary; mar. 1825, John Nicholas Coulthurst, of Gargrave.

Monica Clare.

(1) Cecilia Elizabeth Tichborne, dau. of John Hibbert Washington Hibbert, of Bolton Grange, co. War.; mar. May 21, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1865. = Sir Charles Henry Tempest, of Broughton Hall, eldest son and heir; born Jan. 30, 1834; created a baronet, July 30, 1866; D.L., Lanc.; living 1891.

(2) Harriette, only dau. of Captain Rowland Hill Gordon, late 42nd Highlanders; mar. June 1, 1874; marriage dissolved 1878.

Stephen Francis Tempest; born Dec. 3, 1835; d. unmar., Feb. 8, 1853.

Arthur Cecil Tempest, of Coleby Hall, co. Lincoln; born June 2, 1837; late major 11th Hussars. = Eleanor Blanche, second dau. of Edw. Horner Reynard, of Sunderlandwick, co. York; married April 28, 1873.

Laura Anne; mar. Feb. 18, 1857, Walter Selby, of Biddlestone, county Northumberland, who died Sept. 2, 1868; she died Oct. 21, 1868.

Jemima Monica Mildred; mar. Oct. 15, 1867, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde, lieut.-col. 5th Royal Lanc. Infantry Mil.; living 1891.

Mildred Walburgha; m. May 10, 1870, Wilfrid Francis Anderton, of Haighton Hall; died Oct. 10, 1876.

Henry Arthur Joseph Tempest, only son and heir; born March 30, 1863; living 1891. = Mary Boleyne, eldest dau. of Captain Knowles, R.N.; married 1885.

Mary Ethel.

RECTORS OF WARRINGTON.

(From the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield and Chester, Institution and Firstfruits Composition Books, Deeds, Parish Registers, Mr. Beamont's Notes, &c.)

C. 1185.—ROBERT. The earliest ecclesiastic in connection with the church of Warrington of whom we have any mention is a certain Robert, the clerk of Warrington, whose name appears as "Rob'to clerico de Werrentona" among the witnesses to a charter of Hamon de Massey, without date, but apparently executed in the reign of Richard I.[1] This Robert, though styled "clerk," was no doubt rector.

C. 1195.—REGINALD. In a charter from William the Monk and Thomas de Bellomonte, granting the ville of Stanynggas[2] to John de Lacy, constable of Chester, without date, but executed before 1196, "Reginaldo presbitero de Peritona" appears as a witness, Peritona being doubtless intended for the old name of Warrington, the Saxon P being the equivalent of the more modern W.[3]

C. 1220.—JAMES. In another charter, also without date, but which must have been executed in the reign of Henry III., and before 1233, in which William le Boteler or Pincerna quit-claimed to the monks of Stanlawe a burgage in his ville of Warrington, the name of "Jacobo persona de Weryngton" appears among those of the witnesses.[4]

C. 1225.—HUGH. In a deed without date, but made between the years 1227 and 1233, in the shrievalty of Adam de Yolland, in which William le Boteler granted to the monks of Durham two parts of his pasture within the Howes of Lytham, which had previously belonged to the house of St. Cuthbert, in that place, Hugh, the chaplain of Warrington appears as a witness. He is probably identical with the "Hugo, clericus de Eccles" who on St. Mark's Day (April 25), 1235, resigned his portion of the church of Eccles to Thomas de St Nicholas, Archdeacon of Chester, the deputy of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in the decanal chapter of the rural dean of Warrington (*in pleno capitulo de Werryngton*).

C. 1250.—JORDAN DE HULTON. This rector, the first so styled whose name we have met with, was a younger son of Robert de Hulton, of Hulton, and brother of Robert de Hulton, seneschal to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. His name is not given in the lists of rectors in the previous editions of this work, probably from the fact that the date of his institution was not known, the Lichfield Registers not commencing until 1296. His name as "Jordano rectore ecclesie de Weryngton" appears, with that of his brother Robert, as witness to an undated grant by Michael de Spotland to Robert, son of William de Eccles, of land in Grimesley, in Spotland, and which, from the names appended, must have been made near the close of the reign of Henry III. or early in that of Edward I.; and there is in the chartulary of Whalley Abbey a deed in which the same "Jordanus de Hulton rector ecclesie de Weryngton" releases to the Abbey of Stanlawe lands in the Hope, in Swinton, which Robert, his brother, had of the gift of Gilbert de Barton. His name occurs in a deed dated at Warrington, May 16, 45 Henry III. (1261), as the grantee of a burgage in Warrington to Roger de Hopeton, but he must have relinquished his benefice shortly afterwards to become dean rural of the deanery of Manchester, his name appearing in Dr. Hibbert-Ware's list as "circa 1268, 53 Henry III.: Jordanus, Decanus de Maincestr."

C. 1265.—WILLIAM DE EYBURIE, who appears to have been the successor of Jordan de Hulton, is the earliest rector named in the previous editions of this work. His name occurs about the year 1265, at which time he was a believer in the miraculous cures of that uncanonised saint, Simon de Montfort. He must have held the living for a considerable period, for his name appears as rector at the time, when, in 1291, Pope Nicholas I. made his *Valor Beneficiorum*.

C. 1292.—PAGANUS DE DENTON, who witnessed a charter made at Bewsey, August 22, 1294, is said by Mr. Beamont to have been "probably rector of Warrington from about 1292 to 1298," but we have not been able to discover any confirmatory evidence.

1298.—WILLIAM DE SONKY. This rector belonged to a family which held Little Sankey, a hamlet of Warrington, for many generations under the Botelers. His name occurs about the year 1295, when he is described as "clerk of Warrington," and three years later he was presented to the rectory of Warrington, and on the 8th of the kalends of March (Feb. 22), 1298, had letter of licence to go for three years to the schools to study,[5] during which time he was to be excused from taking any further orders in the Church. From this fact it may be inferred that he was only a sub-deacon, and that his theological knowledge was imperfect, the licence being had recourse to in order that any ignorance of the Psalter, of the Divine laws, or of the Sacraments of Holy Church, might be obviated. He held the rectory till 1325, when he resigned.

[1] Ormerod's "Cheshire."—C.
[2] *I.e.* Steyninges, a hamlet in the parish of Poulton in-the-Fylde.—C.
[3] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 420.—C.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 416.—C.
[5] Lichfield Register.—C.

1325.—Stephen le Blunt. On the resignation of Rector Sonky, Stephen le Blunt was presented by Sir William le Boteler, and instituted November 23, 1325.[1] He held the living little more than four years, when he exchanged with Robert de Hoton, rector of Ledred (? Leatherhead, county Surrey).

1330.—Robert de Hoton or Houton, who, as stated, had previously held the rectory of Ledred, was instituted to Warrington on the third nones of April (*i.e.*, April 3), 1330,[2] and continued to hold the living until his death, May 23, 1342.

1343.—John de Luyton was presented by Sir William le Boteler, in succession to Robert de Hoton, and instituted on the 10th January, 1343.[3] Three years later he exchanged with John de Stamfordham for the vicarage of Luyton, in the diocese of Lincoln, of which place he was not unlikely a native.

1346.—John de Stamfordham, who would seem to be a member of the family of that name of Stamfordham, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, was instituted and inducted, as appears by the Lichfield Register, June 11, 1346, and remained in possession of the living until his death, which occurred on Palm Sunday, April 10, 1351.

1351.—Nicholas de Wadyngton was presented by Sir William le Boteler, in succession to John de Stamfordham, and he was instituted and inducted May 10, 1351. He remained in possession six years, when he exchanged with John de Swynlegh for the vicarage of Wynwick, in the diocese of Ely[4]—not of the parish of that name in Lancashire, as elsewhere suggested.

1357.—John de Swynlegh was instituted, with the consent of Sir John le Boteler, June 22, 1357, but resigned in 1361.[5]

1361.—John Donne or Downe. On the voidance of the living by the resignation of John de Swynlegh, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond (afterwards Duke of Lancaster), presented John Donne, who was instituted January 13, 1361;[6] but the right of the earl to present was not allowed to pass unchallenged, a plea *de advocatione ecclesiæ* de Weryngton being raised by Richard, son and heir of John de Wynwick, to whom Sir William le Boteler had demised the patronage for his life; but the claim of the earl must have been sustained, for Donne remained in possession. Like one of his predecessors—William de Sonky—Donne was only in minor orders, having previously, as it would seem, been in the service of his patron, and on the 10th November, in the year following his institution, he obtained a licence to absent himself from his benefice for three years to study (*ut possit insistere studio generali*),[7] another instance of the abuses existing in the Church in pre-Reformation times. In the year following the expiration of this licence (Feb. 22, 40 Edward III., 1366), he leased the living for a period of three years at the rent of xl$^{li.}$ per annum, payable in London, the lessees undertaking to provide a sufficient chaplain to celebrate divine offices in the church, and to pay the abbot of Shrewsbury his pension, xx$^{s.}$ per annum, during the term, subject, however, to the proviso that if the rector should be evicted the payment of the rental should cease; and on the 9th May following he obtained another licence for two years' absence from his church, under pretence of further study. Shortly after the expiry of this licence he appears to have resigned his benefice, for on the 18th January, 44 Edward III. (1370), he received letters of protection on proceeding to join the Prince of Wales (Edward the Black Prince) in the capacity of chaplain, the prince, who was at that time prosecuting the war in Aquitaine, having fallen sick.[8] Warrington saw little or nothing of this rector, and yet it is worthy of note that it was during his time the church was in great part rebuilt, though the work was not completed when he retired.

c. 1368.—John Parr. On the retirement of John Donne, John Parr was instituted, on the presentation of John of Gaunt, who had then been created Duke of Lancaster. Nothing is known concerning him, except that he was ordained sub-deacon on the 18th December, 1367, and admitted to priest's orders on 25th March, 1368, immediately after which he resigned his benefice. He was in all likelihood a member of the family of Parr, barons of Kendal, and possibly of the branch of Parr of Parr.

1368.—Elias de Britwesel or Bridtwisell, presbyter, was presented by John, Duke of Lancaster, on the resignation of John Parr, and instituted June 5, 1368. He was probably a member of the family of that name who held land in Bridtwisell-in-Hapton, in Blackburn parish, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III., and who were benefactors to the abbey of Stanlawe and the church of Whalley. He had previously filled the office of almoner to the Duke of Lancaster, and was also rector of Kirk Branwith, near Doncaster, one of the duke's livings, where he had had license to absent himself from his benefice for two years while on the duke's service. He held

[1] Lichfield Register.—C. [2] *Ibid.*—C. [3] *Ibid.*—C.
[4] See Rectors of Winwick, vol. iv., p. 352.—C.
[5] Mr. Herford gives Stephen de Cheterton as Swynlegh's successor, and represents him as instituted in 1359, but the authority is not stated. He was probably a chaplain or *locum tenens*.—C.
[6] Lichfield Register.—C. [7] *Ibid.*—C.
[8] Annals of Warrington.—C. [9] Lichfield Register.—C.

the living of Warrington until his death, which occurred on the Monday after the Feast of St. Chad, March 6, 1374.

1374.—Robert de Sibbethorpe. On the death of Elias de Bridtwissell, the Duke of Lancaster presented William de Burgh, the chaplain at the Savoy, to the vacant benefice, by a deed dated at the Savoy, June 12, 1374, but the right was contested, Sir William and Sir John le Boteler having made a counter presentation, which prevailed, and their nominee, Robert de Sibbethorpe, presbyter, was thereupon instituted, May 17, 1374.[1] The date of his death or resignation is not recorded.

1390.—Richard de Carleton, presbyter, who appears to have been the successor of Rector Sibbethorpe, was installed March 20, 1390. His name appears as a feoffee of the estates of Gilbert, son of John de Haydoc, in the settlement made September 14, 1394, from which it may be assumed that he was resident upon his benefice. He did not, however, long enjoy the possession, his death occurring August 16, 1396.

1396.—Richard le Walker, presbyter, was presented by Sir John le Boteler, and instituted to the vacant benefice ten days after the decease of his predecessor. Little is known respecting him, but he is named as an executor of the will of John le Boteler, a cadet of the house of Bewsey, and one of the heroes of Agincourt, made February 20, 1420, in which he is styled "Dominus Richard Walker, rector ecclesiæ de Waryngton."

c. 1430.—Robert de Molyneux. Dr. Kendrick, in his notes on the early history of Warrington, gives this as the name of one of the rectors, and Mr. Herford gives 1397 as the year of institution, but nothing is known respecting him, and his institution is not recorded in the Lichfield Registers.

c. 1440.—Thomas de Mascy was presented to the rectory, but the date of his institution has not been discovered. He was a younger son of Hamon de Mascy, of Rixton, by his wife Elena, daughter and coheir of William de Horton. He is mentioned in a deed dated in 1444, and is there styled "clerk," but in another given by Dodsworth, and dated July 2, 26 Henry VI. (1448), he is described as rector of Warrington. He was a trustee with his brother Richard for his nephew, Hamon Mascy, 31 Henry VI. (1452). In the following year he was named as a trustee of the estates of Sir John le Boteler, being then styled "parson of Warrington," and is so named in Sir John's inq. p.m. Sir John died on the 26th February, 1463, and rector Mascy was dead before July 4, 1464.

1464.—Thomas Nelson, presbyter, was instituted in succession to Thomas de Mascy, deceased, July 4, 1464, on the presentation of Richard Browne, vicar of Poulton, John Holcrofte, and Richard Mascy, feoffees,[2] William Boteler, the son and heir of Sir John Boteler, being at the time under age, but he resigned in 1466.

1466.—Thomas Byrom was presented by the same patrons, on the resignation of Mr. Nelson, and instituted April 18, 1466. The rector was doubtless a cadet of the family of Byrom of Byrom, though his place in that house has not been ascertained. He was a kinsman of William Bothe, successively Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of England, and owed much of his preferment to the influence of that ecclesiastic. On the 26th July, 1450, he was presented by the Abbot of Norton to the rectory of Grappenhall, a parish on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, opposite Warrington, and a moiety of which was owned by the Byroms, and this living he held until his preferment to Warrington, when he resigned it. On the 3rd December, in the same year (1450), he was collated by Bothe, who was then Bishop of Lichfield, to the prebend of Stotfold in that cathedral, which he relinquished on the 10th October in the following year for the prebend of Curborough, in the same cathedral, which he in turn resigned in October, 1458, for the still more profitable stall of Lingden, which he held until his presentation to Warrington. When Bishop Bothe was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, in 1453, he appointed Byrom his domestic chaplain, and on the 12th August, in that year, collated him to the living of St. Edward's, in the city of York, which he held until 1457, when he resigned. A month after his institution to St. Edward's, York, he was collated to the prebendal stall of Monkton, in the church of Ripon, but relinquished it in 1459, on his collation to the prebend of Givendale in the same church. This last-named stall he held for two years, resigning it on the 26th May, 1461, to be collated on the succeeding day to the archdeaconry of Nottingham, an office he continued to hold until his decease. Byrom, it will be seen, was a rank pluralist, and could but have been seldom resident in any benefice. He held the rectory of Warrington, with his canonry of Lichfield and archdeaconry of Nottingham, until his death, which occurred in August, 1476.

1476.—James Stanley was presented by the same patrons, and instituted September 7, 1476.[3] He was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Stanley, and brother of the first Earl of Derby, and

[1] Lichfield Register.—C. [2] *Ibid.*—C. [3] *Ibid.*—C

is noticed at length under the head of Rectors of Winwick, pp. 352-3 *supra*. He died, according to Le Neve, in 1486, at which time he was holding the rectories of Warrington and Winwick, the wardenship of Manchester, and the archdeaconry of Chester.

1486.—HUGH REDYCHE was instituted in succession to Stanley, but could have held the living only a very short time, having resigned before the 16th June in the same year. His parentage is not known, but he was in all likelihood a member of the family of that name of Grappenhall, and may have been a son of Hugh Redyche, who inherited a moiety of Grappenhall in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Boydell, of Grappenhall.

1486.—RICHARD DELVES was presented, in succession to Hugh Redyche, by Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Boteler, and instituted June 16, 1486. He was the third son of Sir John Delves, of Doddington, county Chester, who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, fighting on the Lancastrian side, by his wife Ellen, daughter of Ralph Egerton, of Wrinehill, brother of James Delves, who was also in the fight at Tewkesbury, taken prisoner there, and afterwards beheaded,[1] and brother also of his patron's wife, Margaret Delves. Before his preferment to Warrington he had been admitted (March 27th, 1455) to the prebend of Parva-Pypa, in Lichfield Cathedral. To him is attributed the founding of the chantry of St. Anne, in Warrington church. He died on the 22nd November, 1527, having held the rectory for upwards of forty years. In his will, which bears date Lichfield, August 13, 1527, he bequeaths a number of small legacies, including a bord cloth of diaper and his mass book of parchment to the "high tutor" of Warrington, and directs his body to be buried in the midst of the quire there, or else in St. Mary's chapel, at Wybunbury, with his father and mother. In accordance with his desire he was buried in the chancel at Warrington, where, at the time Randle Holme made his "Church Notes" (1640), there was "a faire marble stone inlayd wth brass & pillars and turretts, and on brasse therein a man with a curious cote embrauthered (embroidered) prayinge, and standinge at his feete Delves cote (*argent*, a chevron, *gules*, fretty, *or*, between three delves, or turves, *sable*), and writ under:—

> OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE SOULE OF MR. RICHARD DELUES, CANON IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF LICHFEILD, AND PARSON OF THIS CHURCH OF WARRINGTON, DYED THE XXII. OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD, MDXXVII.

A shield of arms of Rector Delves was set up in one of the windows of the Boteler Chapel, which survived the perils of the Reformation and the Civil War, and remained unimpaired until 1860, when it was ruthlessly removed during the restoration, and has now disappeared.

1527.—THOMAS MARIA WINGFIELD. On the death of Richard Delves, Humphrey Wyngfield, esquire, and Robert Browne, clerk, the patrons *pro hac vice* acting for Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt., then deceased, presented Thomas Maria Wingfield, who was instituted December 6, 1527. Sir Richard Wingfield had been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from April 14, 1523, to Dec. 31, 1525, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas More, afterwards Chancellor of England, and had apparently at that time purchased the next presentation from Sir Thomas Boteler, and the new rector would most likely be Sir Richard's son. Camden, the antiquary, to whom he was known, commenting upon double names, says: "Two Christian names are rare in *England;* and I only remember now his Majesty, who was named *Charles Iames*, as the prince his son *Henry Frederic;* and among private men, *Thomas Maria Wingfield* and Sir *Thomas Posthumus Hobby*,"[2] though double names were not even then so rare as the learned antiquary supposed. Wingfield was rector when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Henry VIII. (1535), was made, but resigned his benefice two years later, possibly finding himself unable to keep pace with the reformed doctrines.

1537.—EDWARD KEBLE, M.A. On the retirement of Wingfield, Sir Thomas Boteler presented Edward Keble, who was instituted November 8, 1537. Connected with this presentation are some circumstances that reflect but little credit on either the patron or his nominee. In a bill of complaint filed in Duchy Chamber, 31 Henry VIII. (1539), by Edward Keble against Sir Thomas Boteler, the rector complains that before his presentation Sir Thomas had desired him to seal to him a lease of the parsonage for a term of sixty years, reserving yearly to the rector a rent of £40; that he had sealed such lease before institution; and that before he actually entered upon the parsonage Sir Thomas had sold his interest in the same for £186 13s. 4d., of which he had received in hand £124 6s. 8d., to William Bruche and Hamlet Shawe, who had entered upon possession. Keble having been instituted and admitted, now sought to set the lease aside, on the ground that it was not good in law, nor binding upon him, as he had no actual interest in the parsonage at the time of its execution, and he appears to have been successful. Whatever blame may be attached to the patron for thus seeking to enrich himself out of the living, the parson was no less

[1] The fate of these two members of the Delves family has been thus referred to—

"Young Delves his father's fate had scarcely known
When he was summoned to receive his own."—C.

[2] "Remaines Concerning Britain," p. 49, edition 1657.—C.

culpable, having entered into the transaction with a full knowledge of its nature, and having gained possession sought to set the agreement aside by a legal quibble. Four years after this, Keble is found granting a lease of his parsonage to Richard Penketh and John Grimsditch, who were in reality only the nominees of Sir Thomas Boteler, for a period of 200 years, from the 25th March then next ensuing, at a yearly rental of xx^{li}, and for this scandalous transaction, which impoverished his successors for two centuries, it may be assumed the rector had received a valuable money consideration.[1] It was Keble's lot to be frequently involved in litigation. In 31 Henry VIII. (1539), Henry Cookson brought an action against him and others in the Duchy Court for trespass, distress, and rescue of cattle in Mote Hall Pasture, in Werynton,[2] and two years later he is found in the same court claiming a debt out of the lands of Warrington parsonage.[3] On the 15th June, 1 Edward VI. (1547), he was installed in the third prebend of Westminster, his successor there being appointed April 11, 1554, and in the same year "Dns Ricardus Taylior" was returned as his curate at Warrington. On the 6th July, 1547, Edward VI. finished his "short but saintly course," and a few days later, when the ill-judged attempt to make Lady Jane Grey queen had failed, Mary ascended the throne, when a check was given to the further alienation of church property, and an effort made to revive the dissolved chantries. Keble had accepted the reformed doctrines and the ritual prescribed by Edward's Act of Uniformity, and being unwilling to "change his tippet and preach Popery," was deprived both of his rectory of Warrington and his canonry at Westminster, 1 Philip and Mary (1554). He was afterwards beneficed in Warwickshire, being presented to the vicarage of Bishops-Itchington, near Leamington, where he remained until his death, which occurred ten years later.

1554.—Nicholas Taylor. On the deprivation of Keble, John Grimsditch and Richard Penketh, the trustees of Sir Thomas Boteler, before named, presented Nicholas Taylor, a brother of Richard Taylor, Mr. Keble's curate. He was instituted November 20, 1554, and his firstfruits paid June 22, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary (1554), but he held the living only a short time, his death occurring before the end of 1556.

1556.—Thomas Amerie was presented by Thomas Boteler in succession to Nicholas Taylor. He was instituted December 31, 1556, but there does not appear to be any entry in the Composition Books of his payment into the Exchequer for firstfruits. His name appears in the Visitation held in 1557, and in a deed executed on the 16th July in the succeeding year he styles himself "parson of Weryngton." He attended the Bishop's Visitation in 1562. At this time the parish of Warrington contained 3,000 communicants, and the yearly value of the parsonage was then returned at £200, "whereof the p'son (Thomas Amerie) hath by corruption but 20^{li}., a pr'acher not painefull."[4] He held the living until 1574, when he either died or resigned.

1574.—John Boteler was presented in succession to Mr. Amerie by Thomas Boteler, April 24, 1574, and paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books, on the 8th May following. He was doubtless a cadet of the house of Bewsey, and probably a grandson of Sir Thomas Boteler, though his place in the family pedigree has not been clearly ascertained. He died in 1579.

1579.—Simon Harward, M.A., was presented by Edward Boteler in succession to the last-named rector, November 26, 1579, and the Composition Books show that he paid his firstfruits 25th June, 22 Elizabeth (1580), his name being given as Harwood. He matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, December, 1572; went out B.A. as a member of that house 1574-5. In 1577 he became one of the chaplains of New College, Oxford, being incorporated B.A. in that University 9th July in that year, and proceeding M.A. at Oxford. He remained at Warrington for little more than a year, and was afterwards preacher at Crowhurst, Banstead, and Tandridge, in Surrey, and, as is believed, at Bletchingley in that county, and Odiham in Hampshire. He also kept a school at one or more of these places, and practised physic. He was the author of several published sermons and numerous other works.[5] In the year following his resignation of the rectory of Warrington Mr. Harward married, at the Collegiate Church, Manchester (September 25, 1582), Mary, daughter of Robert Langley, of Manchester (boroughreeve of Manchester, 1579, 1587, and 1595), by his wife Mabel, daughter of Thomas Tyldesley, of Wardley. Mr. Langley was a grandson of Robert Langley, of Agecroft, in Eccles parish, and in the register of the marriage Mr. Harward is described as "preacher here," *i.e.*, Manchester. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but he is known to have been living in 1606.

1581.—Michael Johnston, M.A. On the resignation of Mr. Harward, Sir Henry Scurwen, the patron for that turn, presented Michael Johnston, who was instituted July 4, 1581.

[1] Connected with this transaction are three deeds, preserved among the Exchequer Records, Nos. 46, 47, and 48, in the 38th Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, pp. 177-8: (1) A Confirmation of a Demise of the Rectory of Warrington, 24th March, 34 Henry VIII. (1542-3); (2) A Demise of the Rectory of Warrington, dated 28th April, 35 Henry VIII. (1543); and (3) Sir Thomas Boteler's Debt, dated 5th May, 35 Henry VIII. (1543).—C.

[2] Cal., vol. i., p. 161.—C.

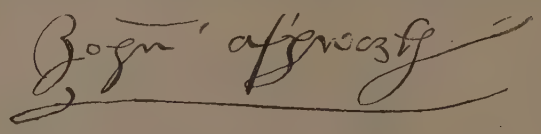
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 164.—C.

[4] Dom. Ser. Elizabeth, vol. xxxi., No. 47.—C.

[5] Cooper's Athenae Cantabrigienses, vol. ii., p. 478.—C.

Mr. Johnston was a native of Cumberland, and received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated between 1564-5 and 1573. There is no entry in the Composition Books of the payment of his firstfruits, and the date of his retirement has not been ascertained.

1589.—JOHN ASHWORTH was presented, presumably on the resignation of Mr. Johnston, by Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey. He was instituted June 3, 1589, and paid his firstfruits on the 9th July following. On the 27th February in the preceding year he had been presented by Dr. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, to the vicarage of Bolton-le-Sands. In the year succeeding his institution his name appears in the list of the seventeen clergy of the diocese of Chester who made complaint of "the manifolde Enormities of the Ecclesiasticall state in the moste partes of the Countie of Lancaster; and many of them in som partes also of Cheshire." It was during the



incumbency of Mr. Ashworth that the Warrington register was commenced, as appears by the following prefatory note:—

"A true copy of an oulde register made in the tyme of Mr. Ashworth, parson of Warrington, beginninge ye 29th daye of Maye 1591, taken by me Henrye Woderoffe, clarke of ye same parish church, ye 24th daye of Maye 1611."

The register contains an entry of the baptism, July 21, 1605, of "Priscilla, daughter to John Ashworth, Rector," who was buried the same day, and one other entry—

1607.—December 7. Buried, John Ashworthe, Parson of Warrington.

Mr. Ashworth had a son bearing his own baptismal name, who became curate of Rochdale in 1602, and afterwards incumbent of Milnrow, and who was for a time master of the Grammar School of Rochdale. A daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of John Chadwick, M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge, rector of Standish, and nephew of Dr. Charles Chadwick, president of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1608.—WILLIAM GILLIBRAND, B.A., was presented to the vacant rectory by Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, and instituted March 1, 1607-8, but there is no record in the Composition Books of the payment of his firstfruits. He belonged to a family of that name of Ramsgreave, in Blackburn parish. His name first appears in the register in 1609, when he signs himself "William Gilliburn," and it contains a record of the baptism of two of his children—

1611.—October 5. Nathan, son to Mr. Wm. Gilibrande.
1615.—August 15. John, son to Wm. Gilibrand, parsone of ye Rectore of Warrington.

He had an elder son, Jonathan Gillibrand, who was aged 24 at the time of Sir William Dugdale's Visitation, March 16, 1664, who was then vicar of Leigh (1662-3—1685), and married to Mary, daughter of Andrew Chorlton, of Tearne, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Gillibrand married Margaret, daughter of John Bruen, of Bruen-Stapleford, county Chester, and widow of Mr. Lancaster, of the family of that name, of Rainhill, a sister of John Bruen, a zealous Calvinistic Puritan, whose active piety and private virtues have obtained a place in the annals of biography, and of whom it has been said that "his goodness of heart would have reflected honour on any rank and any religion." Mr. Gillibrand died in 1620-1, and his burial is thus recorded in the church register—

1620-1.—March 24. William Gelibrand, Parson of Warrington.

His will was proved at Chester in the same year.

1621.—WILLIAM WARD, M.A. On the death of Mr. Gillibrand, Sir Thomas Ireland presented William Ward, who was instituted May 2, 1621, and as the Composition Books show, paid his firstfruits February 18, 19 James I. (1621-2). He was a son of the Rev. William Ward, rector of Prestwold, county of Leicester, of the family of that name, of Monksheath, county of Chester, descended from the Wards of Capesthorne. It has been stated that Mr. Ward was ejected from Warrington in 1646, but this is incorrect. His name appears in the church books as "rector" in 1643, but not later, though he was holding the benefice in 1645, and his name is mentioned in 1647 as rector, when he is also described as one of the licensers of preachers, though the latter date is evidently an error, as he had then accepted the vicarage of Walton-on-the-Hill, a more lucrative appointment; and in 1646, when Episcopacy had been overthrown, and the Presbyterian

form of church government set up, his name appears first on the list of clerical members of the Fifth Classis, when he is described as minister of Walton. In 1648 he appended his signature to Heyrick's "Harmonious Consent," styling himself "min. of the Gospel at Walton," Nevill Kay at the same time signing as "Pastor of Walton," and in the succeeding year (1649) he and Neville Kay both signed the "Agreement of the People," each styling himself "Minister at Walton."

c. 1647.—ROBERT YATES, or YEATS, who succeeded Mr. Ward, is stated in the Commonwealth Survey of 1650 to have "come in by the quist and p'sentacon of Gilbte Ireland, Esqr., who clames to bee patron and Doner thereof, And alsoe by the ffree Ellection of the Congregacon there." His name first appears in the church register in 1647, when he styles himself "rector." In the preceding year it had appeared at the head of the Seventh Classis, with that of Isaac Ambrose, as minister of Preston; and in 1648, when signing the "Harmonious Consent," he described himself as "Pastor of the Church at Warrington;" he also appended his signature in that capacity to the "Agreement of the People" in 1649. At the time he entered upon his pastorate the fabric of the church had fallen into a state of decay, as appears by the following entry in the vestry book:—

"The church is now far decayed in respect of the long disasters by the civil war, in glass, bells and clock," &c.

From which it may be assumed that it had suffered at the hands of the contending parties. If the fabric was decayed, the endowments had also become impoverished, the consequence of the iniquitous lease of Rector Keble before referred to. To remedy the latter evil the dominant party, on the 12th August, 1646, ordered "that the yearely sume of fifty pounds be peyed out of ye profitts of ye impropriate rectory of Childwall, in ye county of Lancr sequestered from James Anderton, Esqr, papist, and delinquent to and for increase of the maintenance of ye minister of the p'ish church of Warrington, in ye sd. county," and in a further order, dated October 8, of the same year, it was directed that "the first rent payable of the sd. order out of the p'ente yeare be paide unto Mr. James Smith, a godlie and orthodox divine, duringe the tyme that he shall officiate in the cure of the sd church.'[1] There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Smith ever did "officiate in the cure," but the "Survey" of 1650 shows that he was then serving the cure of Atherton, in Leigh parish. Unfortunately for Mr. Yates, he did not benefit by the contemplated augmentation for the Commissioners report that "hee hath for his salury the yearly sume of Twenty pounds p' ann. from Mr. Ireland." The reason of this may perhaps be found in the fact that he had not demeaned himself to the entire satisfaction of the Government, for the Commissioners further reported that though Mr. Yates was "a man of good lyffe, he doth Disassent from and not submitt to the present gou'nemt, And did neglect to obserue and keepe the days of humiliacon and thankesgiving enjoyned by the p'sent P'iamt." Mr. Yates was a staunch Presbyterian, but Presbyterianism had waned, while Independency and Republicanism had waxed, and those who had declaimed against Episcopacy now found themselves at the mercy of what they were pleased to call sectaries and schismatics, and that they had simply exchanged King Log for King Stork. Those who had accepted the "Solemn League and Covenant" were now required to take the "Engagement," a new test, which bound men "to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth as it is now established, without a King or House of Lords." No minister was permitted to enjoy preferment in the church unless he qualified himself by taking the "Engagement" publicly in the face of his congregation. Mr. Yates refused to take the new test, and spoke openly against it,[2] for which act of treason he was tried at Lancaster and sentenced to death, but while preparing for execution, by the unexpected clemency of the judge, whom Calamy believes to have been Twisden, he was pardoned and allowed to return to his rectory. A close intimacy existed between Mr. Yates and Henry Newcome, and the latter makes frequent mention of him in his "Diary." In August, 1658, Newcome preached at Warrington, to assist his friend, who had then been lying long ill of an ague. In December, 1660, when the Lancashire ministers presented an address of congratulation to the king, Mr. Yates appended his signature to it, Mr. Newcome's signature following immediately after. After the Restoration, Yates, who had previously taken the Solemn League and Covenant, being unable conscientiously to subscribe his assent and consent to everything required, went out under the Act of Uniformity. In January of the following year he was taken to prison, though not as Mr. Bailey affirms and Mr. Beamont supposes, on account of the Five Mile Act, for that intolerant measure was not passed until 17 Charles II (1665). Newcome thus refers to the circumstance—

Sattur. Jan. 10 166⅔. Mr. Yates & several good people in Warrington carryed to prison yesterday.

His confinement was more likely due to some suspicion or apprehension on the part of the Government that he might be concerned in some one of the many plots that were then being

[1] Plundered Ministers' Accounts.—C.

[2] Adam Martindale gives a full account of a meeting of ministers at Warrington, at which he was the only champion for signing the engagement.—C.

started against the constituted authority. A few weeks later Newcome further refers to the circumstance—

Wednes. Feb. 4. In ye afternoone Mr. Illingworth & I were engaged wth Mr. Naylor to make freindes if wee could for Mr. Yates & others uniustly imprisoned at ys present. I could have put off endeavouringe in ye th: but it is duty, & who knowes how soone wee may any of us be in the like condition.

And again—

Munday, Apr. 20. I had intended to have heard ye comemoration sermon, but Mr. Yates came in & sate wth mee above an houre. Told mee ye whole story of his imprisonment.

When, after Clarendon's fall, Charles II. issued his declaration of indulgence in religion (March 15, 1671-2), Mr. Yates obtained a licence for his private house, and preached publicly there and in the court-house to many of his former hearers.[1] The declaration of indulgence, which was an unconstitutional exercise of the royal prerogative, was cancelled in the succeeding year. The prohibition from continuing to preach was a severe disappointment. Nathaniel Heywood, of Ormskirk, writing to his brother Oliver at the time, says: "I think this turning us out of our licensed places will cost Mr. Yates and me our lives. Oh, this goes heavily! The casting us out of our great places was not so bad as casting us out of our little places. Other afflictions are light compared with a dumb mouth and a silent Sabbath."[2] Mr. Yates did not long survive this last affliction, his death occurring in November, 1678, from palsy, "which crazed his intellectuals," and from which he had been suffering for a year. Calamy describes him as a useful and laborious minister, and, it may be added, that in regard to his religious views he was courageous and consistent. He may be considered as the founder of Nonconformity in Warrington. and the congregation which he had gathered he left at his death in the charge of his son Samuel—his "dear Samuel"—who was born at Warrington in 1656, and whom he had consecrated to the ministry.

1662-3.—Samuel Ellison. On the exclusion of Mr. Yates, Samuel Ellison was presented by Sir Gilbert Ireland, Knt., and instituted January 17, 1662-3.[3] His name first appears in the churchwardens' book, July 16, 1663, but little or nothing is known concerning him. He died in the following year, and was buried at Childwall on the 2nd of May, 1663, from which it may be assumed that he was connected with the place, and possibly a son of David Ellison, who was incumbent there at the time of the Commonwealth Survey in 1650.

1664.—Joseph Ward was presented by Sir Gilbert Ireland, Bart., in succession to Mr. Ellison, and instituted October 4, 1664. It is not known to what family he belonged, but it is not unlikely he was a younger son of the house of Capesthorne. He held the living for over quarter of a century. He died in 1690, and was buried at Warrington on the 9th December. He would seem to have died intestate, as an inventory of his goods, with an administration bond, was filed at Chester in the same year.

1690-1.—Samuel Shaw, M.A. (written Shall in the Institution Books), was presented by James Holt, as guardian of John Atherton, then a minor, and instituted January 10, 1690-1. He had previously filled the office successively of master of the Grammar School at Wigan and at Warrington, and had acquired some reputation as a writer of Latin verse. On the death of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, and while master of the school at Wigan, he wrote an elegy in Latin and another in English, and when Dr. Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, entered upon his rectory of Wigan, which he held with the bishopric, Mr. Shaw welcomed him in a complimentary Latin ode, which no doubt secured him future preferment, and led to his being appointed, shortly after his institution to Warrington, one of the four king's preachers for Lancashire, an office originally instituted in the reign of Edward VI. During his incumbency the old tower of the church was taken down and rebuilt, and a gallery erected at the western end of the nave. He held the living nearly twenty-eight years, and died, September 27, 1718, at the age of 68. He was buried in the chancel of the church on the 30th of the same month, where an inscription in Latin was placed to his memory. In his will, which was proved at Chester in the same year, he bequeathed a legacy in augmentation of the endowment of Hollinfare, which had been his principal charge as a "king's preacher," and where he had preached two sermons a month until a regular curate was found, in the person of John Collier, the father of the noted Lancashire humorist, "Tim Bobbin."

1718.—Thomas Egerton, M.A., was presented by Richard Atherton, of Atherton, the patron, on the death of Mr. Shaw, and instituted January 22, 1718-19. He was the fifth son of Sir John Egerton, of Wrinehill, Bart., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Holland, of Heaton and Denton, and brother of Sir Holland Egerton, of Heaton, Bart. He was born about

[1] The text of the licence to the Old Court House—a building taken down to make room for the present Market Hall—is given in vol. i., p. 325.—C.

[2] Heywood's Works, vol. i., pp. 483-4.—C.

[3] Institution Books, Record Office.—C.

the year 1695, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. March 16, 1714, and M.A. June 21, 1717. On the 3rd April, 1722-3, he was presented by George, Earl of Cardigan, to the rectory of Sefton, which he continued to hold with that of Warrington until the 23rd April, 1723, when he resigned the latter benefice, having accepted the rectory of Cheadle, in Cheshire, to which he was instituted on the following day. He continued to hold the livings of Sefton and Cheadle until the close of his life. Mr. Egerton married Frances, daughter of John Beresford, of Beresford, who survived him. He died, without issue, at Preston, 1762.

1723.—John Haddon, M.A. On the resignation of Mr. Egerton, the Rev. John Haddon was presented by Richard Atherton, and instituted June 21, 1723. Mr. Haddon was the son of that "worthy, pious, learned man," the Rev. Peter Haddon, who was vicar of Bolton from 1691 to 1721. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. October 12, 1719, and M.A. June 18, 1723.[1] He was the contemporary and friend of John Byrom, who makes frequent mention of him in his "Journal." Like Byrom he indulged in verse, and occasional references are made to his "merry rhymes;" and Byrom has immortalised him by some facetious lines in an invitation to meet a few kindred spirits at Altrincham. Mr. Haddon married Mary, daughter of Giles Fairclough, who survived him, and by whom he had issue Peter Haddon, M.A., and Giles Fairclough Haddon, D.D., who became rector of Stepney. He died at Warrington, January, 1767.

1767.—William Farington, B.D., was presented by Robert Vernon Atherton Gwillym, on the death of Mr. Haddon, and instituted February 7, 1767. He had been instituted, January 14, 1733-4, to the vicarage of Leigh, and he had held that living with the rectory of Warrington *in commendam* until his death, which occurred a few months after his institution to the last-named benefice, August 3, 1767, at the age of 63. He is noticed more at length under the head of "Vicars of Leigh" (pp. 322-3 *supra*).

1767.—Edward Owen, M.A., was presented by the same patron, in succession to Mr. Farington, and instituted September 14, 1767. He was a son of David Owen, M.D., of Cern Havod, county Montgomery, and was born in 1728. He received his education at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. December 1, 1749, and M.A. June 1, 1752.[2] Shortly after leaving the University he was appointed usher of a school at Great Crosby, where he remained until November 4, 1757, when he became head master of Warrington Grammar School, an office he was holding at the time of his preferment to the rectory, and which he retained for some time after. Mr. Owen was a ripe scholar, an eloquent preacher, and an energetic and benevolent pastor. He died, unmarried, in April, 1807, and is buried, in accordance with his expressed desire, in the chancel of the church he so much loved, and where, until late years, a Latin inscription commemorated his virtues.

1807.—Robert Atherton Rawstorne, M.A. On the death of Mr Owen, Thomas Powys, Lord Lilford, the patron in right of his wife, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Vernon (Gwillym) Atherton, presented Robert Atherton Rawstorne, who was instituted June 3, 1807. Mr. Rawstorne was the third son of Lawrence Rawstorne, of New Hall, Hutton and Penwortham, by his wife, Elizabeth Goldsmith Atherton, only surviving daughter of Robert Gwillym, of Bewsey and Atherton. He was born in 1780, and educated, like so many other Lancashire men, at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. June 12, 1800, and M.A. May 7, 1803.[3] The year in which he was preferred to Warrington he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Penwortham, and held both livings, in addition to the living of South Thoresby, in Lincolnshire, with the Grammar School at Warrington; but as the duties of the last-named office were discharged vicariously, complaint was made by the inhabitants of the town, and on an appeal to the Court of Chancery, in 1810, Lord Eldon pronounced that the holding of the rectory of the parish and the mastership of the school of Warrington together was incompatible. Two years later he resigned the incumbency of Penwortham, to which, however, he was again inducted in 1832, when he resigned the rectory of Warrington. He married in 1823 his cousin, Mary, second daughter of Richard Gwillym, of Bewsey, who died in 1842, and by her had a son, Robert Atherton Rawstorne, born 1824, and educated at Brasenose College, who was appointed vicar of Balderston in 1859, and archdeacon of Blackburn 1885, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married, June 24, 1858, her cousin, the Rev. William Edward Rawstorne, eldest son of William Rawstorne, of Howick New Hall, and Mary. Mr. Rawstorne died at Hutton Hall, near Preston, May 13, 1852.

1832.—The Hon. Horatio Powys, M.A. On the voidance of the living by the resignation of Mr. Rawstorne, Lord Lilford presented his younger brother, the Rev. Horace Powys, who was instituted January 3, 1832. This rector, who was the third son of the Right Hon. Thomas Powys,

[1] Catalogue of Oxford Graduates.—C. [2] *Ibid.*—C. [3] *Ibid.*—C.

second Baron Lilford, by his wife Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Vernon (Gwillym) Atherton, of Bewsey, was born November 20, 1805, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated successively B.A. and M.A. Thoroughly earnest and practical, Mr. Powys devoted himself with increasing energy to the furtherance of the spiritual life of his parish and the promotion of educational and other benevolent works. During his incumbency the old office of rural dean was revived, and in 1852 he was made rural dean of Warrington. He held the rectory for upwards of twenty-two years, when he was nominated to the vacant see of Sodor and Man, and on the 6th June, 1854, having previously been advanced to the degree of D.D., was consecrated bishop of that diocese. He married, February 21, 1833, Percy Gore, eldest daughter of William Currie, of East Horsley Park, Surrey, and by her had three sons—Horace, born in 1835, who served in the Royal Navy, and died July 24, 1857; Percy William, rector of Thorpe-Ashchurch, Northamptonshire, born April 25, 1838; and Henry Lyttleton Powys, of the 52nd Regiment, born May 14, 1839; and five daughters—Mary Georgiana, married November 14, 1878, to the Rev. B. T. G. H. Somerset, rector of Crickhowell, Breconshire; Sophia Vernon; Percy Maria; Anne Gertrude, who was accidentally drowned while bathing at Bishopscourt, Isle of Man, August 26, 1861; and Laura Harriet. His lordship died May 31, 1877.

1854.—William Quekett, M.A. On the elevation of Dr. Powys to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, the Queen, in exercise of her right for that turn, presented the Rev. William Quekett, M.A., who was instituted in 1854. Mr. Quekett was born at Longport, Somersetshire, where his father was master of the Grammar School, in 1803, and, like his predecessor, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825 and M.A. in 1835. He was ordained deacon in 1825, and in the following year admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. His first appointment was that of curate of South Cadbury, in Somersetshire, which he held from 1825 to 1830, when he accepted the curacy of St. George's-in-the-East, London, and remained there until 1841, when he was preferred to the incumbency of Christ Church, Watney Street, St. George's-in-the-East, and held that living until his preferment to Warrington in 1854. While in St. George's-in-the-East he worked with untiring energy in the interest of the poor in his parish, his labours forming the subject of an article, which appeared in the pages of *Household Words*, from the pen of its editor, Charles Dickens, bearing the title, "What a London Curate can do if he likes." This brought Mr. Quekett into public notice, and eventually led to his preferment to Warrington; and it was while rector here that, mainly through his exertions, the parish church was practically rebuilt, and many other works of importance carried out, the rectory of Warrington being benefited to the extent of over £37,000. Mr. Quekett died at the rectory, after an illness of some duration, on Good Friday, March 30, 1888, and was buried in the Warrington Cemetery, on the 3rd of April following. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him, but the only issue was a daughter, born of the first marriage, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Longden, M.A., vicar of South Norwood, Surrey.

1888.—Frederic William Willis, M.A., the present (1891) rector, was presented by Lord Lilford on the death of Mr. Quekett, and instituted in 1888. Mr. Willis is the second son of Mr. Daniel Willis, of Halsnead, by his wife, Georgiana Amelia, third daughter of Sir William Feilden, of Feniscowles, Bart., and was born August 19, 1842. He received his education at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1865 and M.A. in 1873. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of Chester, 1867, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Oxford in the following year. His first curacy was that of Alderley, county Chester, to which he was appointed in 1867, but resigned it in the succeeding year to undertake the curacy of Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, which he held for two years, when he was appointed curate of Rainhill, in Lancashire. In 1871 he became curate of All Saints', Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, and on the living of that church becoming vacant in the succeeding year he was presented to the vicarage, which he retained until his preferment to Warrington in 1888. Mr. Willis married, July 7, 1868, Gertrude Mary, daughter of Mr. Russell Gray, of Southgate and Barcombe.

There were two chantries suppressed in this church at the time of the Reformation. The first was founded probably either by Sir William or Sir John Boteler, but was chiefly endowed by Sir Thomas Boteler, whose "ffoundacon" it is called by the Chantry Commissioners. He directed his executors to "appoynte an honeste preste groundely lernede in gram' to be maist' of y^e^ said scole whiche should say messe pray and do dyvine s'vice at the p'oche churche of Weryngton, for the soule of him, the saide Sir Thomas, Dame Margarette his wyffe, his aunce'tors and his heires after their deceases." In 1547 D'n's Robert Hall was chantry priest, and in 1553 had a pension of £4 1s. 4d. The second chantry was "at the alter of Saint Anne, w^th^in the p'oche churche biforesaide," and was founded by Rector Delves, whose sister Margaret was wife of Sir Thomas Boteler. In 1553 Robert Hough (elsewhere Haughton and Aghton), "priest at the chantry of St. Anne's altar, Warington," had a pension of £5.

The first register is dated in the year 1591, but the numbers in the two incipient years cannot easily be ascertained. From the two first perfect years to the year 1833 the following results are obtained :—

	1599—1600.	1601.	1700.	1701.	1831.	1832.	1833.
Baptisms	80	75	102	137	639	756	810
Marriages	16	22	29	39	208	198	199
Burials	83	80	147	100	521	599	578

The population of Warrington parish, according to the census of 1831, was 19,155 ; in 1861 it was 26,960 ; in 1871, 32,933 ; and in 1881, 44,352. Warrington, though in a low situation, is a comparatively healthy town. In the limits of the ancient parish are several churches. Latchford church belonged to Grappenhall parish, Cheshire, on the opposite side of the Mersey. The church of the Holy Trinity, in Sankey Street, was consecrated as an oratory in 1709, enlarged and consecrated anew in 1760, and again re-edified about 1780. In 1870 it was made into an ecclesiastical parish, and formed out of that of St. Elphin ; incumbent, the Rev. Edward Crofton Ellis Carleton, B.A. (1878); the living is of the annual value of £385, and in the gift of the rector of Warrington. St. Paul's, in Bewsey Road, one of the churches erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners for the building of additional churches, is a substantial structure of stone in the Early English style, and consists of nave with side aisles, chancel, and western tower. The first stone was laid August 11, 1829, and the consecration took place October 11, 1831. It is now a vicarage; the incumbent is the Rev. Henry Vernon Pigot, M.A. (1891); the living, which is of the value of £300 a year, is in the gift of trustees. St. Anne's is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1864. The church, which is a brick building in the Early English style, was erected in 1868 at a cost of £6,000, raised by voluntary subscriptions. The living is a vicarage of the yearly value of £243, in the gift of Simeon's Trustees, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Joseph Gordon Richards, B.A. (1871). St. Barnabas is a chapel of ease to St. Paul's, of which the Rev. George Allton (1884) is perpetual minister. The living, which is of the value of £200 per annum, is in the gift of the vicar of St. Paul's. St. Peter's is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1874 from the parishes of St. Elphin and St. Paul. The living, which is of the annual value of £100, is in the gift alternately of the rector of Warrington and the vicar of St. Paul's. The Rev. Thomas Rigby, M.A. (1889) is vicar. At the chapel of the Diocesan Training College (established 1844), the clerical principal officiates. Hollinfare chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, at Hollin's Green, was founded c. 1500, and rebuilt about 1690.[1] It is now a parish church, with an ecclesiastical parish comprising Rixton and Glazebrook, The living, of the annual value of £185, is in the gift of the rector of Warrington; Rev. George Farrar Roberts, M.A. (1871), is vicar. St. Michael's, Burtonwood, built about 1730, is a vicarage of the yearly value of £145 ; patron, the rector of Warrington ; vicar, Rev. William Wilson (1876). Padgate is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1838 from the parish of Warrington, and comprises Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Woolston-with-Martinscroft, and the hamlet of Orford. The living, which is in the gift of the rector of Warrington, is valued at £250 per annum ; vicar, Rev. Joshua James Langham, M.A. (1889). The Roman Catholic chapel, in Bewsey Street, was built in 1823, and dedicated to St. Alban; the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, in Butter Market Street, erected from the designs of the late Welby Pugin, was open in September, 1877; and that in Woolston took (1831) the place of one built in Rixton about 1770. Another Roman Catholic chapel was erected in Martinscroft in 1834. There are also numerous places of worship appropriated to the Dissenters. The chapel in Chapel Place, Cairo Street, the first edifice of the kind in Warrington, was built soon after the Restoration, and rebuilt in 1744. Originally this was a Presbyterian place of worship. The congregation afterwards became Unitarian, but about 1847 it repudiated all sectarian denomination as inconsistent with its original open Presbyterian foundation.[2] The Baptist meeting-room, in Dallum Lane, erected in 1833, is replaced by Ebenezer chapel, in Bewsey Street, and the Strict Particular Baptists have erected a small chapel in Ryland Street. St. John's chapel, Winwick Street, built in 1807 for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, was afterwards used by a branch of the Scottish Presbyterian church, who have assumed the name of English Presbyterians. The Independent chapel, King Street, built in 1779, is replaced by the Wycliffe chapel in Bewsey Street. The Wesleyans built a chapel in Upper Bank Street about 1780. This, however, is now used for the County Court, and has been superseded by a large chapel in Bold Street. They have also a chapel in Bewsey Road and one at Woolston-with-Martinscroft. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in Leigh Street and another at Latchford, built in 1827. The Friends' meeting-house was erected in 1728, and rebuilt in 1829. Salem chapel, in Golborne Street, built

[1] It is commonly said to have been rebuilt in 1735, but this appears to be an error. Bishop Gastrell, writing about 1710, says it had then been rebuilt about twenty years.—C

[2] Mr. Henry, the rector of Walton, was ejected from his living in 1662, when he retired to Warrington; and Mr. Peter Aspinwall, of Heaton, on his ejection, lived in great usefulness at Warrington, from which time the foundation of the Dissenting interest in this place may be dated.

in 1811, originally an Independent chapel, was afterwards used as a chapel of ease under St. Paul's Church. At the rearrangement of the parish, in 1868-9, the building was included in the portion assigned to Holy Trinity district. There is a Welsh church in Bold Street.

CHARITIES OF WARRINGTON.

Summarised from the Twentieth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

Free Grammar School, founded by Sir Thomas Boteler. The deed of feoffment is dated 16th April, 1526, since which time the school property has been subjected to much litigation. The last suit was instituted principally to obtain a decision that the office of schoolmaster was incompatible with that of rector, which decision was pronounced in 1815, and confirmed in 1820, when it was ordered that the clear annual sum of £300 should be paid to the master; to each usher not less than £60, nor more than £100; and to a writing master not less than £40, nor more than £100. The 9th rule for the better government of the school directs that no boy should be sent to the school until seven years of age, and that all boys entitled to be admitted should be taught without fee, except the cock-penny, and three potation-pennies, mentioned in the foundation deeds. The number of free scholars at present is about twenty, and the annual income, in 1832, was £551 18s. [A careful history of this school, the scheme of which was considerably modified in 1840, may be found in the "Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. Chesh.," 1855-6, p. 51. In 1862 the old buildings were pulled down, a new school, with master's house and dormitories, erected, and a new master, Rev. Offley H. Cary, M.A., appointed, with several assistant-masters. The school consists of an upper and a lower division. The number of boys now in the school is about seventy, all of whom pay a capitation fee of £8 8s. or £4 4s. in the respective divisions.] There are no free scholars under the last regulations. [Under the new scheme for the government of the school, which came into operation in 1880, the capitation fees are fixed at £12 and £9 in the upper and lower schools respectively. There are eight free scholarships, and the number of boys is at present about one hundred. The management is vested in a body of governors, fifteen in number, of whom seven are representative and eight co-optative. The income derived from the estates is, at the present time, about £700 per annum.]

The Blue Coat School, in Winwick Street, established at least a century and a half ago,[1] has long been a favourite institution with the piously-disposed inhabitants of Warrington, and hence we find no fewer than seventy-three benefactors to that establishment who have bequeathed legacies to the collective amount of £2,005 16s., besides lands, of which the purchase money is not mentioned, and other lands directly conveyed to the charity by wills, and presented benefactions to the amount of £935, which sums have been laid out by the trustees in lands at West Leigh and Warrington, in Lancashire, and at Hatton, in Cheshire, yielding about £200 a year, exclusive of the rent of a field in Latchford, the gift of Mrs. Dannett. The school has also the reversion of an estate in Sankey, estimated at the value of £6,000, which property was bequeathed by John Watkins, Esq., in 1797, and on the demise of Mr. Norman will come into the hands of the trustees. [It did so in 1864.] The same gentleman, by will dated 8th November, 1805, directed several sums, amounting to £5,550, to be paid to the trustees of the charity, and laid out—£500 for building a chapel, £250 for an organ, and £800 to be placed out at interest for the maintenance of a clergyman. This will was disputed in Chancery, but the Master reported in 1826 that there was due to the trustees the sum of £3,037 16s. 10d. The report had not been confirmed at the time of the inquiry, and the commissioners were given to understand that no further sum was to be expected, the effects of the testator being insufficient to pay the amount of the legacies in full. Certain rent-charges were also demised to the same school by Arthur Borron, Esq., in 1685, chargeable on an estate in Bedford Leigh, which comes ultimately to the charity. The yearly income of the charity from these sources is £450 8s. 6½d. It was formerly aided by annual subscriptions and collections, but these have ceased for several years. [There are now (1891) about fifty foundation scholars. The education given is a commercial one, and periodical examinations of the scholars are conducted by an examiner selected by the trustees. The annual income of the charity—thanks to its careful administration by the trustees—has increased from £450 (in 1841) to £1,500. At present about £1,000 per annum is available for the current expenses of the charity. The remainder, being the rents of coalmines, is invested in Government securities, and can be withdrawn by sanction of the Court of Chancery, and applied in the purchase of lands as opportunity offers.]

Anne Royle, in 1731, gave the rent of a cottage, £4 4s., to be annually distributed among six housekeepers. In 1787 Joseph Daintith gave £10 a year for the promotion of a Sunday school in Warrington. Brownfield's Almshouse: John Brownfield, in 1697, gave £20 to build two almshouses; and his widow, in 1704, gave the annual interest of £20 to be divided between two widows in the almshouses. Joseph Goulborn, in 1724, gave 24s. per annum to the almshouse.

BURTONWOOD.—School, founded in 1766. The master has a school and house rent free, and receives a salary of £6 1s. 8d., collected by an old rate. Poor Stock commenced in 1686 with £10, and had increased to £63 10s. in 1819, when it was deposited with Thomas Claughton, Esq., by whose failure, in 1823, all was lost except 2s. 6d. in the pound.

POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD.—Charities of Leigh and others amounted to £220, and produced £9 18s. per annum, but were lost by the bankruptcy of Mr. Claughton, except 2s. 6d. in the pound.

RIXTON-WITH-GLAZEBROOK.—Clare's Charity.—Land, called the Town's Field, devised in 1730, and yielding a rent of £9, which is distributed in clothing.

In 1757 a collegiate establishment, the Warrington Academy, intended to prepare young men for the ministry, and to afford to the sons of Protestant Dissenters the advantages of a university education, was formed in this place, of which the celebrated Dr. Priestley was for some time the tutor in the languages and *Belles Lettres*, others of the tutors at various times during its existence being Dr. John Taylor, author of the Hebrew Concordance; Dr. John Aikin, the elder; Dr. Reinhold Forster, the naturalist; Dr. Enfield, Rev. George Walker, Rev. Gilbert Wakefield (editor of Virgil, with notes and comments), and Dr. Nicholas Clayton. This constellation of talent was not sufficient to sustain the institution. "Though all the tutors in my time," says Dr. Priestley, "lived in the most perfect harmony, though we all exerted ourselves to the utmost, and though there was no complaint of want of discipline, the academy did not flourish." Disagreements arose between Dr. Taylor and the trustees, many of the patrons of the academy became lukewarm, and in the year 1786 the institution was dissolved.[2] Within a year, however, the scheme was revived at Manchester, and the noble library and part of the property of the academy was transferred to Manchester College, which continued in that place till September, 1803, when it was removed to York, where it continued for some years under the designation of the York College. It

[1] The date of the earliest subscription in the list is 1677. The present schoolhouse was built in 1780.

[2] For an excellent historical sketch of Warrington Academy, by Henry A. Bright, Esq., B.A., see "Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," 1858-9, pp. 1-30.—B. H.

was then brought to Manchester, and had its locale in Grosvenor Square as Manchester New College. In 1850 it was removed to University Hall, Gordon Square, London. The principal is the Rev. J. J. Tayler.

In the best days of the Academy, which gave an impetus to literary culture, the General Subscription Library at Warrington was established (1758), without any distinction of sects or parties; and the public press in this place had the honour to issue the celebrated work of John Howard, the philanthropist, "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales," the author residing in the town while it passed through the press under the literary revision of Dr. Aikin. Mrs. Barbauld's works, and that in particular which stamped her character with the world, her poem of "Corsica," were printed in this town; the amiable and highly-gifted Roscoe also made his literary *debût* from the Warrington press, his poem of "Mount Pleasant" having been printed by the late Mr. Eyres; and from the same press, under the direction of Messrs. Haddock, have issued the works of Dr. Ferrier, Mr. Gibson, and others. It is also a fact not unworthy of mention, as connected with the literary history of this place, that in Bridge Street lived John McGowan, where he carried on the business of a baker while he was composing his pungent satires of "The Shaver," "The Cankerworm," and "Dialogues of Devils," being on Sundays the preacher at the ancient Baptist chapel at Hill Cliff, near Warrington. Litherland, the inventor of the lever watch, was a native of this place; and John Harrison, the maker of the timekeeper, commonly called "Longitude Harrison," a native of Fouldby, in the county of York, was long an inhabitant of Warrington.

The *Warrington Guardian*, published daily, the *Warrington Advertiser*, the *Warrington and Mid-Cheshire Examiner*, and the *Warrington Observer*, published on Saturdays, are the four local newspapers.

Subjects of literature and science point so strongly to the classical ground of Orford Hall, in this township, the residence of the Evelyn of his day, as to allow of a little extension beyond the limits of the town of Warrington itself. This mansion is celebrated as the residence of the venerable John Blackburne, Esq., who, after a life of scientific pursuits, principally in the departments of botany and natural history, died in 1796, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. It is recorded of this amiable man that he was the second gentleman in England who cultivated the pine-apple, and he was probably the first to cultivate the cotton plant to any practical purpose, having raised in his garden at Orford a supply of British cotton, from four ounces of which was made a muslin dress for his lady, with the intention to appear at court in it on the king's birthday in 1793; but a change of dress, occasioned by the death of a near relative, prevented it. Miss Anna Blackburne inherited her father's taste for botany, and added to it a still stronger love for natural history. Her house, in the immediate vicinity of Warrington was a perfect museum, and contained some of the finest transatlantic specimens in this kingdom.[1] On the death of this lady her collection was removed to Hale, where it is still preserved. Orford Hall was, until his death in 1890, the residence of a gentleman whose name is intimately associated with the history, the antiquities, and the literature of both Lancashire and Cheshire—William Beamont, Esq., the first mayor of Warrington under the charter of 1847.

The Warrington Literary and Philosophical Institution, originating in the monthly meetings of a few literary and scientific gentlemen in the town, was formed in 1812, "for the cultivation of science, literature, and the arts." The meetings took place in the large room of the Museum of Natural History, then recently established in Warrington by Mr. Greening, and lectures were delivered every alternate Friday. To promote the objects of the society books were purchased, and papers and communications on subjects of literature and science were received and read. This society, after continuing for some years under the presidency of John Blackburne, Esq., became dormant in 1820, and is now extinct.

In November, 1848, on the passing of the Act permitting the establishment of free public libraries and museums, Warrington was the first town to avail itself of the Act, and the Warrington Free Library and Museum was established by the vote of the ratepayers. It was at first located in a house in Friars' Green; but, after a few years a commodious building was erected for it, at a cost of £3,000 (opened in 1857), in Bold Street. One of its rooms is called the Warrington Room, and contains many antiquities found in the neighbourhood, among others many Celtic remains, Roman coins and pottery from the station *Veratinum* (Wilderspool), mediæval relics dug from the Mote Hill, some very curious and interesting charters, and many documents connected with the town and neighbourhood.

[1] This lady was a correspondent of Linnæus, and a genus of plants was named after her—*Blackburniana*—by Reinhold Forster, the celebrated naturalist, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage, in testimony of her great acquirements in natural history, and her kindness to him during his abode in Warrington.

A society, venerable for its age and exemplary in its object, the Warrington Clergy Institution, was established here in 1697 for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and orphans of clergymen who have officiated, in their last sphere of duty, in the archdeaconries of Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Blackburn, and Warrington, the meetings of which society are held annually in this place under the patronage of the bishops of the dioceses of Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool. The relief dispensed by this institution amounts to above one thousand pounds a year, which fund is supplied by annual subscriptions and donations, principally within these archdeaconries, and from interest of money invested by the society in Government securities, aided by the proceeds of an annual collection made in the parish church of Warrington. The Clergy Orphan School and the Training College for Schoolmistresses now occupy the site of the old Mote Hill.

Warrington is one of the boroughs which have arisen out of the amended representation of the people in the House of Commons. By the Reform Act of 1832 it returns one member. It is in the Newton division of the county, and comprehends the townships of Warrington and Latchford, and also those two detached portions of the township of Thelwall, which lie between the boundary of the township of Latchford and the river Mersey. The area of the Parliamentary borough is 3,792 statute acres, and the population at the census of 1881 was 45,253. Until 1847, when the town was incorporated, the returning officer was such person as the sheriff for the time being might appoint, but the mayor is now the returning officer.

WARRINGTON.—(ONE MEMBER.)

ELECTORS IN 1832, 451. IN 1891, 8,140.

Elections.				
1832.	Dec.	Edmund George Hornby	(L.)	203
		John Ireland Blackburne	(C.)	176
1835.	Jan.	John Ireland Blackburne	(C.)	148
		Charles Hindley	(L.)	130
1837.	Aug.	John Ireland Blackburne	(C.)	278
		Edward Davies Davenport	(L.)	254
1841.	July.	John Ireland Blackburne	(PROT.)	unop.
1847.	Aug.	Gilbert Greenall	(PROT.)	327
		William Allcard	(L.)	298
1852.	July.	Gilbert Greenall	(C.)	unop.
1857.	Mar.	Gilbert Greenall	(C.)	unop.
1859.	April.	Gilbert Greenall	(C.)	unop.
1865.	July.	Gilbert Greenall	(C.)	unop.
1868.	Dec.	Peter Rylands	(L.)	1,984
		Gilbert Greenall	(C.)	1,957
1874.	Mar.	Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart	(C.)	2,381
		Peter Rylands	(L.)	2,201
1880.	April.	John Gordon McMinnies	(L.)	3,002
		Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart	(C.)	2,473
1885.	Nov.	Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart	(C.)	4,010
		William Crosfield	(L.)	3,234
1886.	June.	Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart	(C.)	3,717
		John Crosfield	(L.)	3,216

The chartered market of Warrington is held in the market-place on the Wednesday, when considerable business is transacted in grain, butcher's meat, vegetables, and other agricultural produce. There is also an inferior market on Saturday. The fairs, of which there are two annually, are chartered. The first commences on the 18th of July, and the second on the 30th of November, and they are each of ten days' continuance, for the sale of woollen cloth, horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. A horse fair is held in Horse Market. There is also a chartered fortnightly fair held on the Wednesday for the sale of fat and lean cattle, as well as for sheep and swine, which for some years was discontinued, but was successfully revived in the year 1825.

In 1813 a Paving and Improvement Act was passed, under the authority of which commissioners were appointed, whose duty it was to attend to the internal regulation and improvement of the town, and by whom a temporary place of confinement was erected, called Bridewell. All the powers of this Act are now vested in the corporation. The other public buildings are—the Town Hall, the Market Hall, the Public Hall, and the Theatre. The old Town Hall or Sessions House, built in the year 1820 by the inhabitants, at a cost of £2,800, was situated in Irlam Street. The present Town Hall, situate in Sankey Street, formerly known as Bank Hall, was the seat of Colonel John Wilson Patten, created, in 1874, Baron Winmarleigh, from whom it was purchased by the corporation in 1872 for the sum of £22,000, assisted by donations from Colonel Wilson Patten and Mr. George Crosfield. The mansion, which stands in the midst of a small park of 18½ acres, was erected in 1750,[1] and has been variously assigned to Vanbrugh and Leoni, but was really the work of Mr. Gibbs, an architect of some note. The building is in the Classic style, and contains a noble

[1] The Rev. Dr. Pococke, afterwards Bishop of Ossory—the great Eastern traveller—makes mention of the erection of Bank Hall. He says that, passing through Warrington on the 14th July, 1750, he saw Thomas Patten busy building his house, and adds that the foundations were laid in copper slag, cast into moulds, and set like masonry.—C.

hall elaborately ornamented, with other rooms of a somewhat imposing character, which have been to some extent remodelled so as to adapt them to the requirements of the corporation. The Market Hall, a covered building, erected in 1856-7 from the designs of Mr. James Stevens, of Manchester, and used on market days for the sale of meat and other commodities, is near the centre of the town. A new market for wholesale fruit and vegetable salesmen was opened in 1889. The gasworks, in Mersey Street, are very extensive. The town was first lighted with gas in March, 1821, and the Act incorporating the company passed on the 15th of May, 1822. The property was held in £20 shares, and the original cost of the works amounted to about £15,000 which was subsequently greatly increased. The works are now owned by the corporation. Warrington was supplied by a company with water by works established in 1846, which collect the water from Hill Cliff on the Cheshire side of the river, and also from an extensive pumping station at Winwick. The works are now the property of the corporation. The Museum, established under the Museums Act of 1847, is a plain brick structure, containing a library and museum, with rooms for the school of art, erected in 1855-7, on land given by Lord Winmarleigh. In 1876 an art gallery and lecture-room were added, and further additions were made in 1881, the total cost being upwards of £6,000. The Cemetery, which belongs to the corporation, is situated on the Manchester Road. It comprises 34 acres of land. One-half the area is appropriated to the Church, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, March 23, 1857, and the remaining half to Nonconformists and Roman Catholics. There are three mortuary chapels. The cost was £12,000. The Public Baths, situate in Legh Street, were erected by a company in 1866 at a cost of £2,000, and in 1873 were purchased by the corporation. The Infirmary and Dispensary, a building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, situate in Kendrick Street, erected in 1876, and opened January, 1877, is on the pavilion plan, from the designs of Messrs. Pierpoint and Son, and cost £7,300. There is also an Infectious Diseases Hospital, in Atkin Street, built in 1877-8, at a cost of £7,000, from the designs of Mr. Longden, borough surveyor.

Warrington, though not strictly a port, enjoys, through the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, many of the advantages of commerce. At the time of the spring tides the Mersey rises from ten to twelve feet at Warrington Bridge, and vessels from seventy to one hundred tons burden can navigate the river to this point. As early as 1774 two daily packet-boats were established by the Duke of Bridgwater, from Manchester to Warrington, one of them carrying 80, and the other 120 passengers, at a charge of 2s. 6d. for the first and 1s. 6d. for the second cabin, and 1s. for the steerage passage. The packets are now, however, only used for goods. At this time the roads between Manchester and Warrington were in a state that can now scarcely be conceived.

"At Warrington," said Adam Watkin, in his "Observations," published in 1791, "we entered Lancashire, the county of industry and spirit. For many ages, and to the middle of this (eighteenth) century, a causeway, about two feet broad, paved with round pebbles, was all that man or horse could travel upon, particularly in the winter season, through both Lancashire and Cheshire. This causeway was guarded by posts at a proper distance, to keep carts off it, and the open part of the road was generally impassable in the winter, from mire and deep ruts. As trade increased, turnpikes became general, and the ruts were filled up with pebbles and cinders, but still in winter no coach or chaise durst venture through them. Indictments and lawsuits at length produced broad pavements, which would suffer two carriages to pass each other, and this was thought perfection. In this state the roads continued many years, but now (1791), both the broad and the narrow paths are filling up, the pebble broken into small pieces, and the interstices filled up with sand."

In 1882 a scheme was projected for constructing a tidal canal from Manchester to Liverpool, by the adaptation of the existing waterways, and utilising a large portion of the channels in the rivers Mersey and Irwell, for the passage of ocean-going vessels of large tonnage to and from Manchester, which led to the formation of the Ship Canal Company. Under the powers of an Act of Parliament obtained by the company (48 and 49 Vict., c. 118), the construction of a canal from the river Mersey at Eastham, near Liverpool, to Manchester was commenced, and the work is now (1891) rapidly progressing towards completion, the route being by way of Ellesmere Port, Weston Point, and Runcorn, to Warrington, thence by Latchford, Barton, Mill Bank, and Trafford, to Manchester. In connection with this great engineering work, docks are in course of construction at Warrington, which will be completed in 1893, the cost being estimated at over £110,000; and as the town is situated on the main line of the London and North-Western Railway, connected with the Great Western Railway, and through the Cheshire Lines with the chief railways of the kingdom, Warrington, by means of the canal, will probably at an early date become a great shipping centre for general trade.

In primitive times there was a valuable fishery in the Mersey, which Roger of Poictou gave, on the Lancashire side, to the abbot of Shrewsbury, while that on the Cheshire side was conferred by William, the third baron of Halton, on the prior of Norton. After passing through the hands of various proprietors it was purchased by Robert Pickering, barrister-at-law. As late as the year

1763 the value of this fishery was estimated at £400 a year, but even in 1835 "the perpetual disturbance and depredations to which the fry is subject have greatly reduced the number of salmon, and the fine-flavoured smelts or sparlings, which annually in spring came up the river in shoals, are now greatly diminished both in number and size;" and now (1891) the fishery is entirely a matter of tradition.

Warrington is entitled to rank amongst the earliest manufacturing towns in the county of Lancaster, but its fabrics have been subject to considerable changes. Coarse linens and checks formed the first manufactures of this place; they gave way to a species of table linen called huckaback, which was succeeded by strong sailcloth (poldavy), of which Warrington is represented to have made as much at one time as supplied half the British navy. In the year 1769, when the splendid era of mechanical improvements in the cotton line was opening in Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston, it is said by Mr. Arthur Young, in his "Six Months' Tour through the North of England"—

"At Warrington the manufacture of sailcloth and sacking are very considerable. The first is spun by women and girls, who earn about twopence per day. It is then bleached, which is done by men who earn 10s. a-week After the bleaching it is wound by women, whose earnings are 2s. 6d. a-week; and next it is warped by men, who earn 7s. a-week; and then starched by men earning 10s. 6d. a-week. The last operation is the weaving, in which the men earn 9s. and the women 5s., and the boys 3s. 6d. a-week. The spinners in the sacking branch earn 6s. a-week, women. Then it is wound on bobbins by women and children, whose earnings are 4d. a-day. Then the starchers take it—they can earn 6s. a-week; after which it is wove by men at 9s. a-week. The sailcloth employs about three hundred weavers, and the sacking half that number, and they reckon twenty spinners and two or three other hands to every weaver. The spinners never stand still for want of work, but the weavers stand sometimes for want of yarn. The spinners of sacking live principally in Cheshire. There is here likewise a small pin manufacture, which employs two or three hundred children, who earn from 1s. to 2s. a-week; and another of shoes for exportation, that employs four or five hundred hands, men, who earn 9s. per week. The price of provisions is as follows: Bread, oat and barley, mixed, —; butter, 7½d. per lb.; cheese, 3½d. per lb.; mutton, beef, and veal, 3d. per lb.; pork, 4d. per lb.; bacon, 6d. per lb.; milk, 2d. per quart; potatoes, 3½d. a peck; house-rent for the poor, 20s. to 30s. a-year; firing, 16s. a-year. Upon the whole these manufactures are very advantageous, as they employ about 10,000 hands."

The manufacture of sailcloth and sacking no longer prevails here to any considerable extent. When Mr. Baines wrote, the principal manufacture was cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving; but wire-drawing and other branches of the iron trade, including the making of bar, hoop, and wire rod iron, have now become the staple of the place. The first of Bolton and Watt's steam engines erected in Lancashire was introduced here by Messrs. Paul in 1787. The refining of sugar, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, no longer prevails here, and the copper works are discontinued; but the soap manufacture prevails to a great extent, and is carried on vigorously. The glass manufacture continues to flourish; the fabrication of flint and glass bottles was among the early trades of the place, but the British Plate Glass Company have no longer any establishment here. The pin trade still exists to some, though not to a considerable, extent; and "Lancashire files" and other artisan tools, which have deservedly a great name, are made in large quantities. Cotton manufacturing is still carried on to some extent, and fustian-cutting gives employment to a large number of persons. The district of Warrington may be said to be the centre of the northern tanning trade, there being, within a radius of a few miles, no less than thirty tanneries, using on an average from 8,000 to 10,000 hides per week, the production being chiefly heavy sole leather for army contracts and belting leather for driving machinery.

John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., was formerly lord of the manor, and held a court-leet in October, at which all business relating to the manorial rights and its jurisdiction was transacted, but his rights have been conveyed to the corporation. A petty sessions for the transaction of magisterial business is also held daily at the Police Court, Irlam Street.

On the 28th February, 1835, seven persons were accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in crossing the Mersey at Hollin's Green. The Irwell and Mersey Navigation is transacted through two mediums—the old course of the river, and a new cut which runs to Runcorn, parallel to the river, and at a short distance to the south, terminating in the original channel at Warrington. Besides a number of barges, vessels from eighty to one hundred tons navigate these streams. Bank Quay to the west, and Howley Quay to the east, are the principal landing-places for goods. The Sankey Canal, closely accompanying the course of Sankey Brook, descends from the collieries about St. Helens to the Mersey, passing Warrington at Sankey Bridge. To the north of Burtonwood this canal is crossed by the magnificent viaduct of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes Stockton Quay, a mile and a half south of Warrington. The railway from Warrington to Newton was constructed by Robert Stephenson at a cost of £65,000, and was opened on the 25th of July, 1831. More recently the town has become an important railway centre. The Warrington and Stockport and the Warrington and Garston lines meet here, and it is a station on the joint line of the Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Midland Railways, and of the Cheshire Lines Committee.

BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

The government of the town is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, under a charter of incorporation granted the 3rd April, 1847. The corporation are the Urban Sanitary Authority, and carry on their powers as such under a special Act of Parliament. Under the provisions of the charter of incorporation the borough was divided into five wards, viz., North-west, South-east, North-east, South-west, and Latchford wards, and comprised the mayor, 8 aldermen, and 27 councillors. In 1890 the boundaries of the wards were altered, the number increased to nine, viz., Town Hall, Whitecross, Bewsey, Orford, St. John's, Fairfield, Howley, St. Austin's, and Latchford, but the number of aldermen and councillors remain unchanged. The area of the municipal borough is 1,442 statute acres, and the number of burgesses on the roll 8,083. The rateable value of the municipal borough (March 25, 1890) is £148,505. Income, by borough rate, £8,484; by tolls, &c., *nil;* by rents, &c., £162. Total income of the municipal authority, £11,872. Total expenditure (not defrayed out of loans), £10,203. Amount of loans outstanding, £19,906. Rateable and special rates, £16,043. Total income, £62,395. Total expenditure (not defrayed out of loans), £58,275. Amount of loans outstanding, £241,033.



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

The arms on the common seal of the corporation of Warrington are: *Argent*, six lioncels—three, two, and one—*gules*, with the motto, "*Dat Deus incrementum.*" There does not appear to have been a grant of arms to the borough at any time, and consequently there is no authority for the use of the coat described, which is traditionally said to have been that belonging to the family of Vilars, whose ancestors were the first Norman barons of Warrington; but there is no evidence of this coat having been used by that family, or having at any time been quartered by the Botelers, who acquired the lordship of Warrington by marriage with the heiress of Vilars.

Petty sessions for the transaction of magisterial business are held daily at the Police Court, Irlam Street, every such petty sessions being a petty sessions for the purposes of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.

The boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are not co-extensive, but both include parts of the townships of Warrington, Latchford, and Thelwall, the two last named being in the county of Chester. The population of the municipal borough in 1881 was 41,456, and of the parliamentary borough 45,253. A poll of the inhabitants of the borough was taken on the night of the 13th of May, 1888, and the population was then ascertained to be—in Warrington, 42,308; in Latchford, 5,017—total, 47,325.

The principal landowners in the borough of Warrington are William John Legh, Esq., of Lyme Park, Cheshire; Lord Winmarleigh, Garstang, Lancashire; and Thomas Henry Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Cheshire.

MAYORS OF WARRINGTON.

1.	William Beamont	1847-8.
2.	William Allcard	1848-9.
3.	Benjamin Pierpoint	1849-50.
4.	Joseph Stubs	1850-1.
5.	William Allcard	1851-2.
6.	Joseph Perrin	1852-3.
7.	Peter Rylands	1853-4.
8.	Henry White	1854-5.
9.	Joseph Chrimes	1855-6-7.
10.	Charles Henry Cartwright	1857-8.
11.	Thomas Glazebrook Rylands	1858-9.
12.	Joseph Smith, M.D.	1859-60.
13.	John Burgess	1860-1-2.
14.	James Hepherd	1862-3.
15.	Charles John Holmes	1863-4.
16.	Peter Smith	1864-5.
17.	Shaw Thewlis	1865-6.
18.	Henry Blackley	1866-7-8.
19.	William Nield	1868-9.
20.	Charles John Holmes	1869-70.
21.	Charles Broadbent	1870-1.
22.	Joseph Davies	1871-2-3.
23.	John Richard Pickmere	1873-4.
24.	Silvanus Chandley	1874-5.
25.	Samuel Mather Webster	1875-6-7.
26.	John Fairclough	1877-8-9.
27.	John Richard Pickmere	1879-80-1-2.
28.	John Crosfield	1882-3.
29.	Joseph Harrison	1883-4-5-6.
30.	Alexander Mackie (resigned February 1, 1887)	1886-7.
31.	John Richard Pickmere	1887.
32.	Thomas Hindmarsh Sutton	1887-8-9.
33.	Richard Walker Francomb	1889-90-1.

The townships in the parish, besides Warrington, are BURTONWOOD, POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD, WOOLSTON-WITH-MARTINSCROFT, and RIXTON-WITH-GLAZEBROOK.

BURTONWOOD was a manor which the barons of Warrington anciently held by the annual service of one penny at Easter for all services. It is named in the perambulation of the forest by twelve knights of the county in 12 Henry III. (1228), who returned, "That the whole shire of Lancaster ought to be disforested except the woods of Quernmore, Couet, and Blesedale, Fulwode, Toxstath, Wood of Derby, Burton Wode, and Croxstath;" the limits of Burton Wode being from Hardisti to Sonky, and from Raueslashe to Bradeleghbroke, and "William Butler and his heirs have common pasture for their cattle in store, and mast for their swine, and timber for their castle, buildings, and fuel."[1] In the Warrington Museum is a confirmation by Henry III. of two deeds given by his second son Edmund, which show how the manor came to the Butlers. The deeds are thus described by John Robson, Esq., M.D.:—

William le Butiller of Warrington had bought the adjoining manor of Burtonwood from Robert de Ferrariis, Earl of Derby, for 900 marks (£600), which he undertook to pay by half-yearly instalments of £10. During the contest between the king and the barons under De Montfort, the earl raised a war on his own account, attacking and pillaging with great impartiality all parties. He was at length defeated and made prisoner at Chesterfield in 1267, deprived of his titles, and his lands, tenements, chattels, and debts, were given by the king to Prince Edmund, as stated in the first deed, which acknowledges the receipt of 105 marks by Roger Cockayn, Clerk of the Wardrobe at Leicester, Nov. 22, 1269. The prince further promises that if it should happen that peace was made with De Ferrers, and the lands, &c., were restored, this should only be done by De Ferrers giving up all claim upon Butiller for the money paid to the prince.

The second deed seems to restrict the gift of the king to the lands *inter Rybel et Merse*, and relieves Butiller from the consequence of not paying the annual quota at the earl's priory of Tutbury; the money is to be paid to the receiver of Prince Edmund in Lancashire. Dated London, Feb. 12, 1270; the confirmation at Westminster, Feb. 16 following.[2]

In 3 Richard II. (1379-80) a precept to seize the lands of William le Botiller was issued from the duchy office, upon the death of William le Botiller, commanding the escheator to give seisin of them to John de Haydock; and in the same year another mandate required the same officer to give seisin of the same lands to William le Botiller's son John. The Haydocks held the manor of Bradley, in Burtonwood. Sir Gilbert Haydok, in 18 Edward III. (1344), obtained a licence for free warren in Bradele[3] (Bradley). The Leghs of Lyme married the heiress of Haydock, and became possessed of the estates.[4] Bradley, in the manor of Burtonwood, is now held by William John Legh, Esq., of Lyme and Haydock. In the time of Leland there was a park, which has now disappeared; but two fields, which are called The Parks, seem to preserve memorials of its existence. Of the old stately hall, only the moat and gateway remain. The farmhouse, now called

[1] Lansdowne Manuscripts, cod. 559, fol. 57.
[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1863.
[3] Rot. Chart., 18 Edward III., n. 24.
[4] See parish of Winwick.

Bradley Hall, is a plain brick building of the early part of the last century, and stands within the area formed by the moat, the water of which is narrow, and overgrown with brambles in some places. A low ruinous arch stands in the place of the ancient drawbridge. The gateway consists of a centre, with two buttresses, and on each side of the semicircular arch are mouldings and fluted ornaments. Internally the gateway is formed of grout-work, within which are small lancet-shaped windows. Above spring the ribs of six arches gracefully decorated with flutings. The old hall is reputed to have stood in the gardens on the left of the gatehouse. At the top of the staircase within the present farmhouse are two circular shields cut in the walls. On an oaken beam in the ceiling the following inscription is carved:—

"Here mister doth and mistris both, agree with one accorde,
With godly mindes and zealous hearts, to serve the living Lorde.
Anno 1597. Henry Wesle."

This estate now belongs to Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., of Manchester. The chapel of Burtonwood, dedicated to St. Michael, was founded by Thomas Bold, of Bold, Esq., by a deed of feoffment, dated 27th September, 1605, by which he conveyed in trust a portion of his land, then lately improved from the waste in Burtonwood, and containing in length forty roods and in breadth twenty-four roods, for purposes recited in an appendant schedule, the *reddendum* to be one penny annually to him and his heirs on the natal feast of St. John the Baptist. The founder directs in the schedule that feoffees "in convenient tyme shall erect a chappell or house of praier upon the said lands, w^ch^ from henceforth shall be called Burtonwood Chappell;" and the feoffes shall "at all tymes after the buildinge thereof, sufficientlie repaire and upholde the same." They are further directed to "elect & choose lawfull and fitt p'sons to reade dyvine service and teache Grammar Schole at the said chappell within convenient time after the same is erected," according to the intent of Thomas Darbishire, expressed in his testament and last will. It appears by the proceedings on a commission *ad pios usus*, before John, Bishop of Chester, on an inquisition taken 28th March, 1627, at Wigan, that Thomas Darbishire, of Burtonwood, yeoman, by will dated 23rd January, 44 Elizabeth (1602), had designed to found a chapel at Windybancke, in Burtonwood, and for this purpose bequeathed to trustees threescore poundes to purchase land, or a rent-charge for the maintenance of a minister or reader. The jurors found that a chapel, or house of prayer, had existed there for twenty years or more, according to the intent of the testator, built at the common charge of the town, and that it remained in the hands of Nicholas Crofte and others named in Mr. Bold's grant of the site; and they further found that various sums, amounting to £60, had been left for the use and behoof of a minister and schoolmaster there.[1] The building, which comprises nave, chancel with apsidal termination, and western tower, is now a parish church in the patronage of the rector of Warrington; the living, which is of the value of £145 per annum, is held by the Rev. William Wilson (1876). The register dates from the year 1668. Dallam is a small hamlet in this township. Sir Charles de Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Bart., the representative of the family of Bold, is (1891) the present lord of the manor of Burtonwood, for which a court is held; but Lord Lilford is the proprietor of Bewsey Hall, the ancient seat of the Butlers, situated one mile to the north-west of Warrington. The present edifice is chiefly of brick, and in a style of architecture anterior to the reign of Elizabeth. The moat, which in former times seems to have interposed so slight a barrier against violence, and even murder, is still maintained in tolerable preservation.

Poulton-with-Fearnhead was sometimes called Poolton, *alias* Farnehead,[2] and has been the property of the Leghs since their union with the heiress of Haydock. Bruch, Briche, or Birch, the old manor-house, existing in 12 Charles I., was given by Sir Peter Legh to his fourth son Peter, whose son Piers died in 1666, leaving an only daughter and heir, who married Peter Legh, grandson of Dr. Thomas Legh, the third son of Sir Peter, and thus Bruch again became the property of the elder and now the sole branch of the family. The hall was rebuilt of brick a generation ago, and has several times changed owners. It became the property of the Bankes of Winstanley, who sold it to Mr. Jonathan Jackson, by whom, about 1825-6, it was transferred by sale to Thomas Parr, Esq., of Warrington. The township, with Woolston-with-Martinscroft and the hamlet of Orford, was made an ecclesiastical parish, being formed out of that of Warrington, in 1838. Christ Church is a plain brick building, with a turret and bell; the living, which is in the gift of the rector of Warrington, is valued at £250 per annum; vicar, Rev. Joshua Langham, M.A. (1889). There is a Wesleyan chapel in the township.

Woolston-with-Martinscroft.—The tithes of Woolston and Pulston were granted from the crown, 25th February, 24 Elizabeth (1296), to Edmund Downing and Peter Ashton, who jointly

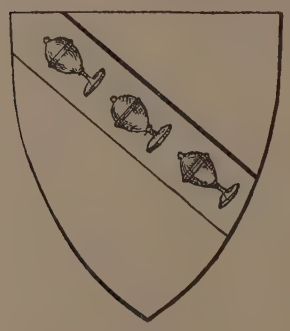
[1] Orig. Inquis. in Harl. cod. 1727, fol. 49.

[2] Duc. Lanc., vol. xx., Inq., n. 34.

regranted them to Robert (Dudley), Earl of Leicester, 17th December, 25 Elizabeth (1296), for a sum of money which is not named in the deed. This nobleman conferred the tithes upon the master and brethren of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital at Warwick, by a grant dated 30th Nov., in the 28th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The great tithes still belong to Warwick Hospital, and the small tithes to the rector of Warrington.

In 20 Edward I. (1292) John Byrun claimed, in right of his wife Alesia, the heir and granddaughter of Robert Banastre, free warren in Walton, Newton, Makerfeld, and Wolston.[1] This lady was afterwards married to Sir John Langton, whose descendant, John Langton, in the reign of Edward III., held, as baron of Makerfield, the title given to him in the MS. Feodary of that reign, Wolueston, by fealty in socage without any other service. How long it continued in this family does not appear; but it seems to have been alienated anterior to the reign of Philip and Mary, and we find that in 1556 John Hawarden held the manor of Wolston, with lands and tenements in Holewodde.[2] Woolston Hall, an ancient brick building, with a domestic Roman Catholic chapel taken down many years ago, is now occupied as a farmhouse. Martinscroft, or, as it was anciently named, Mascrofte and Marescrofte, was formerly a part of the possessions of the Irelands of Bewsey. Near Martinscroft Green is a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a Wesleyan chapel also in the township. The jury of the court-baron of Woolston occasionally perambulate the boundaries of the manor.

Rixton-with-Glazebrook.—The family of Rixton was seated here in the reign of King John and Alan de Rixton held of old, by knight service and the render of one mark, one carucate of William Pincerna;[4] and the Duchy Feodary of the reign of Edward III. records that the lord of Rixton held of William Boteler five parts of a knight's fee in Rixton and Glazebrooke, which Alan de Rixton formerly held.[5] The arms of this ancient family—*Argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three covered cups, *or*—would seem to imply either a descent from the Botelers, or that they were borne as arms of affection. The last of the Rixtons of Rixton was Alan, in 6 Edward III., who, by his wife Margaret, cousin and heir of Sir John Daniers, left an only surviving daughter and heir, Katherine, married to Sir Hamon Mascy, second son of Robert Mascy, of Rosthorne, in the county of Chester. The Mascys of Rixton were allied to some of the most distinguished families of Lancashire and Cheshire, and held this lordship until 1748, when Francis Mascy, Esq., died, leaving three daughters his coheirs, of whom the eldest surviving, Frances Olive, who inherited the largest portion, married Stephen Walter Tempest, of Broughton, in the county of York, Esq., now represented by Sir Charles Henry Tempest, of Broughton Hall, in the county of York. The second, Elizabeth, married Dr. Thomas Witham, of the same county; and the third, Anna Clementina, whose portion consisted in money, married Sir Thomas Scroope, of Danby. Charles Robert Tempest, of Broughton, grandson of Stephen Walter Tempest, died unmarried, December 8, 1865, when, in accordance with the directions in his will, the Rixton estates were sold in 1866. Dr. Witham sold Rixton Old Hall and other property to Thomas Patten, of Bank, who was high sheriff of the county in 1773, and whose descendant, the Right Hon. John Wilson Patten, created in 1874 Baron Winmarleigh of Winmarleigh, now owns the estate, as well as the chapel of the Rixtons and Masseys in Warrington church, bearing the name of Patten chape . Part of a moat which surrounded the old hall is yet visible. The Hall, which was rebuilt abo ut 1822, contained a domestic Catholic chapel. Rixton New, or Little, Hall, was rebuilt about a century ago, in place of the old edifice of post and patrel, with clay floors.



ARMS OF RIXTON.

The church of St. Helen, situate in Hollinfare, is a plain brick structure, dating from the last century, and occupies the site of an earlier building, originally an oratory, which appears to have been in existence in the middle or later half of the fifteenth century, for, as stated in the Mascy pedigree (pp. 413-14 *supra*), Hamon Mascy, lord of the manor of Rixton, who died in 1462, had license granted him to have mass said in his oratory at Rixton, May 20, 1451; and his eldest son and successor, also named Hamon, had license, dated September 4, 1498, for divine offices in his chapel at Hollinfare, and settled v$^{li.}$ a year for a priest to serve there. This foundation being a chapel of ease to the mother church of Warrington, the names of the priests who successively served the cure are not recorded in the episcopal registers at Lichfield or Chester, and a complete list therefore cannot be given, but the following are the names of the chaplains and curates so far as they can be ascertained:—

[1] Placita de Quo Warr., apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 9. [2] Duc. Lanc., vol. x., Inquis., n. 83. [3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxvi., Inq., 3 Car. I., n. 58.
[4] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 401. [5] Lansdowne Collection of Manuscripts, cod. 559.

c. 1500.—Richard Mascy, who was probably a nephew of the Hamon Mascy who endowed the chapel in 1498, and in that case a younger son of John Mascy by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Bothe, of Barton, occurs in a Homage Roll as a witness, in 1506, to the homage of certain of Sir Thomas le Boteler's tenants.[1]

c. 1526.—Randolph Woodward. By a deed dated July 16, 18 Henry VIII. (1526), quoted by Mr. Beamont, Richard Warburton, rector of a (the Warburton) mediety of Lymm, and Thomas Woodward entered into a bond to present Randolph Woodward to the chantry chapel of Hollinfare Greene, and Canon Raines, in his "History of the Lancashire Chantries," states that he was officiating as chaplain in the same year.[2]

1534.—William Mascy, a cadet of the family of the founder, was serving as priest here when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was taken, 26 Henry VIII. (1534), and he was holding the office, and then aged 34, when the chantries were dissolved, 2 Edward VI. (1548).

c. 1600.—Richard Garnett is the next ecclesiastic of whom we have any mention. He was probably a member of the local family of that name, but the date of his appointment has not been ascertained. The Warrington registers, in which he is styled "minister of Hollinferry," show that he was buried there, August 5, 1620.

c. 1620.—Henry Atherton. When the Commonwealth Survey was made, in 1650, the commissioners presented that "Mr. Henry Atherton supplyes the Cure at the said Chappell, And hath for his Salary the sume of ffower pounds Twelve shillings out of the Dutchy of Lancastr,[3] And the sume of Forty pounds from the publicke, paid vnto him out of the sequestracons of Derby Hundred." They further presented that "hee is a man of good lyffe and conv'sacon, and a godly painefull minister, and well affected to this present gou'mt. But," they added, "that hee did not observe Thursday, the 13th day of this instant June, appoynted as a day of humiliacon by Act of p'liamt."[4] Mr. Atherton, who was in all probability an offshoot of the family of that name of Atherton, in Leigh parish, appears as one of the clerical members of the Fourth Classis, which included Hollinfare and the parish of Warrington, in 1646; but he did not sign the "Harmonious Consent of the Ministers of the Province of Lancaster," in 1648, nor is his signature attached to the "Agreement of the People" of 1649, from which it may be inferred that, like many others at the time, he manifested a seasonable tolerance of the Presbyterian method, and thus effected a compromise between his notion of what was right and his perception of what was obviously needful. Whether he lived to see the Restoration is not clear, but if he did he must have conformed, for his name does not appear among those who were ejected in 1662.

1712.—John Collier, the next minister of whom we have any record, was the father of the well-known Lancashire humourist of the same name, but popularly known as "Tim Bobbin." Mr. Collier, who was born in 1682, was descended from a family of small landholders, settled at Newton, in the parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire. In his earlier life he officiated as curate or reader at Stretford, in Manchester, where, in the registers, his name repeatedly occurs between 1706 and 1710, in which last-named year he was appointed to the curacy of Eccles, where he remained for two years, when he was appointed to Hollinfare. His name first appears as curate of Hollinfare in a terrier of Warrington parish, dated 1712, and he was officiating there in 1725. In the following year he lost his wife, who was buried at Hollinfare, and shortly after that event he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight. He died at Newton, in Mottram, his native place, June 15, 1739.

1784.—James Hartley. The name of Collier's immediate successor is not known, but in 1784 James Hartley was appointed to the cure, and in the same year was presented to the vicarage of Leigh, and he continued to hold both livings until his death, which occurred in Dec., 1797. The Lymm register says he was buried there Dec. 29, 1797, but the Warrington register, under date March, 1798, records that he "died this year." He is noticed more at length under the "Vicars of Leigh," p. 323 *supra*.

1798.—William Wright. On the death of Mr. Hartley, Mr. Wright, who had been curate to the learned and eloquent Mr. Owen, the rector of the parish church, was presented, and he held the incumbency until his death, which occurred March 20, 1829. In 1813 or thereabouts, having brought himself under the unfavourable notice of his bishop, he was suspended from the discharge of his clerical office, when the Rev. Peter Steele Dale was appointed curate in charge.

1829.—Peter Steele Dale. On the death of Mr. Wright, Mr. Dale, who had discharged the office of curate for a period of sixteen years, was appointed to the incumbency. He is said by Mr. Beamont to have been educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, but his name does not appear

[1] Annals of the lords of Warrington, p. 363.—C.
[2] History of the Chantries.—C.
[3] When the chantry was dissolved, 2 Edward VI. (1548), it was found to be of the annual value of £4 12s., and this sum was ordered to be charged for ever upon the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and that amount still continues to be paid yearly by the duchy officers to the vicar of Hollinfare.—C.
[4] Commonwealth Surveys, p. 53.—C.

in the catalogue of Oxford graduates. He was ordained in 1802, and, as already stated, first entered upon the ministerial charge of Hollinfare about the year 1813, and remained there until his death in 1870, at the advanced age of 90 years.

1871.—George Farrar Roberts, M.A., the present (1891) incumbent, was appointed in succession to Mr. Dale, on the presentation of the late Rev. William Quckett, rector of Warrington, and instituted 1871. Mr. Roberts was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1867 and M.A. in 1870. He was ordained in 1868, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year by Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of Chester, his first appointment being to the curacy of St. Michael's, Liverpool, which he resigned in the succeeding year to undertake that of Patricroft. In 1870 he became curate of the parish church of Warrington, and remained there until the death of Mr. Dale, when, as already stated, he was appointed to Hollinfare. During his incumbency the ancient chapelry of Hollinfare was, by an order in Council dated March 17, 1874, made a district chapelry of that name, containing the townships of Rixton and Glazebrook, in the first named of which the hamlet of Hollin's Green or Hollinfare is situate, and the chapelry is now a parish with a vicarage-house at Martinscroft of the yearly value of £185, and in the gift of the rector of Warrington. The church has accommodation for 206 worshippers. In recent years a stone has been set up, at the cost of Mr. Craven, of Manchester, bearing the following inscription :—

Ye Ancient Chantry Chapel of Hollynfare. Built Circiter 1500 A.D. Rebuilt in 1735.[1] Constituted the Parish Church of Hollinfare, 17th March, 1874. Restored, October, 1882. George Farrar Roberts, M.A., Vicar.[2]

The register dates from the year 1654. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in the parish. A small collection of dwellings here is called Fisherton or Fishertown. The "piscaria de Glazebroke," of frequent recurrence in our ancient inquisitions, was perhaps of some importance when the facilities of supplying markets from the coasts and larger rivers were few. Hollins Green, formerly Hollinfare, or Hollinferry, a rural village on the left bank of the Mersey, is chiefly remarkable as having been traversed by the Duke of Cumberland when pursuing the rebel forces in 1745. In 1823 the old ferry float was renewed at a cost of £120, raised by subscription. There is here an ancient cornmill, and a side-bar was erected at Glazebrook after the opening of the railway, to increase the tolls on the turnpike-road; but this was considered by the country people as a pernicious innovation, and it was in consequence thrice torn down by mobs of irritated peasantry. A wake is celebrated here on the first Sunday in October. A bridge over the Mersey has now replaced the ferry. There is a station on the Cheshire Lines Railway at Glazebrook.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Warrington is in general deep and fertile. For horticultural purposes it is much esteemed, and Manchester and the other large towns in the hundreds of Salford and Blackburn are greatly indebted to it for an early supply of vegetables and roots, particularly for cabbages, gooseberries, cucumbers, and potatoes. Formerly a large quantity of potatoes was exported from hence to the ports of the Mediterranean; but the home consumption, from our increased population, has now become so large that this branch of foreign traffic is no longer prosecuted. The eastern portion of the parish of Warrington consists principally of tracts of peat earth, and Glazebrook Moss, Rixton Moss, Risley Moss, and Martinscroft Moss, form part of that flat and swampy plain of which Chat Moss is the parent stock. Beneath the surface in Martinscroft Moss are found vast masses of solid peat earth. Rixton and Glazebrook Mosses are divided from each other by a narrow slip of land, high and steep, about 120 yards in width, consisting of solid clay, as if designed as a marly covering for the light soil. Oak, fir, and birch trees are found buried in these morasses, some of them charred by fire, others torn up by the roots as if by storms, and many bearing the marks of the axe; while the trees in Martinscroft Moss appear as if they had been washed down by floods. There are very few coalmines or stone-quarries in the parish of Warrington; in the township bearing that name there are none. Amongst the worthies of Warrington may be ranked Dr. Thomas Percival and Dr. Thomas Barnes:—

THOMAS PERCIVAL, M.D., F.R.S., &c., president of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a physician and ethical writer of eminence, descended of an ancient and respectable family, resident at Thelwall, in Cheshire, was the youngest and only surviving son of Mr. Joseph Percival, of Warrington, by his wife, Margaret Orred, of Neston, county Chester, and born September 29, 1740. Deprived by death of both his parents at the age of three years, the loss was supplied by the able and affectionate care of his eldest sister. He was placed at the Warrington Free Grammar School, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hayward, where he laid the chief foundation of his acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages. In the autumn of 1757 his name was enrolled the first of the list of pupils at the Warrington Academy, then just opened. Here Mr. Percival pursued, with diligence and success, the classical studies in which he had already made great progress. The study of ethics, however, principally engaged his attention,

[1] As stated on page 427, the date 1735 is probably an error, the rebuilding, according to Bishop Gastrell, having taken place about 1690.—C.
[2] Information obligingly communicated by Mr. Charles Holland, of Glazebrook.

in which he was encouraged by the assistance and example of a private instructor—the Rev. John Seddon, recently appointed minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, and whose abilities raised him to the office of rector academiæ of the Warrington Institution. Previous to his removal from the academy, Mr. Percival had for some time indulged the wish of entering the University of Oxford, but his family, soon after the period of Mr. Seddon's establishment in Warrington, having become Dissenters, he hesitated concerning subscription to the Articles. Accordingly, he directed his views to the University of Edinburgh, whither he repaired in 1761, in the twenty-first year of his age, and commenced the study of medicine. During three sessions Mr. Percival attended the lectures of the most distinguished professors of the Scotch metropolis, but an intervening year was occupied by his residence in London, where he diligently availed himself of the advantages which that city affords to the students of physic, and was, by the friendship of Hugh, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, elected F.R.S. He afterwards visited Paris and Leyden, where he took his degree, returning to England in 1765. Shortly afterwards he married, and, in 1767, settled in Manchester, and commenced his professional career with a degree of success seldom equalled. The leisure which he had enjoyed during the two years after his return to England had given him the opportunity of engaging in various philosophical and experimental inquiries, relating, for the most part, to the science of physic. The essays which he formed on the result of his investigations were sometimes presented to the Royal Society, and inserted in the volumes of its transactions, and at other times communicated to the public through the medium of the most current periodical journals. These miscellaneous pieces were afterwards collected, and published in one volume, under the title of "Essays, Medical and Experimental." A second volume appeared in 1773 and a third in 1776, and were received by the learned world as the production of a man of profound knowledge and sound judgment. In 1775 he gave to the public the first part of "A Father's Instructions," dedicated to the Countess of Stamford, a second part in 1777, and a third in 1800. From the period of his residence in Manchester he was a zealous supporter of its various institutions of benevolence, including the Infirmary, of which he was appointed one of the physicians. In 1777 he was unanimously elected, without solicitation, a fellow of the Royal Society of Paris. In 1781, in conjunction with other leading inhabitants of Manchester, he established the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town. The institution derived its origin from the stated weekly meetings for conversation, which Dr. Percival held at his own house, the resort of literary characters, of the principal inhabitants, and of occasional strangers. As these meetings became more numerous it was in time found convenient to transfer them to a tavern, and to constitute a few rules for the better direction of their proceedings. The members thus insensibly formed themselves into a club, which in 1781 assumed its permanent title. Of this institution Dr. Percival was appointed, in conjunction with James Massey, Esq., the first joint-president. His attendance at the meetings, held on each alternate Friday evening during the winter season, was rarely prevented, except by ill-health. His powers, both of comprehension and discourse, were sometimes called forth to considerable exercise. Another institution, which he helped to originate about this period, embraced a provision for public lectures in mathematics, chemistry, the fine arts, and on commerce. These lectures were intended for the improvement of the youth of Manchester, and especially such as, having finished their ordinary course of education, were about to engage in commercial occupation. After two winters, however, of unfavourable trial, the undertaking was found to decline, and was at length reluctantly abandoned. In 1785 several of the principal residents of Manchester formed the design of instituting a seminary for the education of Protestant Dissenting ministers, to carry forward the work of the Warrington Academy, which had been abandoned two years before. The local exertions of a few individuals were seconded by the liberal aid of a great body of opulent Dissenters in various parts of the kingdom. The design was promoted with considerable ardour, and general meetings of the inhabitants were held, at which the doctor commonly presided, for the purpose of carrying the scheme into execution. During some years Manchester College flourished with considerable reputation, but owing to circumstances, which it is not necessary now to record, it gradually declined, and was eventually removed to York. In 1787 Dr. Percival was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, at the express recommendation of Dr. Franklin, the illustrious president of that learned body. About the same time he also became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Medical Society of London. In 1796, in conjunction with other professional persons, Dr. Percival projected a scheme for regulating the police and the health of the poor. The crowded and miserable state of many parts of Manchester, with utter inattention to cleanliness and ventilation, had long produced disastrous results upon health and life, and at length contagious fever hardly ever ceased to rage in some parts of the town. Meetings were held, and different plans proposed for preventing the origin and stopping the progress of malignant disease. Dr. Percival and other physicians presented memorials to the committee, which constituted itself a board of health, stating minutely the methods to be adopted for the purpose, and the importance of their immediate application. Shortly after the publication of "A Father's Instructions," the doctor engaged himself seriously in the prosecution of a work which he called "Medical Ethics," and in the spring of 1803 the undertaking was completed and sent to the press. The voice of the public declared in its favour, and the testimonies of the best judges have stamped a value on the performance which amply gratified the author's expectations. The short remaining period of Dr. Percival's life was not interrupted by any remarkable or personally interesting event. He continued to divide his time between the pursuits of his profession, the intercourse of his friends, and the private studies in which especially he delighted to indulge; and died on the 30th August, 1804, in the sixty-fourth year of age. His remains were deposited in the grave of his ancestors, in the burial-ground of the church of Warrington. A mural monument is erected on the south wall of the chancel, on which is engraved a Latin inscription, composed by Dr. Parr. The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester have erected, over the chair of the president, in the hall where their meetings are held, a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Percival, on which is engraved this inscription:—

"This Tablet is dedicated by the unanimous vote of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester
to the Memory of
THOMAS PERCIVAL, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
One of the first Founders, and, during twenty years, the revered President of this Institution, as a testimony of their grateful sense
of his zeal in promoting their various interests;
of his frequent and valuable contributions to their Memoirs; of the Ability, Candour and Urbanity with which he
directed their discussions;
and of the elegant Manners, virtuous Conduct, and dignified Piety by which his Life was eminently distinguished.
He died August the 30th, 1804."

Dr. Percival married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nathaniel Bassnett, Esq., of London. Dr. Percival wrote "De Frigore," Lugd. Bat. 1765, 8vo. "Essays, Medical and Experimental, to which are added Select Histories of Diseases," vol. i., Lond. 1767, 8vo; 2nd edition of vol. i., enlarged and improved, 1772, 8vo; vol. ii., 1773, 8vo; vol. iii., 1778, 8vo; 4th edition, with additions, Warrington, 1788-90, 2 vols., 8vo. "On the Disadvantages which attend the Inoculation of Children in Early Infancy," Lond. 1768, 8vo. "Experiments and Observations on Water, especially the Hand-Pump Water of Manchester," Lond. 1768, 8vo. "Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Lead," 1774, 8vo. "Moral and Literary Dissertations, to which is added A Tribute to the Memory of Charles de Pohet, Esq.," Warrington, 1784, 8vo. "A Father's Instructions, consisting of Moral Tales, Fables, and Reflections, designed to promote the Love of Virtue," Lond. 1778, 8vo. "Medical Ethics, or a Code of Institutes and Precepts, adapted to the Professional Conduct of Physicians and Surgeons, &c., to which is added an Appendix, containing a Discourse on Hospital Duties; also Notes and Illustrations," Manchester, 1803, 8vo. "On the Roman Colonies and Stations in Cheshire and Lancashire," Phil.

Trans., xlvii., 216. "On a Double Child," *Ib.*, x., 233, 1751. "Experiments on the Peruvian Bark," *Ib.*, xii., 428, 1767. "Experiments and Observations on the Waters of Buxton and Matlock," *Ib.*, xiii., 355, 1772. "Observations on the State of Population in Manchester and other adjacent Places," *Ib.*, 496, 1774; *Ib.*, 659, 1775. "Account of a New and Cheap Way of Preparing Potash, with Observations," *Ib.*, xiv., 691, 1780. "Cases of Putrid Fever, in which Fixed Air was Injected into the Intestines with apparent Advantage," Med. Com., i., 306. "Account of an Extra-Uterine Fœtus voided by Stool twenty-two years after Pregnancy," *Ib.*, ii., 77, 1774. "Case of Angina Pectoris, which terminated fatally," *Ib.*, iii., 180, 1775. "On the External Use of Preparations of Lead," *Ib.*, 199. "Practical Observations on Flowers of Zinc, Fixed Air, Colic, Hydrocephalus Internus," *Ib.*, v., 166, 1777. "Account of the Late Earthquake at Manchester," *Ib.*, 201. "The History and Cure of a Difficulty of Digestion of Long Continuance, arising from a Spasmodic Affection of the Œsophagus," Med. Trans., ii., 90, 1772. "History of the Fatal Effects of Pickles impregnated with Copper, with Observations on that Mineral Poison," *Ib.*, iii., 80, 1785. "Tables of Deaths by Smallpox, as to Periods of Life, Season of the Year, Males and Females, &c.," Med. Obs. and Inq., v., 270. "Tables of the Comparative Mobility of the Muscles," *Ib.*, 282. "Letter concerning Ermine Street, through Northamptonshire, and of a Roman Burying-Place by the side of it," Archæologia, i., 62, 1770. "Experiments on the Solvent Powers of Camphor," Mem. Med., ii., 54, 1789. "Medical Cautions and Remarks, particularly Relative to Pulmonary Disorders," *Ib.*, ii., 288, 1789. "Practical Observations on the Treatment and Causes of the Dropsy of the Brain," Medical Facts, i., 3, 1791.

THOMAS BARNES, Doctor of Divinity—a pious and learned Dissenting minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, son of Mr. William Barnes, of Warrington, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Blinston, minister of Park Lane chapel, near Wigan—was born at Warrington, on February 13, 1747. His father died when he was but three years of age. His mother was a truly excellent and good woman, and under her care and instruction he was, in his early youth, brought under very deep and serious impressions of religion, and discovered an inclination to study with a view to the ministerial function. He was educated accordingly—first, at the Grammar School at Warrington, under the Rev. Mr. Owen, then under the care of the Rev. Philip Holland, of Bolton, and afterwards in the Warrington Academy. Acquitting himself with honour in all his studies, he was ordained a preacher, and settled at Cockey Moor (Ainsworth, near Bolton), in 1768, in the twenty-second year of his age, where he remained eleven years, and such was his zeal and attention to the best interests of his flock that he more than trebled their numbers. In 1780 he removed to Manchester, to become minister of Cross Street Chapel with one of the most numerous, wealthy, and respectable societies of Protestant Dissenters in the kingdom, and remained with them till his death, preaching constantly twice every Sunday from 1782. In the year 1781 he joined, with his justly-respected and learned friends, Dr. Percival and Mr. Henry, in active exertions for the establishment of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and for several years took a prominent part in its proceedings. Of this institution Dr. Barnes was one of the first two secretaries. His own essays, which are published in the early volumes of the society's "Transactions," clearly demonstrate that he possessed genius, taste, and knowledge, which would have enabled him to become distinguished in the literary world. In 1783, in an essay read before the Philosophical Society, he proposed the plan for the extension of liberal education in Manchester, by providing the means of instruction for the young men of the town, between the time of their leaving a grammar school and that of their managing a business. This plan, being approved and patronised by the society, was carried into effect. A seminary was formed, called the College of Arts and Sciences, and several gentlemen of talents and respectability were chosen as prelectors in the different branches of literature and the arts. Into this scheme Dr. Barnes entered with great ardour, and delivered one course of lectures on moral philosophy and another on commerce. But the virtuous labours of himself and his colleagues met with little reward, except the honourable testimonies of approbation from able judges in every part of the kingdom. In 1784 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Edinburgh, principally on the recommendation of the late learned Dr. Percival. Not long after, Dr. Barnes was induced, by the solicitations of his friends, to undertake, in conjunction with his colleague in the pastoral office, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the important charge of Manchester College. This undertaking he conducted, as principal, with great credit to himself and utility to the public, for about twelve years. In the year 1798, however, he resigned the charge of the academy, in consequence of the difficulty which he had for some time experienced in maintaining, in so large a town as Manchester, where the young men under his care were exposed to so many temptations to dissipation, that regular and strict discipline which he wished to support. Henceforth he concentrated his interest in the affairs of the Infirmary, the Board of Health, and House of Recovery and Fever Wards of Manchester. Dr. Barnes's religious principles were Unitarian, the talents of his mind various, his benevolence extensive and unobtrusive, and his private life truly amiable and exemplary. He died at Ferneysides, Little Lever, the residence of his wife's family, on the 27th of June, 1810, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the graveyard of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. The following is the inscription on his tomb:—

"Here was interred the Body of the

Rev. THOMAS BARNES, D.D.,

who departed this life on the 27th day of June, 1810, in the 64th year of his age.

He was Minister of this Chapel 30 years.

Elizabeth Barnes, his wife, departed this life on the 6th day of January, 1814, in the 69th year of her age."

Besides the "Discourse upon the Commencement of the Academy," printed in 1786 and 1806, 8vo, 1s. 6d., Dr. Barnes published "A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, of Rochdale," and some smaller pieces anonymously in the periodical journals.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

John Heywood, Excelsior Steam Printing and Bookbinding Works, Hulme Hall Road, Manchester.